

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>CHARLOTTE</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>CHARLOTTE</b>	DATE <b>11/14/79</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>11/3/79 - 11/13/79</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>CHANGED:</b> <b>[REDACTED] JR. -</b> <b>FUGITIVE (A);</b> <b>RAEFORD MILANO CAUDLE, aka</b> <b>Rayford Milano Caudle;</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA [REDACTED]</b>	TYPED BY <b>rep/jat</b>
(Title continued on page 2.)		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>CIVIL RIGHTS (A)</b>	

ETP  
Title is marked "Changed" to include complete names of subjects under arrest for murder and names of victims who were either killed or wounded on 11/3/79. Title previously carried as "UNSUBS; WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION; KU KLUX KLAN; SHOOTING INCIDENT, GREENSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1979."

## REFERENCES:

Charlotte teletype to Bureau dated 11/3/79.  
Charlotte teletype to Bureau dated 11/6/79,  
which indicated the code word "GREENKIL"  
would be utilized in this investigation.

- P -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	PRETRIAL DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:  ⑥ - Bureau 1 - USA, MDNC, Greensboro, N.C. 1 - New York (Info) 1 - Richmond 4 - Charlotte (3 - 44-3527) (1 - 100-12202)						<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>NOV 17 1979</b> </div>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
Agency	<b>ZCRD</b>	<b>ZCRU</b>	<b>1-train</b>				
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.	<b>11/20/79</b>						
How Fwd.	<b>C70B</b>						
By	<b>EEN/Imj</b>						

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TITLE: (continued from page 1)

HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS;  
BILLY JOE FRANKLIN:



LISFORD CARL NAPIER SR;



ROY CLINTON TONEY;  
ROLAND WAYNE WOOD;  
CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE, aka  
Cesar Vinson Cauce,  
Cesear Vinson Cauce - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
MICHAEL NATHAN - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
WILLIAM EVAN SAMSON, aka  
William Evan Sampson - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
SANDY SMITH - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
JAMES MICHAEL WALLER - VICTIM (DECEASED);



WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION (WVO), aka  
Communist Workers Party (CWP),  
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA,  
NOVEMBER 3, 1979



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ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that the Communist Workers Party (CWP) has made public allegations claiming intentional misconduct on the part of the Greensboro, N. C., PD in handling the CWP demonstration on 11/3/79. The allegations do not appear to include brutality or other misconduct by individual officers responding at the scene of the killings, but appear centered at the Police Command decisions concerning police coverage of the demonstration and the response time after violence erupted. The Greensboro PD is not being carried as a subject of this investigation; however, the investigation will attempt to develop all pertinent information to resolve the allegations.

This investigation has been directed by ASAC CECIL E. MOSES, Charlotte Division, who has been on the scene in Greensboro since 11/3/79.

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

(On 11/12/79, JAMES J. COMAN, Assistant District Attorney, 18th Prosecutorial District, Greensboro, N. C., requested a copy of the FBI investigative reports relating to the killings in Greensboro on 11/3/79. He advised that he would use this information to assist him in prosecuting the individuals charged with murder. The Bureau is requested to advise whether a copy of this report and future reports should be made available to the local District Attorney's Office.)

New York Office is being furnished a copy of this report because the national headquarters of the CWP is located in New York City, and additional requests relating to the CWP are anticipated in the future.

The Richmond Office is provided a copy of this report because of outstanding investigation relating to

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ADMINISTRATIVE: (continued)

members of the CWP who were witnesses to the killings on 11/3/79. The leads have been exchanged by teletypes with the Richmond Office; and a Special Agent of the Danville Resident Agency, Richmond Division, has been to Greensboro, reviewed the video tapes of the incident, and assisted an official of the Budd Corporation in identifying members of the WVO. The Richmond investigation centers around [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who with others from the Martinsville, Virginia area participated in the 11/3/79 WVO demonstration. [REDACTED] may have exchanged fire during the incident. A summary of this aspect of the investigation appears in the details of this report.

Referral/Consult

Intensive investigation continues in the Charlotte Division. No effort is being made in this report to detail all the specific leads and interviews which remain. However, the following are general leads which summarize the contemplated investigation.

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LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT HICKORY, N. C.

(1) Will continue to identify, locate, and interview Klan members in the Hickory area.

(2) Will conduct reinterviews of Klansmen when appropriate photographs and crime scene analysis are available.

AT LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Will conduct similar investigation as that indicated for Hickory, N. C.

AT RALEIGH-DURHAM, N. C.

(1) Will continue efforts to identify, locate, and interview members of the CWP who were present at the 11/3/79 incident in Greensboro. This includes continued efforts at interviewing the wounded participants as well as obtaining background information on the deceased victims.

(2) Will obtain full autopsy reports when they are completed.

(3) Will continue to develop background information on the CWP as it has evolved in the North Carolina area. It is noted that to date CWP members have been totally uncooperative in this investigation.

(4) Will continue efforts to identify, locate, and interview members of the Klan and the National Socialist Party in the area.

AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

(1) Will continue to coordinate certain aspects of this investigation with the Greensboro PD. This coordination

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includes sharing crime scene information, identity of the participants in the Klan/Nazi caravan, the identity of CWP demonstrators on 11/3/79, and pertinent results of the analyses requested by the FBI Laboratory.

(2) Will obtain copies of the Police Department's internal investigation of the conduct of the PD prior to, during, and after the 11/3/79 incident. Interviews of appropriate PD Command Personnel will be conducted after an examination of their internal report.

(3) Will continue the coordination with FBI Laboratory concerning laboratory efforts to provide certain stop-action photographs and analysis of the crime scene. The Laboratory has been provided available video tapes taken at the scene and has requested a closer the number of shots, weapons, and the direction of fire and perform some sound analysis.

(4) Will reinterview appropriate individuals after the completion of other analyses from the crime scene and available.

(5) Will maintain contact with Assistant District Attorney JAMES J. SMITH concerning prosecutive and judicial matters relating to the incarcerated subjects.

(6) Will maintain contact with USA, MDNC, for his opinion as to the prosecutive potential of this matter.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

(7) Will continue to identify, locate, and interview National Socialist Party and Klan members.

(8) Will maintain contact with Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Office concerning their tracing of weapons obtained by the Klan at the scene of the killings or in subsequent seizures.

(9) Will obtain copy of appropriate investigative report and results of interview from their undercover Agent who was associated with the National Socialist Party.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, MDNC, Greensboro, North Carolina

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: CHARLOTTE

Date:

November 14, 1979

Field Office File #:

44-3527

Bureau File #:

Title:

[REDACTED]  
RAEFORD MILANO CAIDLE.[REDACTED]  
HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS;  
BILLY JOE FRANKLIN;

Character:

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]  
LISFORD CARL NAPPTER SR ;[REDACTED]  
ROY CLINTON TONEY;  
ROLAND WAYNE WOOD;  
CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
MICHAEL NATHAN - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
WILLIAM EVAN SAMSON - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
SANDY SMITH - VICTIM (DECEASED);  
JAMES MICHAEL WALLER - VICTIM (DECEASED);[REDACTED]  
WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION (WVO),  
Also Known As Communist Workers Party (CWP),  
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA,  
NOVEMBER 3, 1979

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS

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Synopsis:

In July, 1979, a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) which had been publicly announced was held in China Grove, N. C. A group representing the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) disrupted the Klan activities, and a hostile confrontation occurred. Subsequently, WVO advertised a "Death to the Klan" rally and march to be held 11/3/79 in Greensboro, N. C. WVO obtained a permit dated 10/19/79 from the City of Greensboro granting them authority to conduct a parade on 11/3/79. KKK groups from Hickory, N. C.; Lincolnton, N. C., area, and National Socialist Party of America (NSPA) from Raleigh, N. C., area and Winston-Salem, N. C., area formed an alliance to assemble in Greensboro and disrupt the anti-Klan rally.

Members of KKK and NSPA assembled early A.M., 11/3/79, at Guilford County residence (near Greensboro) of BRENT FLETCHER, who denies Klan membership but admits friendship with Klan members. Caravan of 10 vehicles with 39 occupants departed FLETCHER's residence at approximately 10:45 A. M. and traveled to vicinity of WVO demonstration. WVO assembly point at Morningside Homes Community Center, intersection of Everitt and Carver Streets, included possibly 50 people, not all of which appear to be WVO members. The Klan/NSPA caravan proceeded west on Everitt Street at approximately 11:25 A. M. As they came abreast of the WVO group, some of the caravan vehicles were struck by sticks carried by WVO people. The last two vehicles (#9 Ford Fairlane, #10 van) in the caravan were separated from the first eight vehicles by WVO people. At this time some of the occupants of the caravan exited their vehicles, and a club-swinging melee ensued. Shots were fired by unknown individuals. The occupants of the last two vehicles retreated to their vehicles, obtained weapons, including handguns and shoulder weapons, and commenced a barrage of fire toward the WVO people. The first eight vehicles departed the scene. After the shooting stopped, two of those involved on the KKK/NSPA side escaped in the Ford Fairlane (9th vehicle). Greensboro PD, apparently on standby duty in vicinity, responded to the shootings and prevented van (10th vehicle) from escaping. Twelve occupants

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Synopsis: (continued)

of van arrested and numerous weapons confiscated. Four members of WVO were dead at the scene as a result of gunshot wounds. A fifth died in the hospital on 11/5/79. Approximately ten other WVO participants were injured. The 12 members of the caravan arrested at the scene were charged with First-Degree Murder and Conspiracy to Commit Murder by Greensboro authorities. Subsequently, caravan participants RAEFORD CAUDLE and [REDACTED] were arrested, 11/4/79, on similar charges. Caravan member

[REDACTED]

FBI instituted investigation as a possible violation of Civil Rights Statutes immediately upon determining preliminary facts on 11/3/79. FBI Laboratory is processing video tapes obtained from media coverage of event. Media representatives witnessed the entire incident, took video tapes, and still photographs of the activity.

All of the 39 participants of the caravan have not been identified. All of the WVO participants have not been identified, and efforts to obtain interviews with WVO participants negative. Participants in caravan plus other KKK and NSPA members claim there were no advanced plans to shoot at WVO. KKK/NSPA claim WVO shot first. WVO known to have weapons, but investigation has not resolved issue of who shot first.

[REDACTED]  
AND DANGEROUS.

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED

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A. PREDICATION

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information on November 3, 1979, from [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department to SA [redacted] FBI, that a group representing the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) was conducting an anti-Ku Klux Klan (KKK) demonstration in the vicinity of Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, when a group representing the KKK arrived at the demonstration. Violence erupted resulting in the Klan group killing four WVO demonstrators. The Greensboro Police had arrested 12 Klansmen for murder. The WVO had obtained a permit to conduct their demonstration from the Greensboro authorities. Special Agents of the FBI immediately went to the Greensboro Police Department and commenced inquiry into the incident. The Greensboro Police Department and those interviewed were informed that the FBI was investigating the matter as a possible violation of Federal Civil Rights statutes.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/12/79

Captain [ ] Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, Detective Division, was seen at his headquarters in Greensboro, North Carolina, relative to the shooting incident which occurred at the vicinity of Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:20 AM on this date.

Captain [ ] advised that a demonstration by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) had been granted a parade permit and that during the assembly at Everitt and Carver Streets, several vehicles occupied by members of the Ku Klux Klan drove past their assembly area. Captain [ ] advised that initial reports indicated that some of the vehicles from the Ku Klux Klan had been attacked, by members of the WVO and that members of the Klan then exited their vehicles and began firing shotguns, rifles and hand guns at the demonstrators.

Captain [ ] furnished a list of the individuals who had been arrested as of that time and a list of the injured and wounded.

A review of this report reflected the following individuals were dead at the scene:

JAMES M. WALLER - white male, age 37

CESEAR VINSON CAUCE - white male

WILLIAM E. SAMSON, white male, age 31

SANDY SMITH, Black female

The following individuals were reported to be at Greensboro Hospital:

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by SA [ ] :jat Date dictated 11/9/79

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The following individuals reported at Cone Hospital:

MICHAEL NATHAN - white male, age 32 - gunshot wound  
in head, very serious condition

[Redacted]

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b7C

HAROLD FLOWERS - shotgun wound to legs

[Redacted]

The following individuals were reported at Wesley  
Long Hospital:

[Redacted]

Captain [Redacted] reported the following individuals  
that had been arrested and charged with murder:

1. ROLAND WAYNE WOOD, 3312 Urban Street,  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina, white male,  
born February 2, 1945

2.

[Redacted]

3.

4. LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR., 829 Main Avenue,  
Hickory, North Carolina, white male, born  
November 15, 1918

5. BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, 111 Hubbard Street,  
Lincolnton, North Carolina, white male, born  
August 3, 1946

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9. ROY CLINTON TONEY, 1808 Overman Road, Gastonia,  
North Carolina, white male, born June 23, 1947.

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10.

11.

12. HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS, Route 5, 39 Railroad Street,  
Lincolnton, North Carolina, white male, born  
December 25, 1946

Captain [ ] furnished the interviewer a copy of  
the summary of the identification of these individuals who  
were arrested and of the victims.

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B. ASSESSMENT OF THE SCENE

The following are summary descriptions representing the known vehicles at the scene and placing some of the critical individuals in the incident. The summary descriptions are based on available information determined through investigation as of November 12, 1979, and may be changed when additional information becomes available. Also included are photographs of the scene obtained from the Greensboro Police Department and the press.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

The following is a summary of the identification of the vehicles that were present at the time of the shooting incident at Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. This information was obtained from surveillance photographs of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, TV film footage recorded by Channel 2, Channel 12, Channel 8, and Channel 11, and from photographs of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department Laboratory.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Everitt Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, is a two-lane road in a residential area traveling in an east to west direction.

The intersection of Carver Street is a t-intersection at Everitt Street and Carver travels in a northerly direction ending in Morningside Project.

The following vehicles were parked on the north side of Everitt Street west of the intersection of Carver Street:

Vehicle - school bus #338; 1975 Chevrolet bus state license 31830-P

Vehicle - 1976 Dodge station wagon, PTJ-441 (N.C.)

Vehicle - 1970 Plymouth, 4-door sedan, REJ-855 (N.C.)

Vehicle - 1976 Plymouth, 4-door sedan, North Carolina license MCE-204

On the north side of Everitt Street, west of the intersection of Carver, the following vehicles were parked:

1976 Honda-2-door, North Carolina license JMX-177

1971 Ford Pinto, North Carolina license FYR-705

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by SA  jat Date dictated 11/10/79

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Gremlin, North Carolina license KZT-282

White Ford Torino, no license tag on vehicle,  
serial number 1A30F162007

White van, unidentified

On the southside of Everitt Street, west of the intersection of Carver, there was a 1971 Ford pickup truck parked across from the school bus #388. This vehicle has not been identified any further than that.

The following 10 vehicles are vehicles which have been identified as belonging to the caravan occupied by individuals identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan and where known, the identity of the occupant is also furnished:

1. 1977 Ford truck, North Carolina license AL5176, driver - JAMES GEORGE BUCK and passenger [redacted]
2. 1969 Chevrolet station wagon, occupants - [redacted] RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE; [redacted]
3. 1972 Pontiac, North Carolina license PNV-590, owned by BRENT FLETCHER, Randleman Road, Greensboro, North Carolina, occupants - BRENT FLETCHER - driver; passengers BOBBY BRADSHAW, TIM ROCKETT, [redacted] and one unknown subject.
4. Ford truck, 1970's, however, at this time it has not been identified. Information is that this vehicle possibly has North Carolina license FC4937 or CR5272.
5. 1968 Buick, North Carolina license SPV-935, vehicle owned by VIRGIL GRIFFIN, occupants - [redacted] LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, [redacted]  
[redacted]

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6. Ford LTD, 1970's, owner not yet identified, only known passenger is VIRGIL GRIFFIN.
7. Dodge - 1970's, occupants and owner unknown.
8. 1977 Ford pickup truck, possible license number FC4937 owned by HARVEY GREELY MATTHEWS, Route 1, Catilla, North Carolina, occupied by HARVEY GREELY MATTHEWS and [REDACTED]
9. 1962 Ford Fairlane, North Carolina license JKD-494, owned by RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE. occupants - [REDACTED] - driver; [REDACTED]
10. 1976 Ford Econoline van. North Carolina license HX8394. owned by [REDACTED] occupants [REDACTED] driver: BOY C. TONEY  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, [REDACTED]  
HAROLD D. FLOWERS, ROLAND WOOD, [REDACTED]



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/12/79

The following is a summary of a review and analysis of the TV film footage from Channel 11; Channel 12; Channel 8, and Channel 2, of the shooting incident which occurred at Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. This analysis also includes a review of a series of still photographs obtained from these TV film footage, newspaper reporters, and Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department Laboratory photographers.

The identification of these individuals relative to their particular role in this incident is obtained from reviewing the films and personal knowledge and interview of these individuals and their identification from police photographs.

TV film footage reflects that a 1977 Ford truck, later identified North Carolina license AL5176 occupied by JAMES BUCK and [redacted] is observed passing the intersection of Carver Street traveling in an easterly direction on Everitt.

As this vehicle passes, a chant begins from the demonstrators which are assembled in the vicinity of the community house on Everitt Street at the intersection of Carver.

This chant is "Death to the Klan" and as vehicle #2 passes, the occupant in the right rear passenger seat, RAYFORD CAUDLE, makes general comments to the demonstrators through an open window referencing the China Grove incident, and stating that the Klan is here.

Observed in the film chanting "Death to the Klan" is [redacted] and an unidentified Black male standing near him carrying a large quantity of firewood.

As vehicle #6 is passing, a Ford LTD, light yellow in color, the unidentified Black male strikes the right rear portion of this vehicle with one of the pieces of firewood which he was carrying shortly before. At approximately the same time, other vehicles in this procession, in the vicinity

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by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/12/79

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of Vehicle #2 - Vehicle #5 are struck and kicked by other demonstrators as they are proceeding east along Everitt Street, some 200 - 300 feet past the intersection of Carver.

The sounds of this film reflect numerous strikes against the vehicles with boards and the film also shows demonstrators hitting the vehicles with placards and others rocking the vehicles in the forward part of the caravan.

TV film footage from Channel 2 at this point show the first six vehicles of the caravan stopped on Everitt Street, and a young white male, not identified, either stands or is sitting outside the window of a Ford pickup truck, white over light blue, and he is armed with a hand gun, which he is pointing in the air. Channel 2 film footage reflects this white male had the weapon pointed in the air and is shouting at the crowd and during this period, prior to his firing, there is a distinct gunshot fired from another location and not from this individual. However, after that gunshot is fired, this individual then points his weapon in the air and fires a shot. Meanwhile as this is occurring, at the northeast section of the corner of Everitt and Carver Streets, there is a fight taking place between various members of the WVO and the Ku Klux Klan. Individuals identified in this fight include from the WVO, WILLIAM SAMPSON, and CESEAR CAUCE; individuals identified from the Ku Klux Klan include [redacted] and BILLY JOE FRANKLIN. However, there are numerous other individuals in this fight and still photographs would have to be obtained in order to make effective identifications.

As this fight is occurring, there are two more distinctive gunshots which are fired and then for a short period, everything is quiet, and members of the Klan are seen running back towards the Ford Fairlane, and the Econoline Ford van.

Channel 11 TV film footage shows distinctly that CESEAR CAUCE is standing between the 1971 Ford truck, DD7409, and the street of Everitt Street at the intersection of Carver and is holding onto a 2x4 board.

Photographs taken by a still camera show the following individuals behind the 1962 Ford Fairlane, JKD-494, which is west of the intersection of Carver traveling east on Everitt Street. Standing behind the Gremlin, license KZT-282,

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is [redacted] and he is armed with a pump action shotgun. Standing behind the Ford and in the process of opening the trunk are [redacted] ROLAND WOOD, [redacted] and [redacted]

At the right rear portion in a kneeling position the film shows [redacted]

After the trunk is opened, and weapons are removed, the TV film footage then reflects ROLAND WOOD walking east on Everitt Street towards the intersection of Carver firing a pump action shotgun in the vicinity of the 1971 Ford truck, DD7409.

[redacted] runs past WOOD, to the intersection of Carver and he is shown in the film armed with two handguns which he is firing at an individual who is crawling or laying under the 1971 Ford truck. Standing adjacent to this individual is a white female. [redacted] is observed firing several shots at this individual and then running back towards the Ford Fairlane and the Econoline van.

After [redacted] runs back past the area where WOOD was standing, an incident occurs on the lawn involving CESEAR CAUCE, BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, and HAROLD FLOWERS. The three of these individuals are seen on the TV film footage and BILLY JOE FRANKLIN hits CAUCE with a 2x4 piece of wood and CAUCE falls to the ground with his head facing towards Everitt Street.

At this time, HAROLD FLOWERS turns towards CAUCE and is holding a 2x4 piece of wood and starts to raise it when he falls to the ground in front of CAUCE. FLOWERS stands up and at this time TV film footage shows [redacted] standing in the middle of Everitt Street armed with the semi-automatic rifle pointing in the direction of CAUCE and also in the film [redacted] can be seen standing adjacent to the building on Everitt Street directly to the left rear of CAUCE. [redacted] is then observed in the film firing shots from the semi-automatic rifle in this direction.

After this incident, TV film footage then shows ROY C. TONEY come armed with a shotgun running east on Everitt Street, past the vicinity where CAUCE is laying and the shotgun is pointed towards the lawn in the vicinity of CAUCE, [redacted] and WALLER.

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From TV film footage and from surveillance photographs of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, firing continues from the vicinity of the Ford Fairlane, and the Econoline van. In still photographs, [redacted] is seen standing adjacent to the right passenger door of the Ford Econoline van and on three to four separate occasions, rises the weapon to his shoulder, three in the right shoulder position and once in the left shoulder position.

[redacted] is also observed walking in the vicinity of the Ford Fairlane and the Econoline van with the semi-automatic rifle in the shoulder position.

Photographs of TV film footage and still photographs then reflect that [redacted] are observed placing their weapons back into the trunk of the Ford Fairlane and this vehicle speeds off at a high rate of speed traveling east on Everitt Street.

Surveillance photographs of Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department also reflect that [redacted] then enters the Ford Econoline van, HX8394, and other individuals are observed loading up the van which is then observed later in TV film footage stopped on Everitt Street some 400 - 500 feet from the intersection of Carver.

Film footage and photographs taken by the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, reflect the following individuals arrested from the van:

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]
5. ROLAND WOOD
6. [redacted]
8. BILLY JOE FRANKLIN
9. [redacted]

10. ROY C. TONEY
11. LISFORD CARL NAPPIER
12.
14. HAROLD D. FLOWERS

b6  
b7C

Copies of the TV film footage from Channel 2, 8, 11, and 12, are in the possession of the FBI and original copies remain in the possession of the TV film stations. Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department also have film footage from the television stations.

All original photographs taken by the Greensboro Police Department are in the possession of the Greensboro Police Department and copies have been furnished to the FBI.

In reviewing the film from Channel 11, which is the most detailed and complete film with no separations from the start of the incident until the fleeing of the 1962 Ford Fairlane at the completion of the shooting, it was determined that from the time of the first vehicle from the Ku Klux Klan arrived at the location of the intersection of Everitt and Carver until the time that the Ford Fairlane sped off after the shooting, approximately 2 minutes and 40 elapsed. It was approximately 55 seconds after the arrival of the first vehicle representing members of the Klan, the 1977 Ford truck, AL5176, and the chanting by the demonstrators, "Death to the Klan," that the first vehicle is struck by a demonstrator and a physical confrontation begins.

Within 40 seconds after the first vehicle is struck and the confrontation has begun, there is a substantial street fight occurring at the intersection of Carver and Everitt with members of the Klan and the WVO and after approximately 40 seconds from the beginning of the fighting incident and the striking of the vehicles, the first gunshot is heard. Within two to three seconds following that gunshot, two or three more gunshots are fired.

From the time of the first gunshot, until the last gunshot and the 1962 Ford Fairlane is fleeing the area, one minute and 10 seconds elapsed, according to the TV Channel 11 film footage.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

1

Captain [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, furnished a copy of the attached permit dated October 19, 1979, in which the City of Greensboro granted the Worker Viewpoint authority to conduct a parade on November 3, 1979.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/79

This agreement is made this the 19 day of Oct, 1979,

by and between the City of Greensboro, hereinafter sometimes called party of the first part, and Worker Viewpoint, hereinafter sometimes called party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the party of the first part's granting a parade or other permit to the party of the second part to hold or operate or manage or sponsor a Political Parade, the party of the second part agrees to release and hold the party of the first part harmless from any and all claims; lawsuits; causes of action or judgments or other remedies which a party who claims to have been injured or otherwise claims a remedy in law or equity as a result of, or as a part of, the event for which this parade or other permit was issued.

Furthermore; the party of the second part agrees that the City of Greensboro in issuing this permit has nothing to do with nor is in any way a sponsor of this event.

The party of the second part further agrees to indemnify the City of Greensboro for any claim or judgment or other remedy that a person or third party may secure or win or gain against the party of the first part.

This the 19 day of Oct, 1979.

ATTEST:

CITY OF GREENSBORO

Capt. W.S. Gibson

Alan M. Johnson

STARTING POINT: Everett St & Carver Dr.

SOUTH ON Duane St. To Lee St.

WEST ON Lee St. To Benbow Rd.

SOUTH ON Benbow Rd. To Bragg St.

WEST ON Bragg St. To Pasadena St.

SOUTH ON Pasadena St. To Decatur St.

SOUTH ON Decatur St. To Julian St.

WEST ON Julian St. To Ashboro St.

SOUTH ON Ashboro St. To Whittington St.

WEST ON Whittington St. To S. Elm - Eugene St.

SOUTH ON S. Elm - Eugene To Oak St.

WEST ON Oak St. To Ogden St.

SOUTH ON Ogden St. To Flag St.

SOUTH ON Flag St. To Sussman St.

WEST ON Sussman St. To Ash St.

SOUTH ON Ash St. To Florida St.

WEST ON Florida St. To Freeman Mill Rd.

TERMINATION POINT,



PERMIT TO CONDUCT PARADE

Permit is hereby issued unto World Viewpoint Org.  
in accordance with  
the provisions of Chapter 12, Section 90, of the Greensboro Code  
of Ordinances to conduct a parade within the corporate limits of  
the City of Greensboro for the following purposes: Political  
& Education - To Educate & Organize Political Opposition To the KKK And  
Their Secret Supporters

This permit is issued subject to the above activity being  
performed in a lawful manner in compliance with all provisions  
of the Greensboro Code of Ordinances and the laws of the State  
of North Carolina and is further subject to the provisions specified  
below:

1. The parade shall be conducted between the hours of 12:00  
o'clock A.M./P.M. to 2:00 o'clock A.M./P.M. on the 3 day  
of November, 1975, only.

2. The approximate number of persons to be engaged in such  
activity shall not exceed 1 to 200; the person who will be in  
direct charge is Nelson Johnson.

3. The route to be traveled shall be upon the following  
streets: See Attached Sheet

The conduct of such parade shall be at all times subject to  
the supervision and control of the Police Department of the City  
of Greensboro.

NO WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED IN PLAIN VIEW OR CONCEALED. SIGN POSTS NO LARGER  
THAN 2" x 2".

Issued this 31 day of October, 1975

  
T. Z. Osborne, City Manager

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 5, 19791

On November 4, 1979, crime scene photographs were taken of Everett and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina. Photographs were also taken of all areas in proximity of Everett and Carver Streets.

Photographs were taken utilizing a Topcon .35 millimeter camera with a 35 millimeter, 2.8 lens and a 58 millimeter, 1.8 lens. Film utilized was Vericolor II, Professional Film, Type S.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SC [redacted] : rep b6 b7C Date dictated 11/5/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 10, 19791

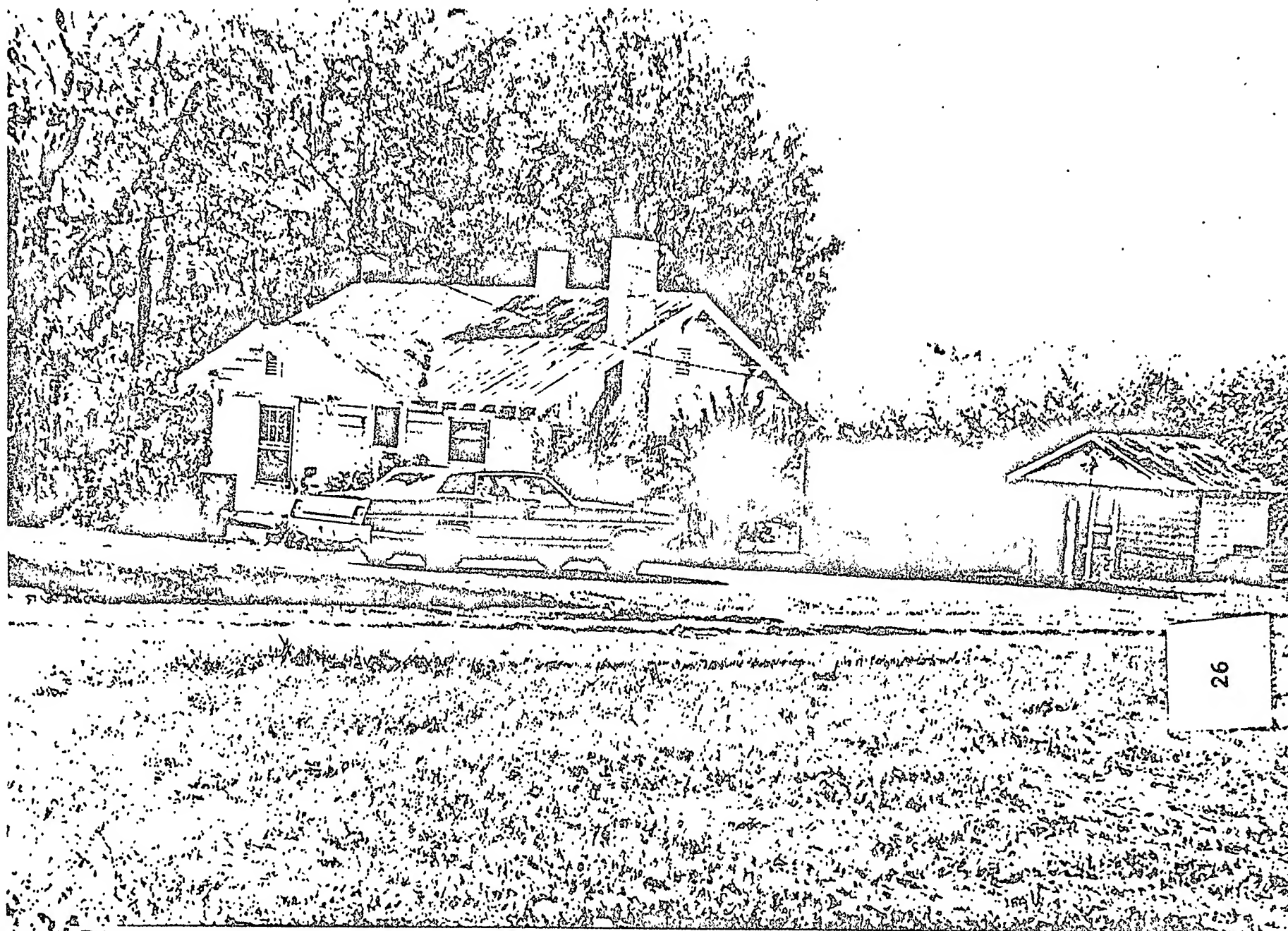
On November 5, 1979, [redacted]  
[redacted] City of Greensboro, made  
available copies of aerial photography reflecting area in  
which disturbance occurred on November 3, 1979.

Map was numbered 14906-18-867, dated February 25,  
1978.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SC [redacted] cep Date dictated 11/8/79

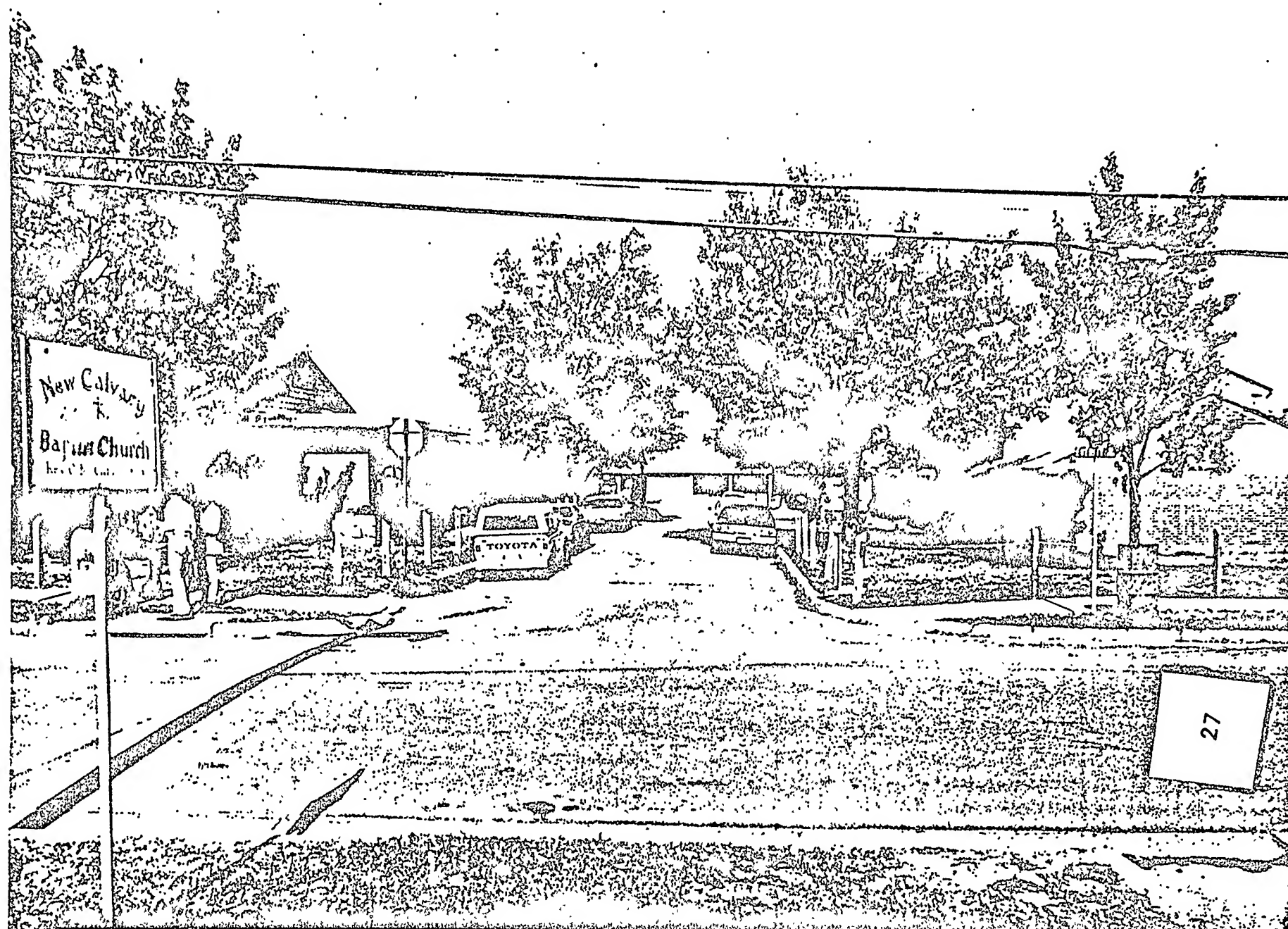
CE 44-3527

The following 24 photographs were obtained from the Greensboro Police Department and the press. They are included in this report as representative of the type of photographic and video tape material which is available. These 24 photographs are only a small segment of the available material.



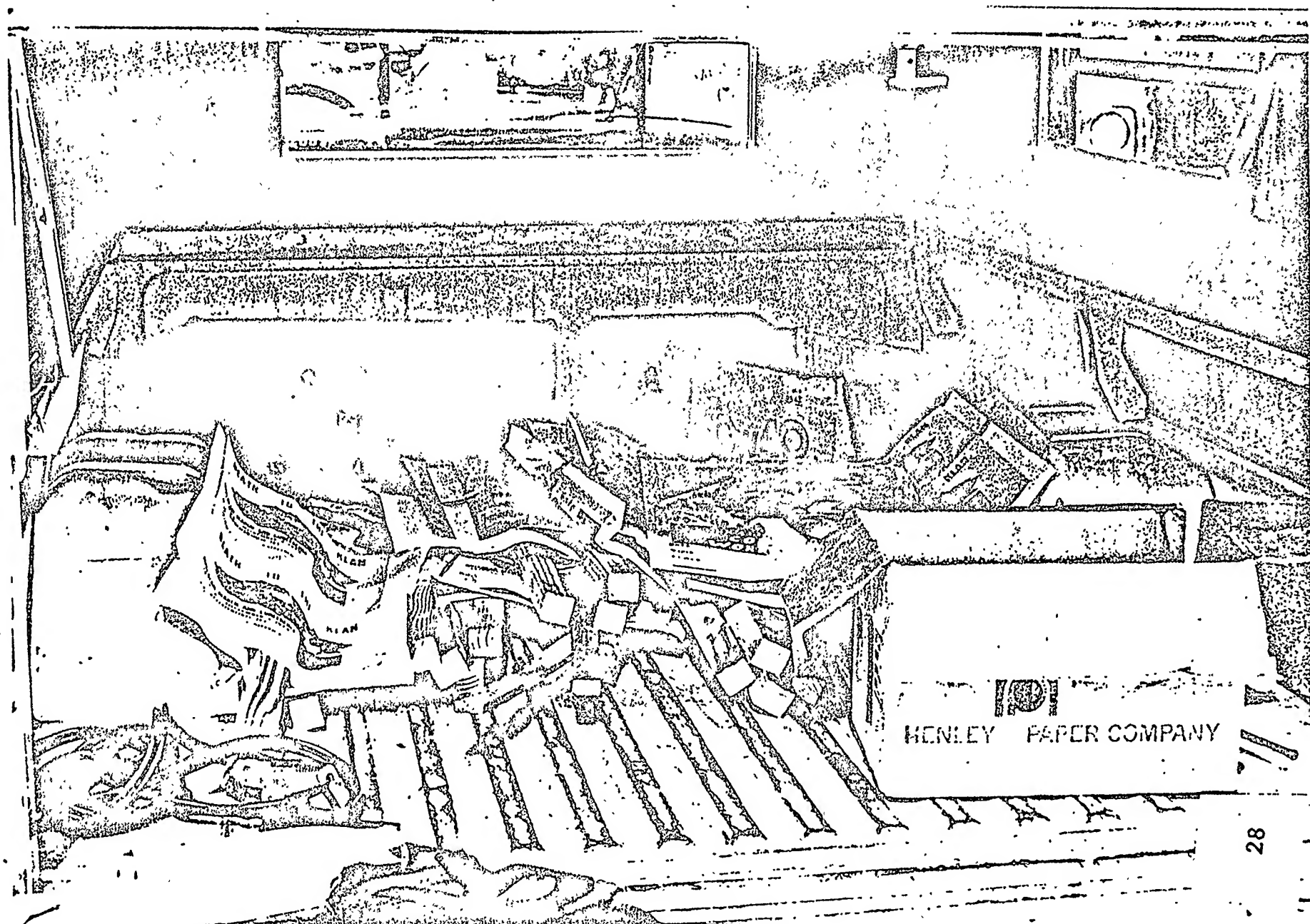
P.D. PHOTO

RESIDENCE OF BRENT FAETCHER - MEETING POINT FOR KLAN + NAZIS



P.D. PHOTO

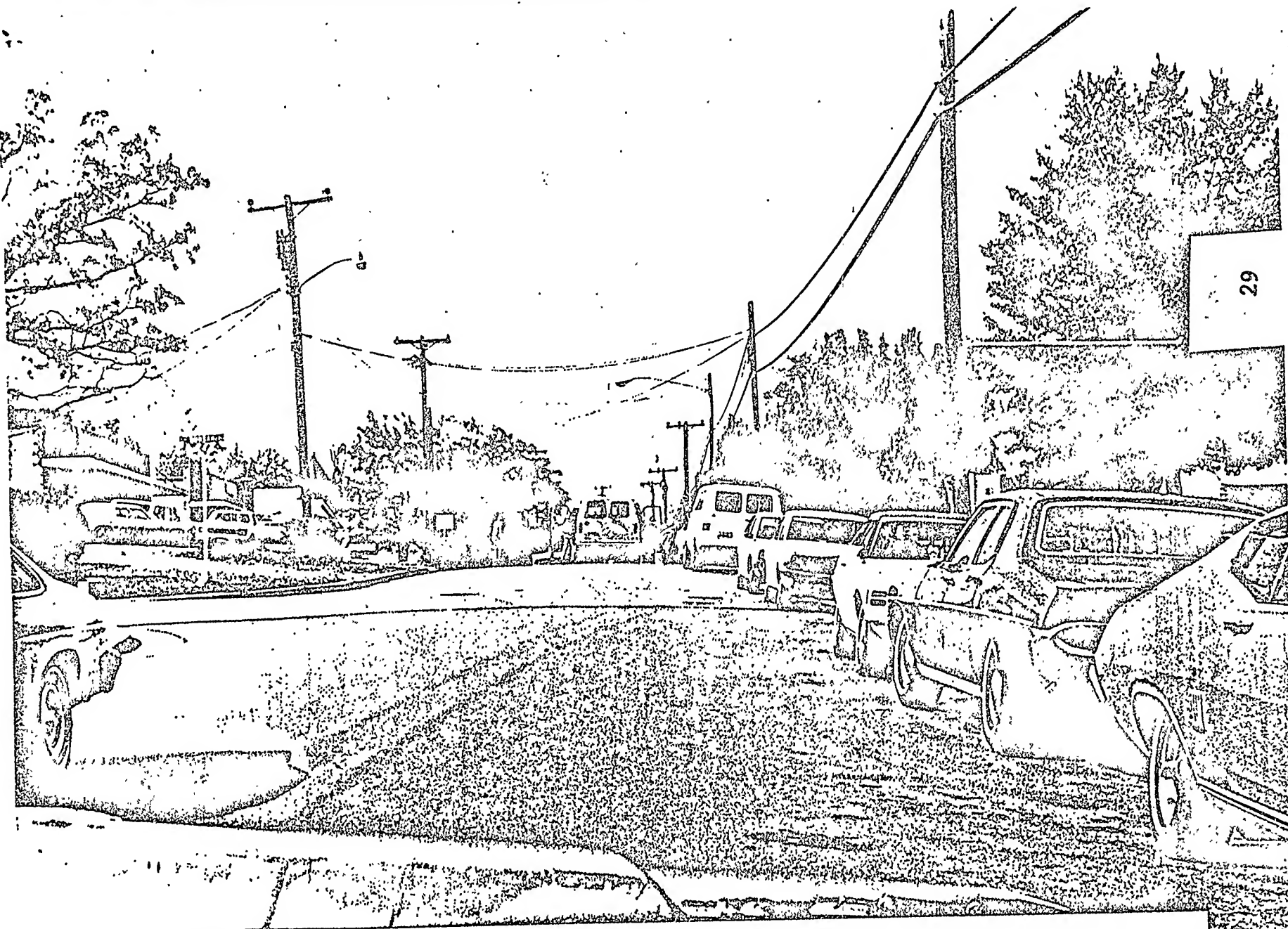
CORNER OF EVERITT AND CARVER - SCENE OF SHOOTINGS



PD PHOTO

INTERIOR OF DEMONSTRATORS TRUCK

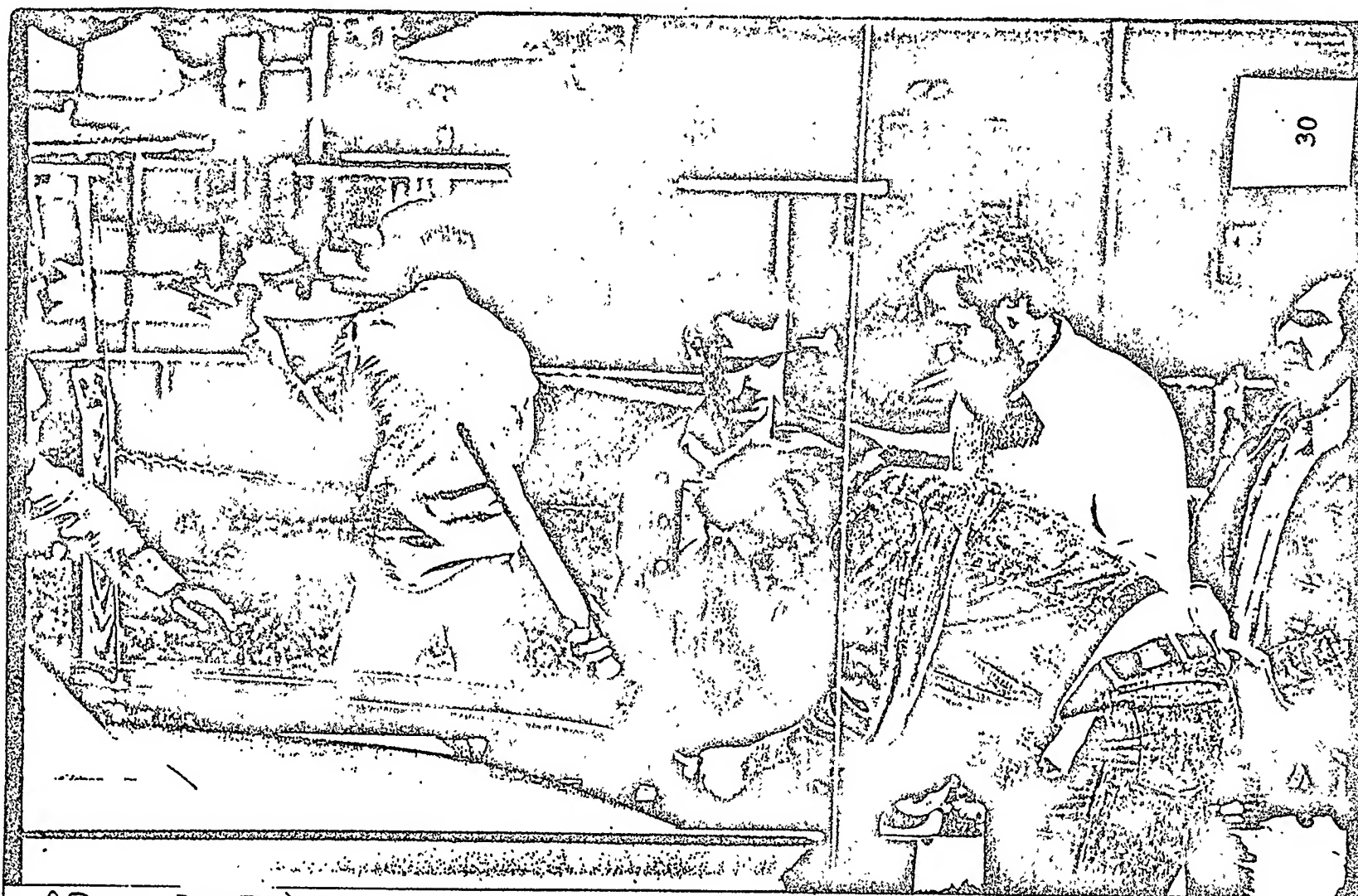




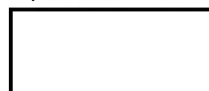
P.D. PHOTO

OCCUPANTS OF VAN SHOOTING AT DEMONSTRATORS





(PRESS PHOTO)

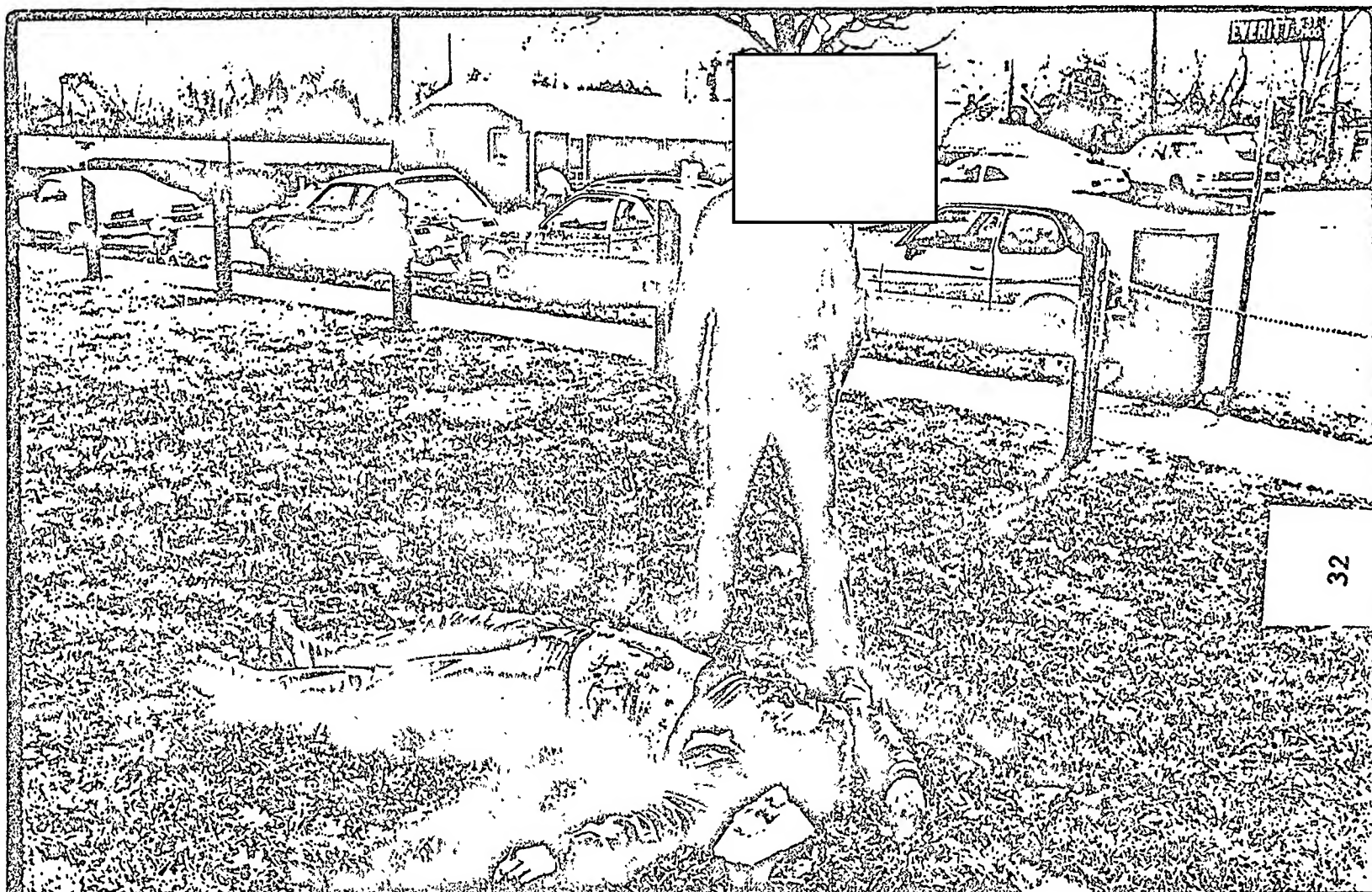


PREPARING TO OPEN TRUNK TO OBTAIN WEAPONS



(PRESS PHOTO)

KLANSMEN + NAZIS REMOVING WEAPONS FROM TRUNK

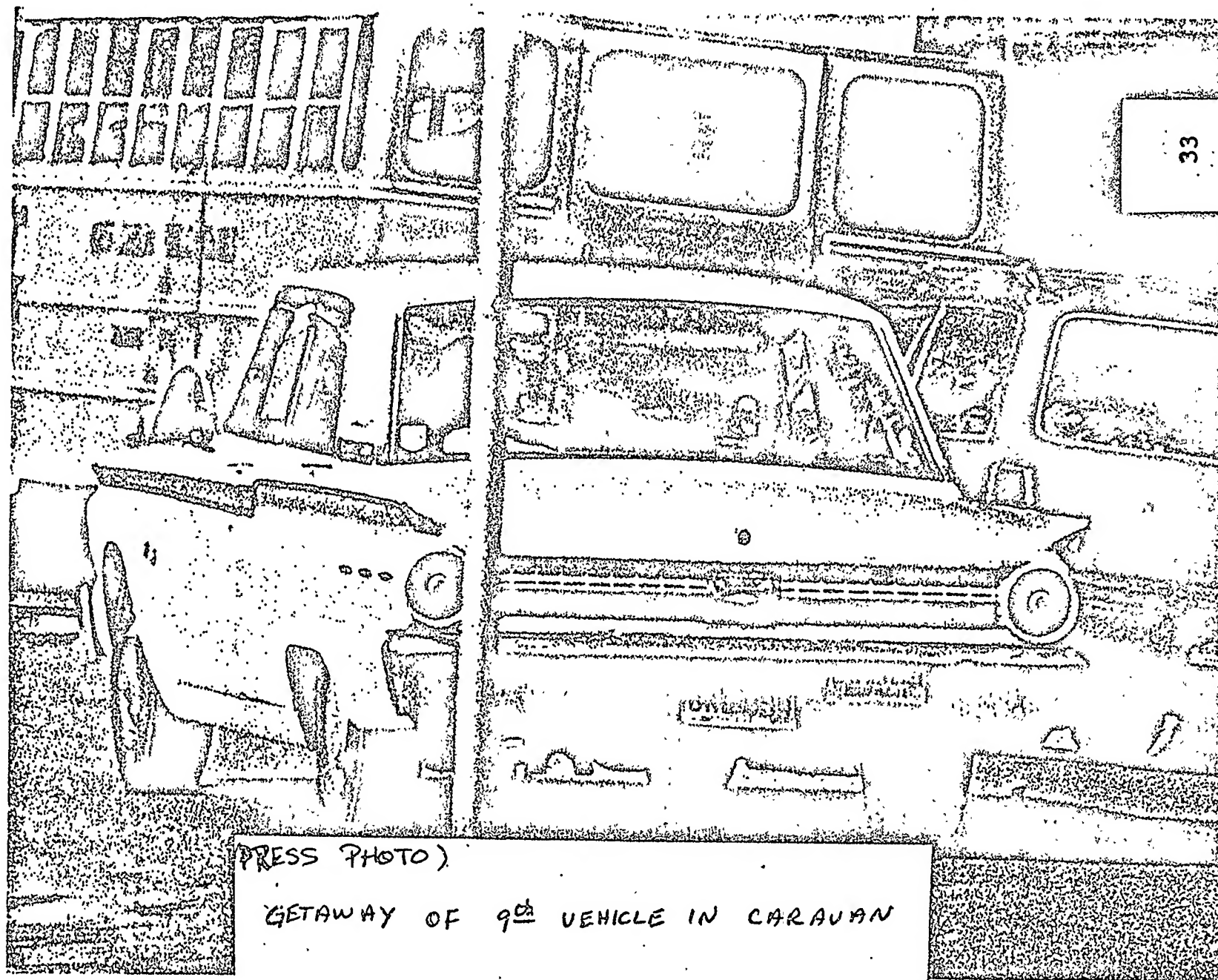


(PRESS PHOTO)

CAUCE (DECEASED) ON GROUND -

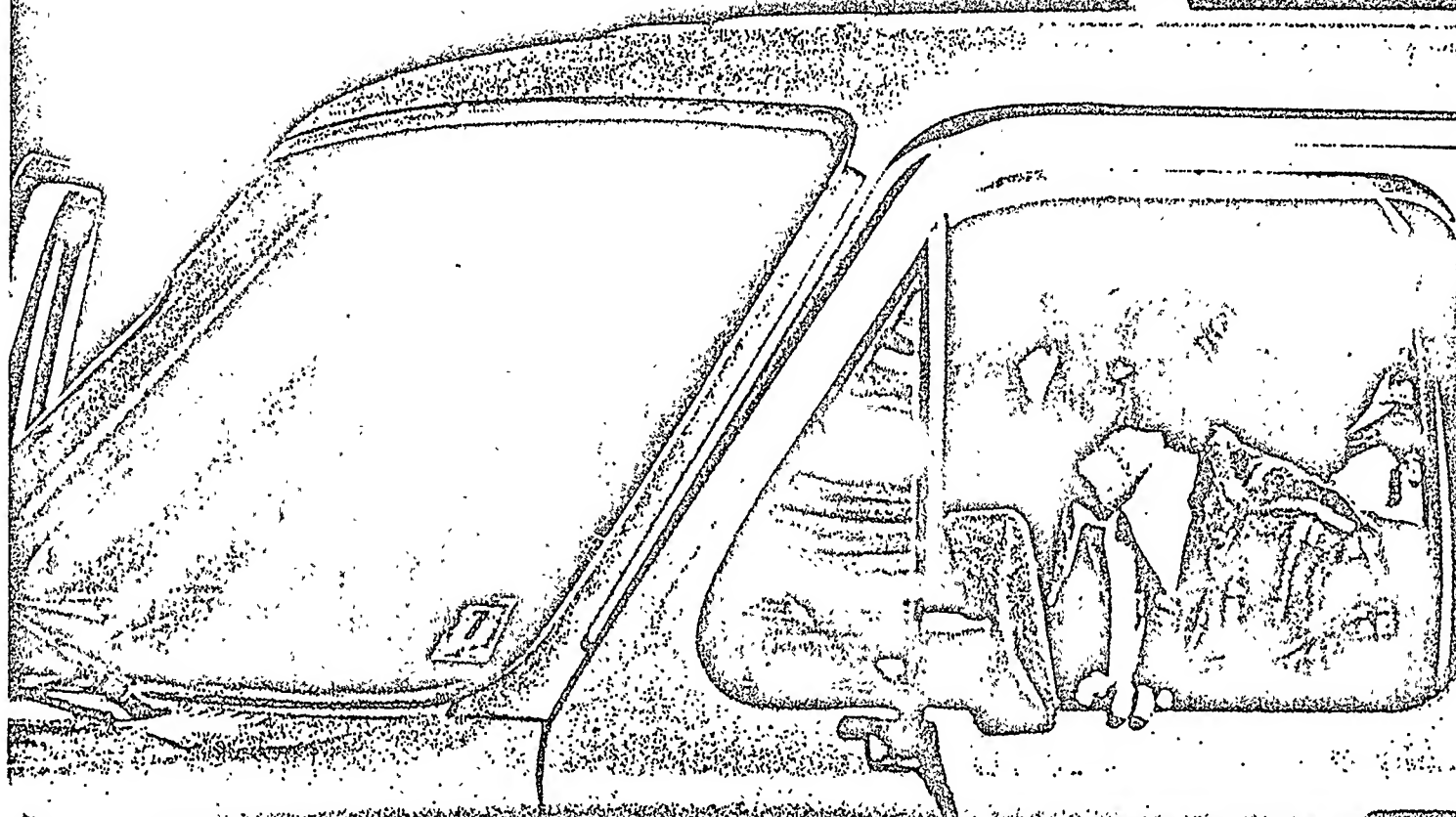
STANDING WITH WEAPON

b6  
b7C

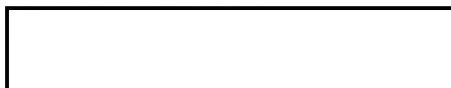


(PRESS PHOTO)

GETAWAY OF 9<sup>th</sup> VEHICLE IN CARAVAN

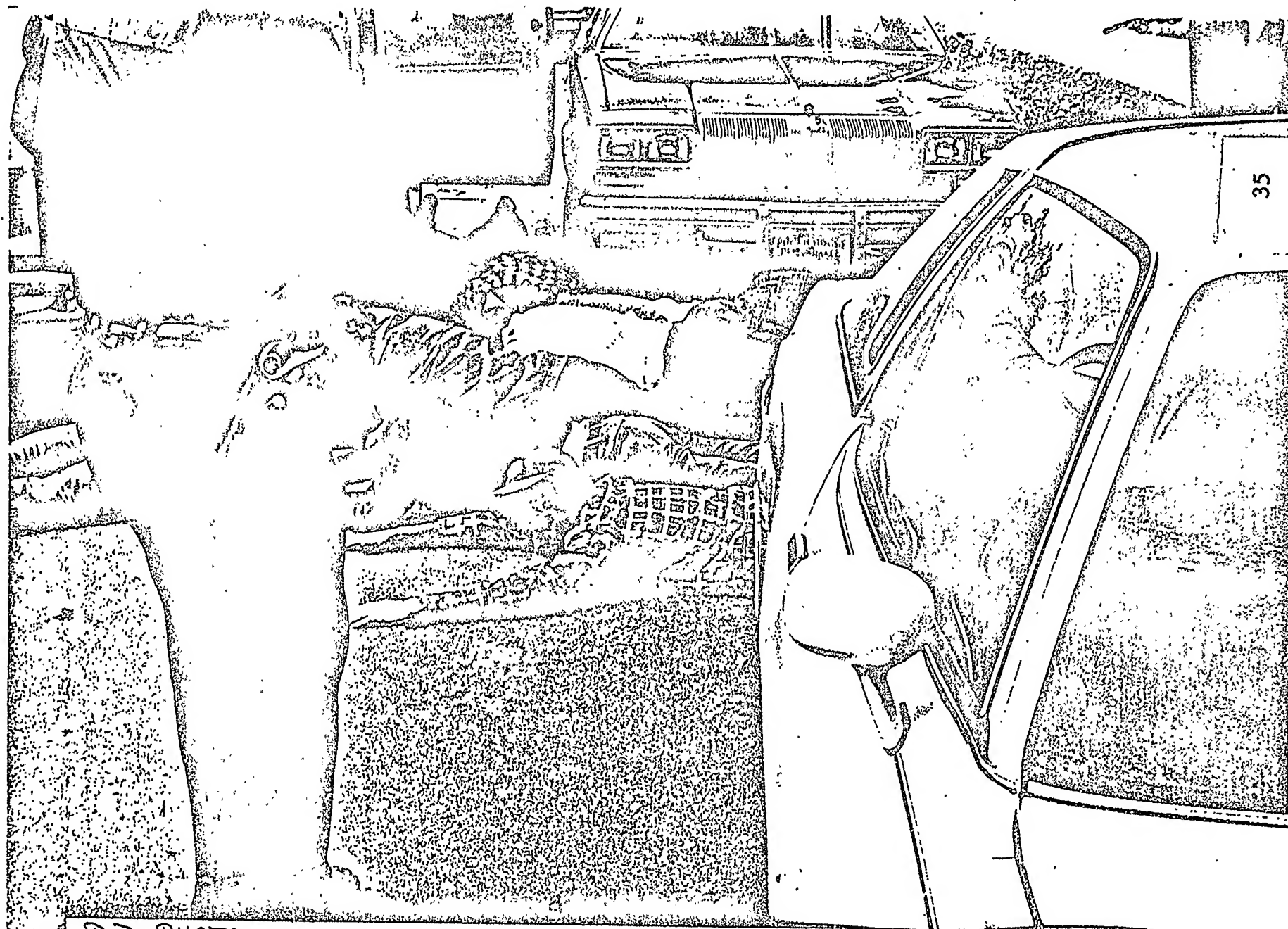


(PRESS PHOTO)



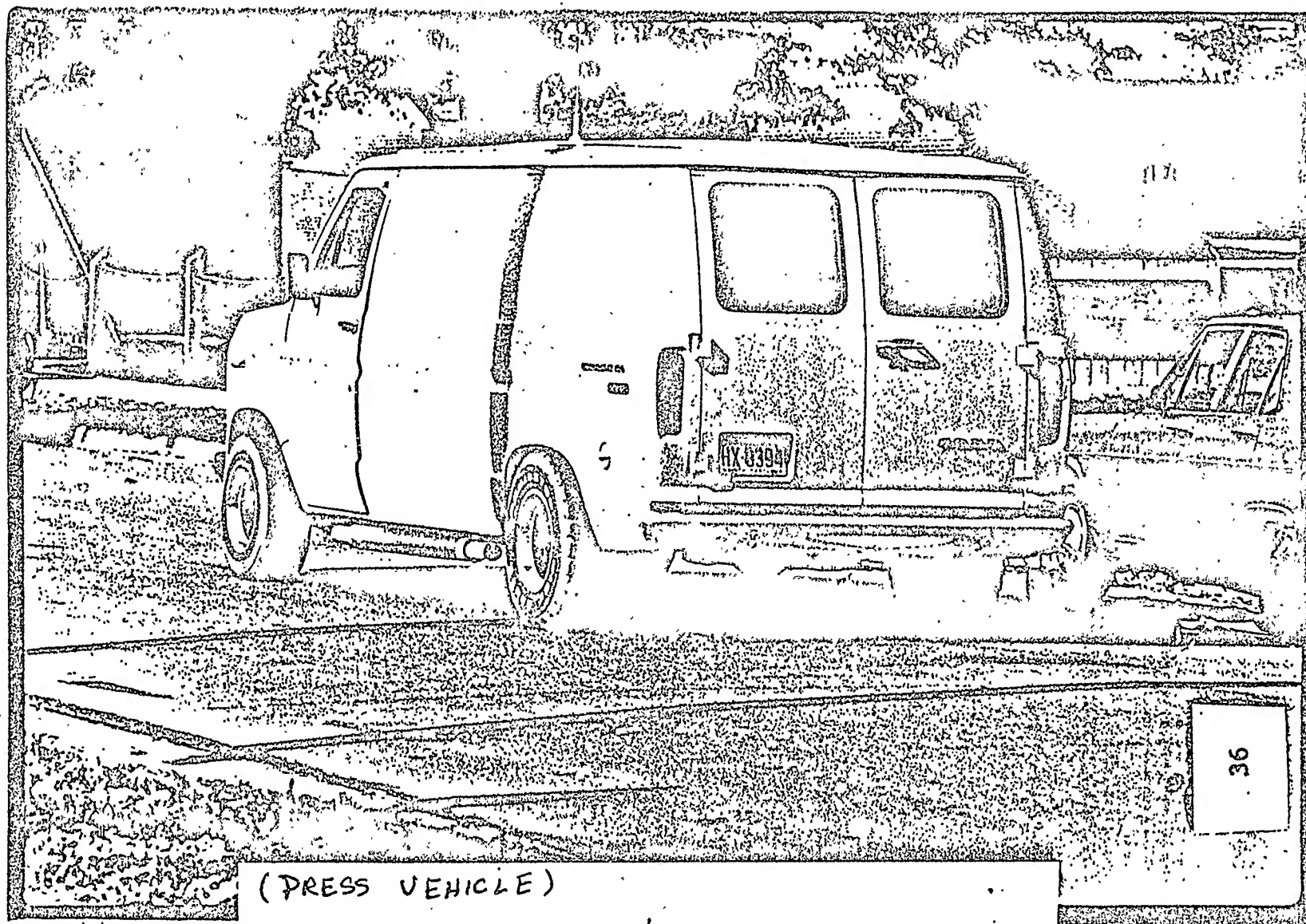
DRIVER OF 10<sup>th</sup> CARAVAN VEHICLE - FORD VAN





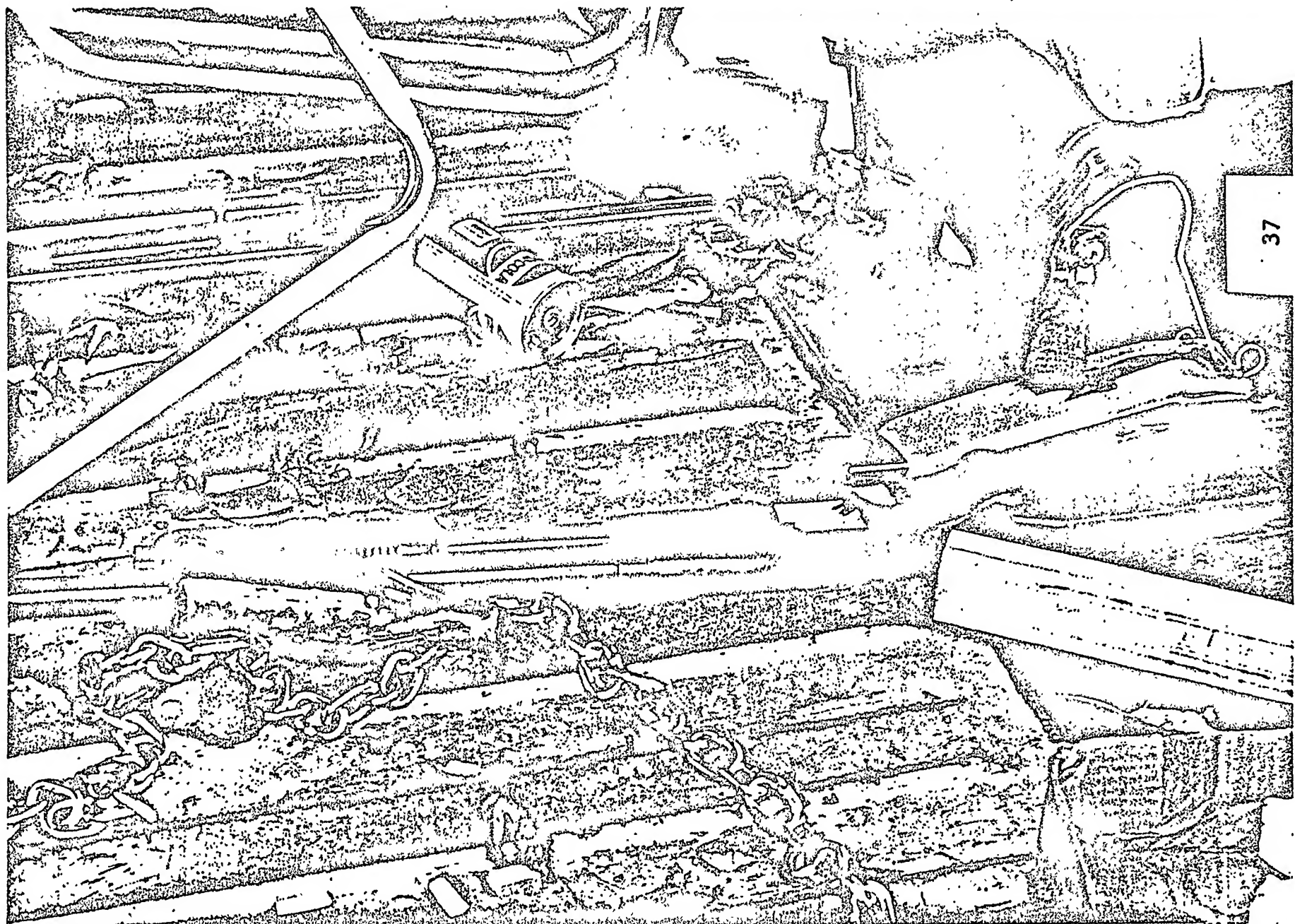
P.D. PHOTO

P.D. ARRESTS OF FORD VAN OCCUPANTS



(PRESS VEHICLE)

FORD VAN - 10<sup>th</sup> CARAVAN VEHICLE

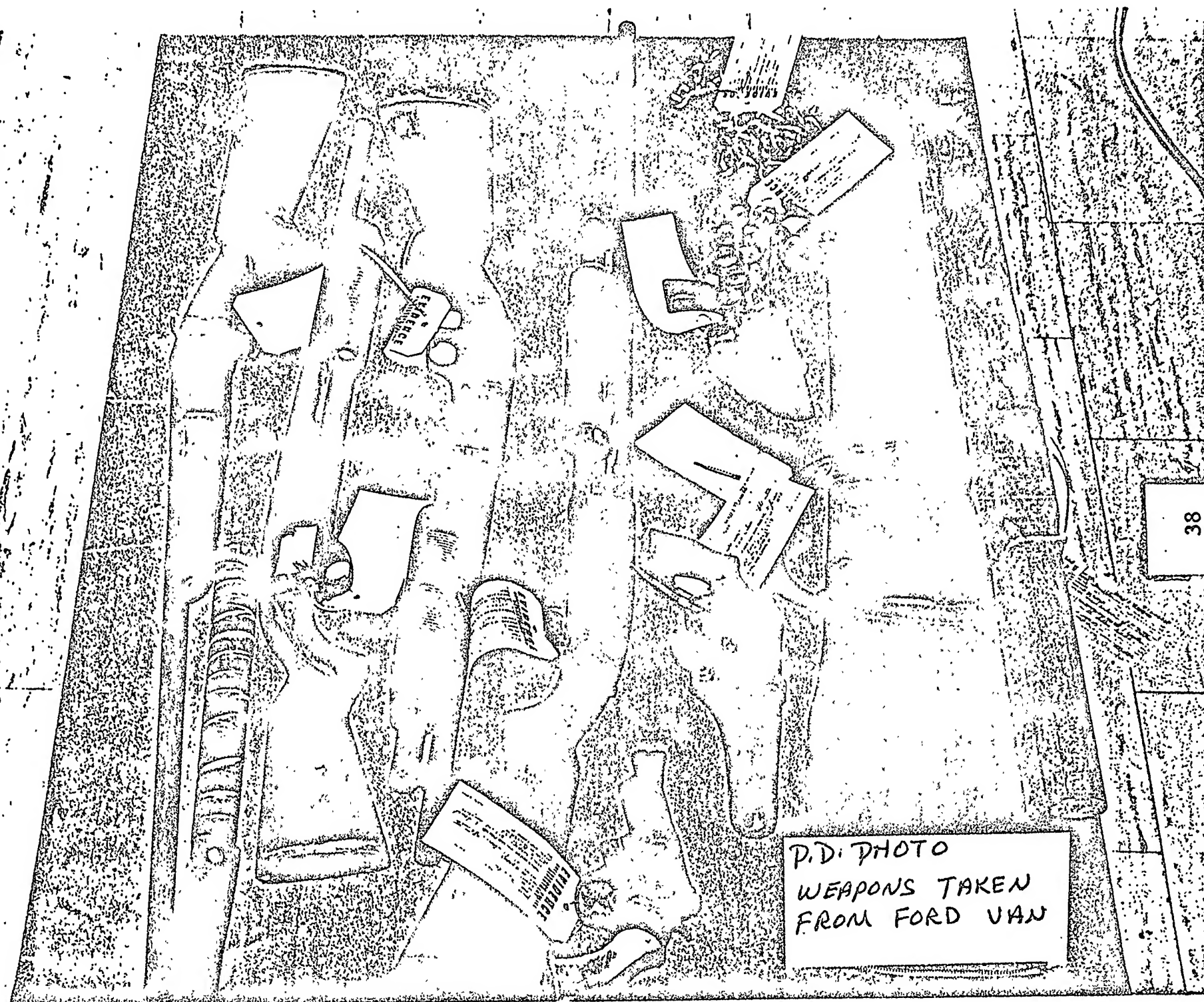


37

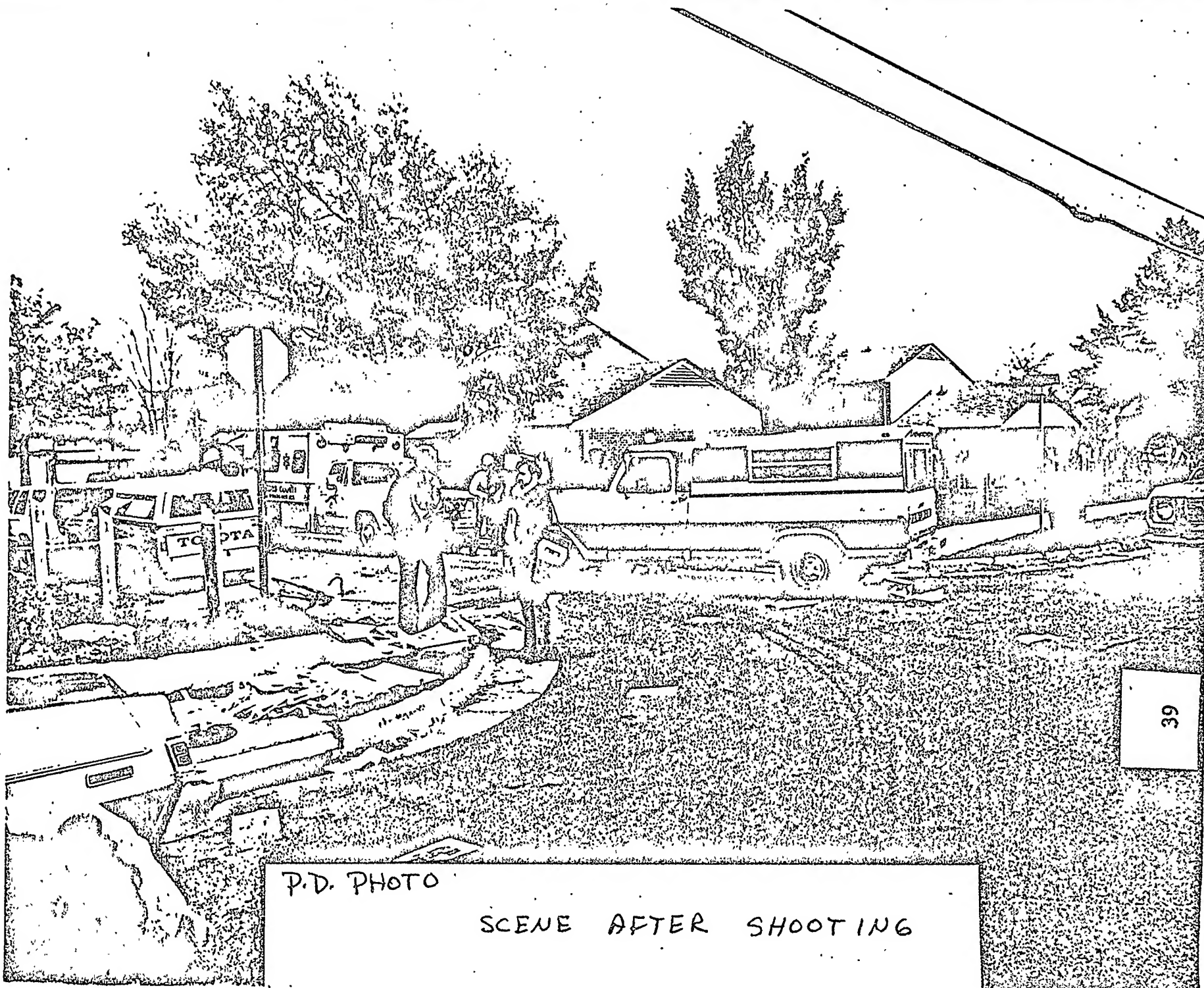
(P.D. Photo)

INTERIOR OF FORD VAN AFTER P.D. ARRESTS OF OCCUPANTS





P.D. PHOTO  
WEAPONS TAKEN  
FROM FORD VAN



39

P.D. PHOTO

SCENE AFTER SHOOTING



(PRESS PHOTO)

NATHAN ON STREET - (DECEASED 11/5/79) [REDACTED] AND  
UNKNOWN WHITE MALE

b6  
b7C

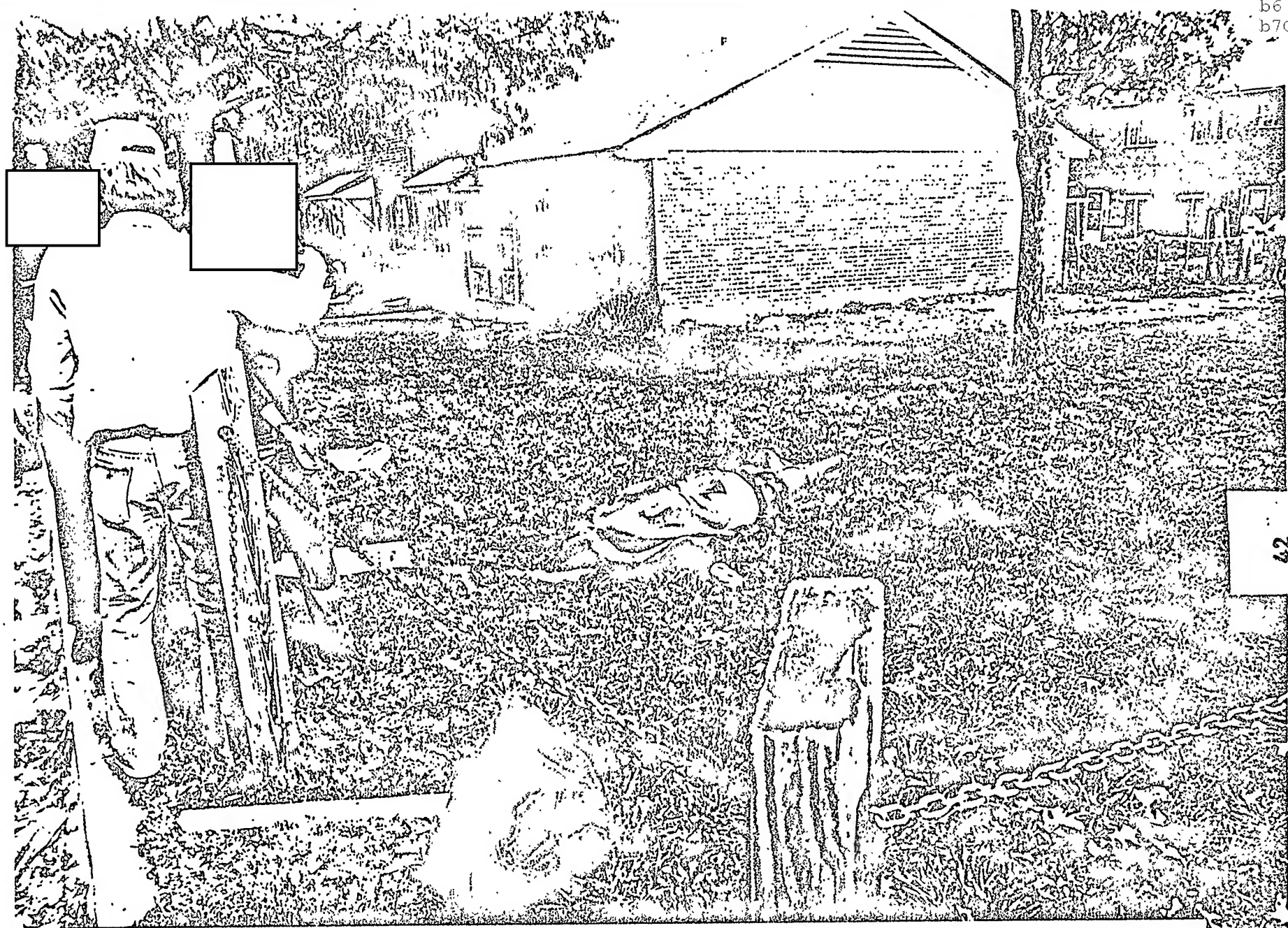


41

P.D. PHOTO

BODY OF CAESAR CAUCE (DECEASED)





42

PD PHOTO



AND BODY OF HUSBAND CAESAR CAUCE  
(DECEASED)

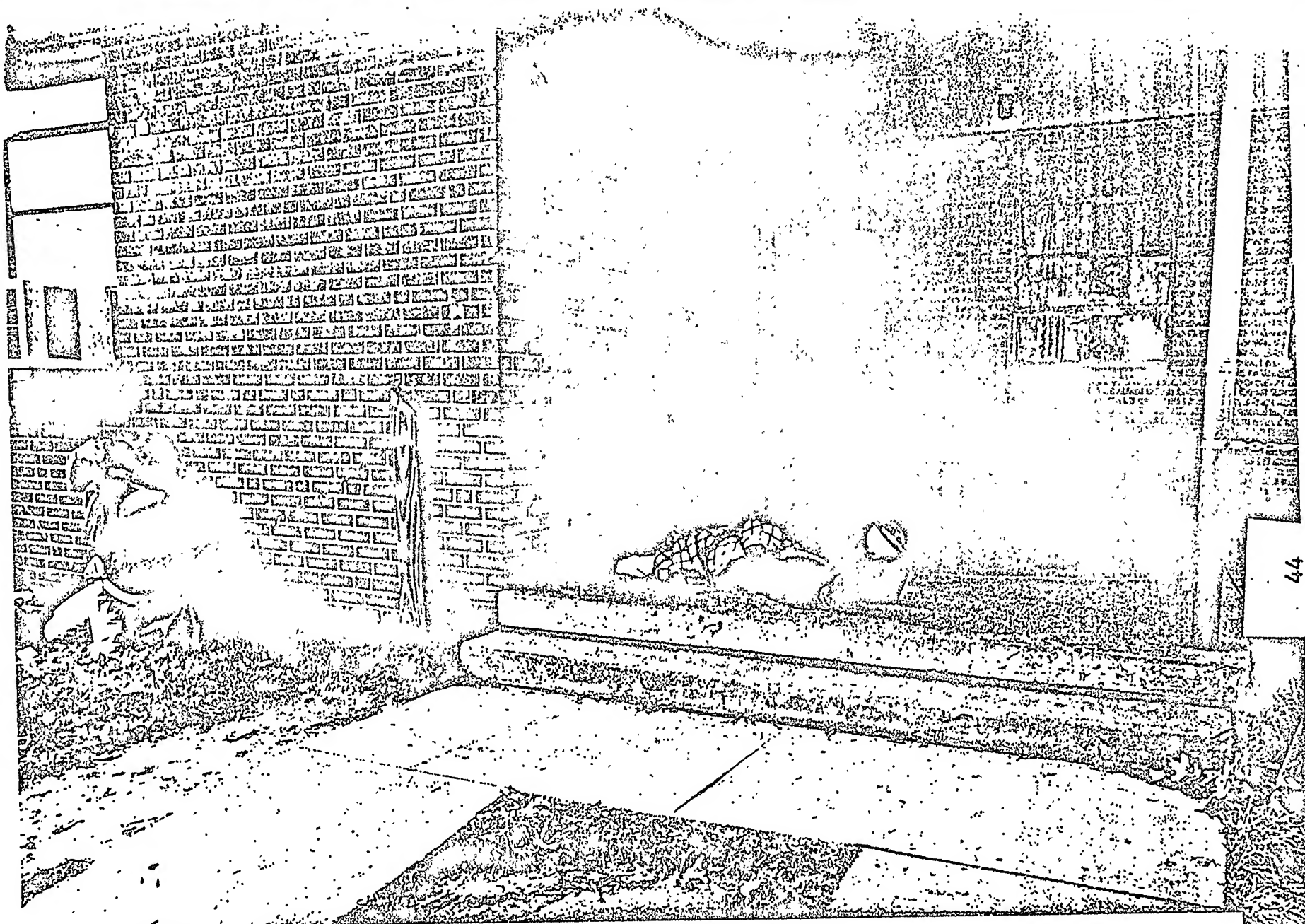


43

P.D. PHOTO

VICTIMS CAUCE (DECEASED) [REDACTED] (WOUNDED) AND  
WALLER (DECEASED), FRONT TO REAR

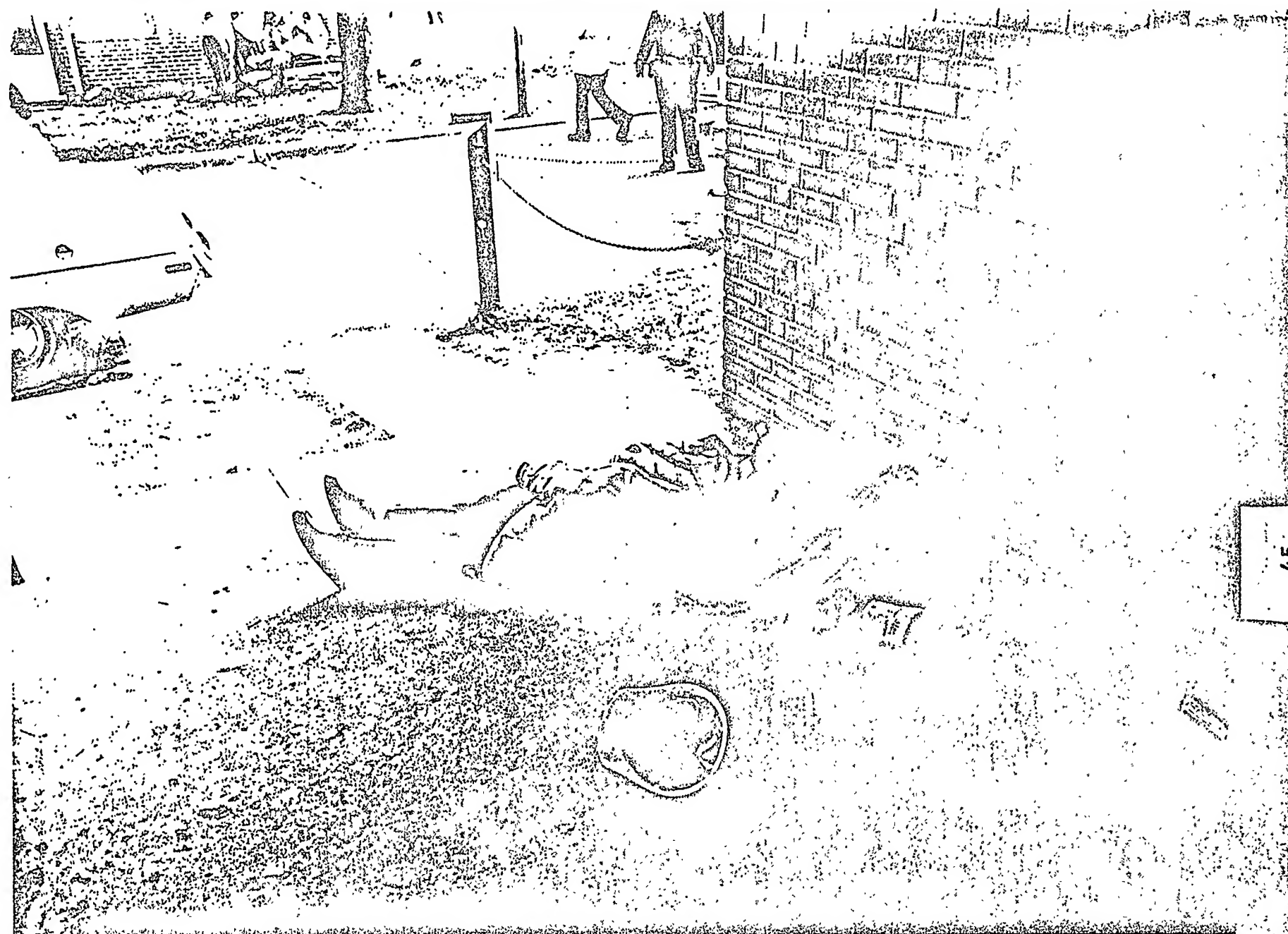
b6  
b7C



44

P.D. PHOTO

BODY OF SANDRA SMITH (DECEASED)

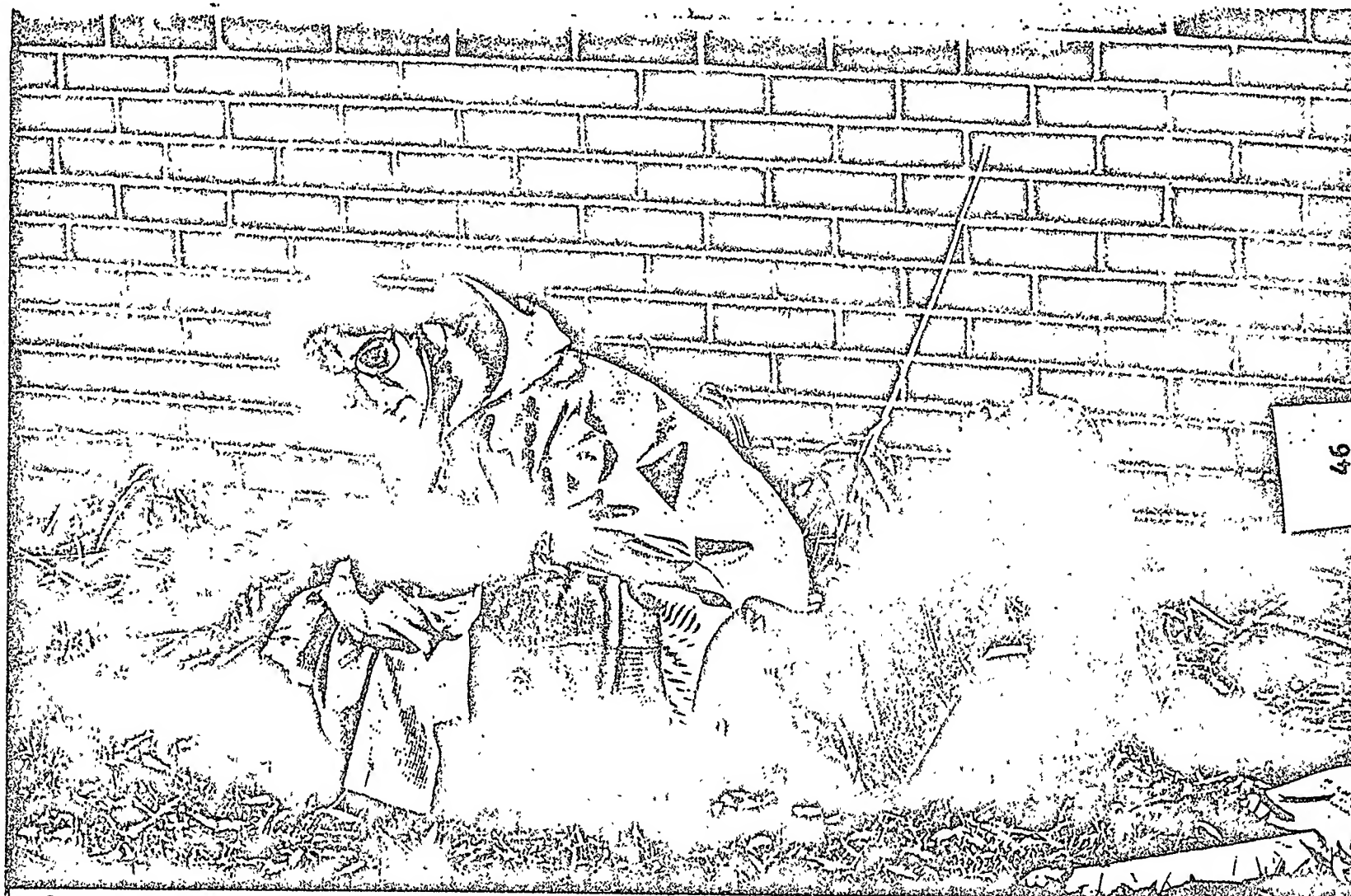


45

P.D. PHOTO

BODY OF SANDRA SMITH (DECEASED)

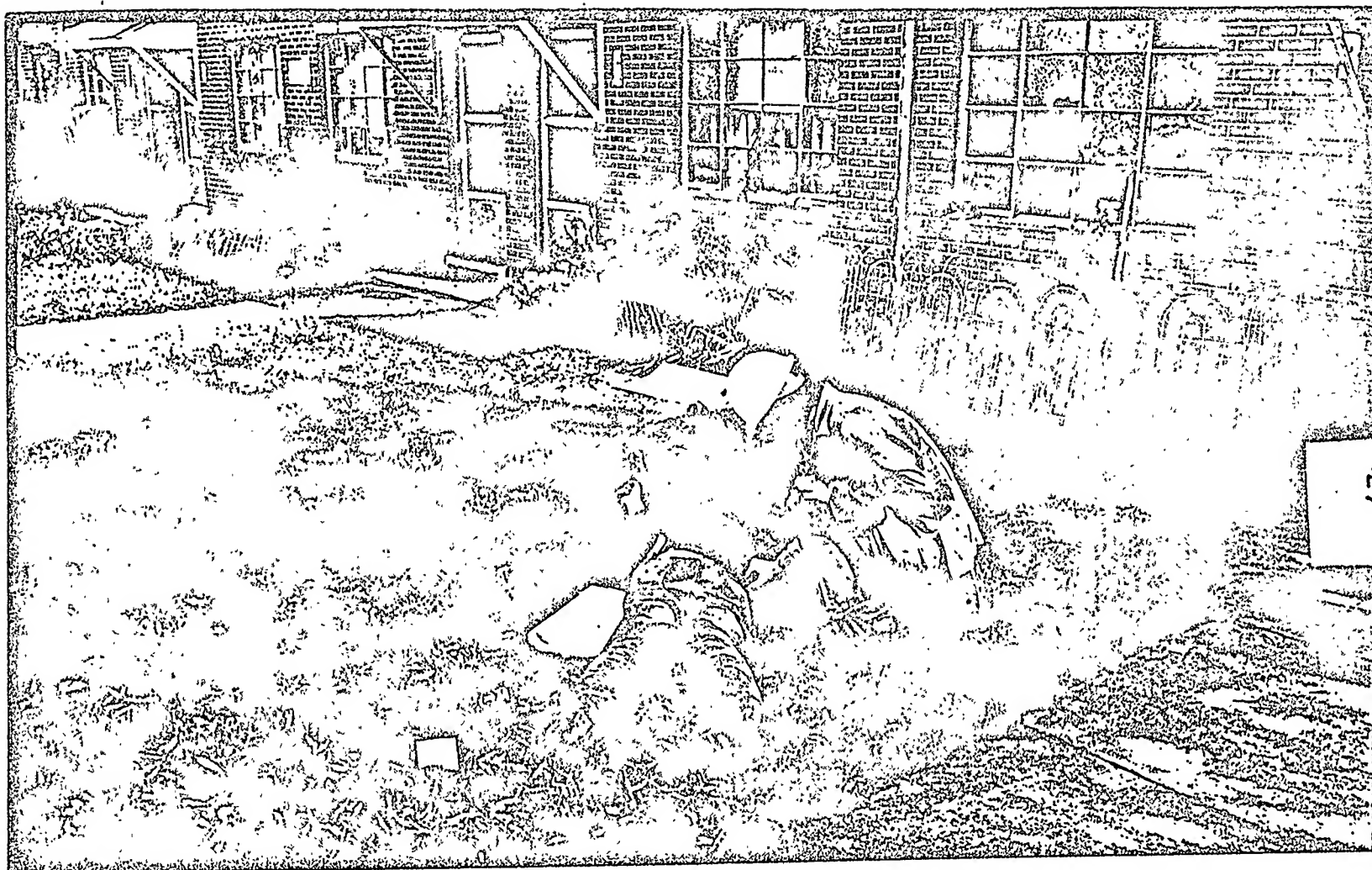




PRESS PHOTO

AND WOUNDED

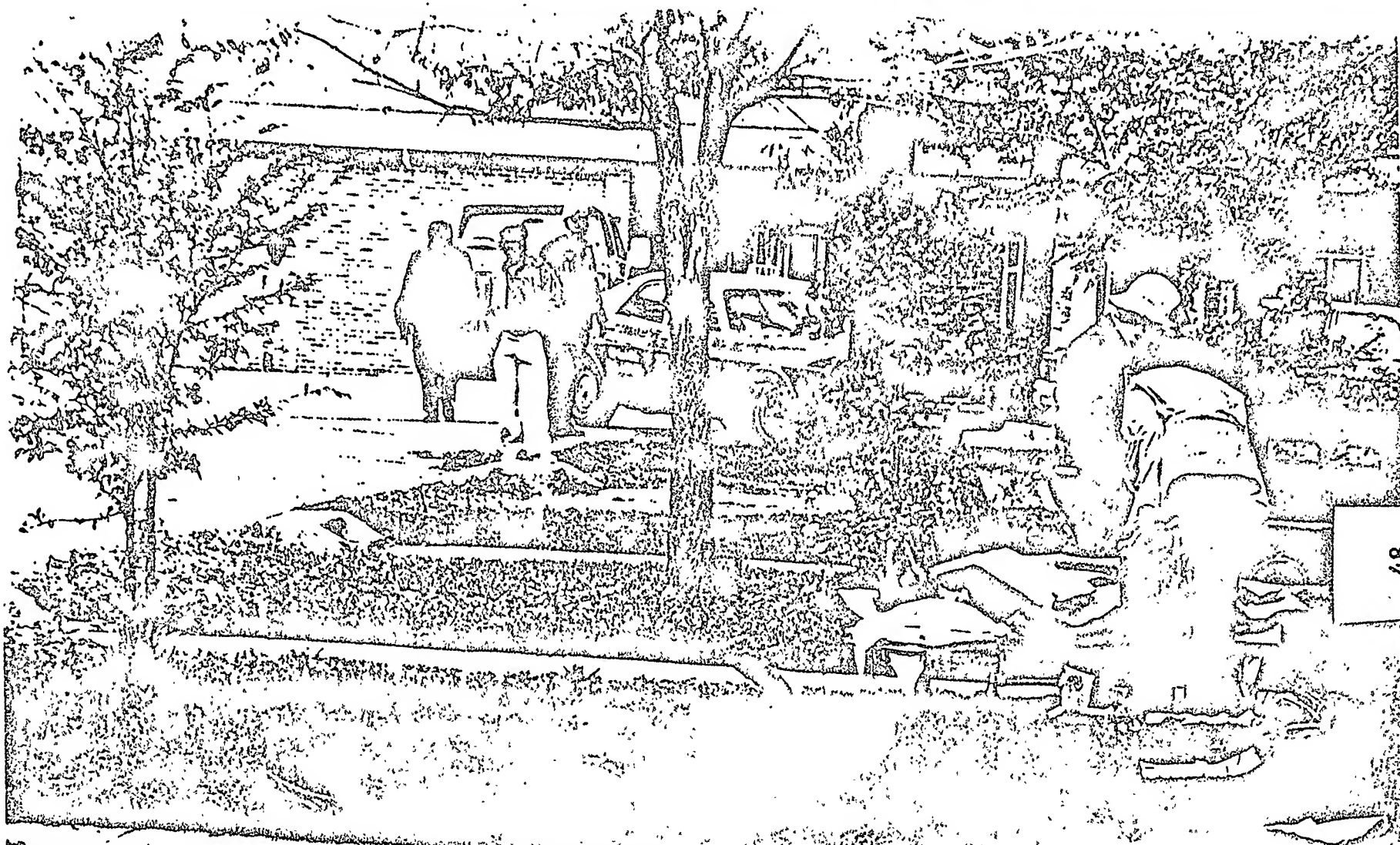
b6  
b7C



47

(PRESS PHOTO)

WALLER (DECEASED) ON GROUND - UNIDENTIFIED W/M KNEELING



48

P.D. PHOTO

WALLER (DECEASED) AND

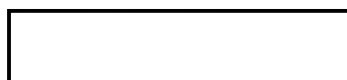


(WOUNDED)

b6  
b7C



PRESS PHOTO



AND



KNEELING OVER WILLIAM SAMSON  
(DECEASED)

b6  
b7C

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C. PARTICIPANTS IN KLAN/NAZI CARAVAN  
ARRESTED FOR MURDER

The following are the results of interviews or attempted interviews of individuals charged with First Degree Murder and Conspiracy to Commit Murder by authorities in Greensboro, North Carolina. Of the 15 individuals currently charged, 12 were arrested at the scene. [redacted] and RAYFORD CAUDLE were charged and arrested after the incident, and [redacted] Criminal records for these individuals are also included.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 5, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted]  
Lincolnton, North Carolina, was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department in conjunction with Detective [redacted] had earlier been taken into custody by the Police Department regarding a shooting incident in which four people were killed. He was advised of the identity of interviewing officers, the nature of the interview and he was advised of his rights by Detective [redacted] as indicated by an Advice of Rights form executed by him. He advised as follows:

About two weeks previously he joined the Ku Klux Klan in Lincolnton, North Carolina. He was not recruited into the Klan but attended a rally the Klan held at the Lincoln Fairgrounds. There were about twenty members of the Klan present, and some wore sheets and hoods. He and seven to nine others joined the Klan at the time.

At the rally a Klan member wearing a hood mentioned that the communists were going to have a parade. He indicated something was going to be done about it and said anyone with any experience in bar room brawling and was opposed to communism should participate. The man discussing this wore a hood, and he did not know his identity.

He was told he should be at a country grocery store out in the country between Lincolnton and Maiden, North Carolina, the morning of November 3, 1979. He could not recall the name or exact location of the store, but several people gathered there in the early morning of November 3, 1979.

There were seven or eight men at the store, but he did not know their names. There was a van and another vehicle, and he got into the back of the van. The van with several people in the back went north on Interstate 85 to Greensboro. There were shotguns in the back of the van, but

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/4/79



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he did not know who owned them. He believed two of the shotguns were single shot and one a pump gun or automatic. He did not bring a gun and does not own one. He previously had a 410 gauge shotgun but disposed of it several years ago. He saw no handguns in the van. His fingerprints might be on one shotgun as he moved one gun to make a place for him to sit. From conversations he believed that, when they arrived in Greensboro, they were going to get in front of the communists and precede them in the march. He assumed some of the group had other things in mind as there was a bag of eggs in the back of the van.

When the van arrived in Greensboro, the driver proceeded to a private residence. He did not know the identity of the people at this residence or its location. They got out of the van and went into the house for coffee. There were two women and some children in the house.

They got back in the van and proceeded to the place the parade was to start. He was in the van, and they had to stop because members of the crowd stopped the car in front of them. People in the crowd were kicking the car and hitting it with sticks. These were mostly blacks. They got out of the van, and someone from a van parked at the scene started to shoot. He did not know who started or participated in the shooting. He heard about ten or fifteen shots. He was very scared and jumped back in the van. One of the guys from the van was hit by shotgun pellets. They drove only a very short distance when the van was stopped by the police and all occupants were arrested.

The following is a description obtained through observation and interview:

Name:  
Race:  
Sex:  
Age:  
Date of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:



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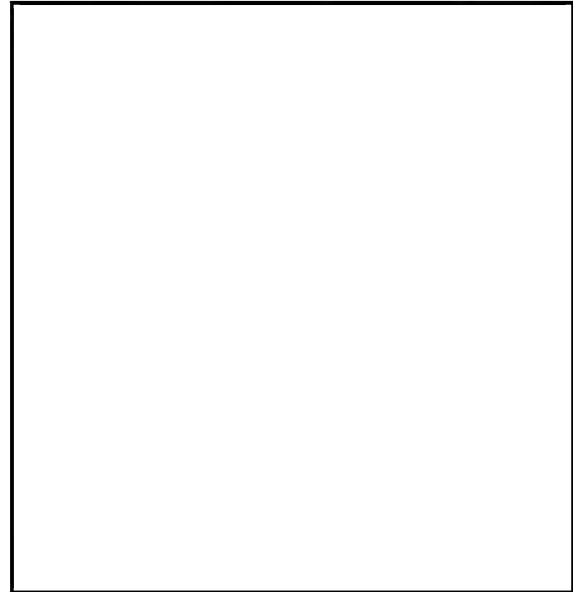
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Wife:

Address:

Mother:

Employment:

Tattoos:



b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/7/79

On November 3, 1979, HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department in conjunction with Detective [redacted]. At the time, FLOWERS was being detained following a shooting incident in which several people were killed and wounded. He was advised of his rights by Detective [redacted] as indicated by an Advice of Rights Form executed by him. He advised as follows:

He resides at Route 5, Lincolnton, North Carolina, and he has known [redacted] from [redacted] North Carolina, for several years. He is employed by the J.P. Stevens Company located in Lincolnton.

On the morning of November 3, 1979, he went into Lincolnton, North Carolina, and accidentally met [redacted] and a group of men he did not know. They told him they were going to Greensboro, North Carolina, to see the Communist parade and invited him to go along. He agreed and the group drove to his residence so he could leave his car for his wife. He then got in the van which contained 6 or 7 others and they started to Greensboro. He saw no guns or weapons of any kind. They drove up I-85 and stopped a couple of times to buy soft drinks but no one was drinking alcohol. He himself is an alcoholic and member of Alcoholics Anonymous.

The group in the van left Lincolnton at 8:30 or 9:00 AM and he did not notice what time they arrived in Greensboro. They were driven to a house in Greensboro where they had coffee. He did not know who owned the house or where it was located but there were 12 to 18 people there. He knew none of these people and he heard no violence being discussed. At one stop on I-85, however, when they stopped for soft drinks, someone purchased some eggs.

They left the house in Greensboro and reentered the van to go to the parade. There were other cars but he did not know how many or who owned them. There were two or three women at the house but he believed they remained at the house.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/7/79

He was in the back of the van with limited visibility. When they got to where the parade was to be, the car in front was being kicked and hit by a number of people. Everyone got out of the van and someone started shooting. The first shooting came from a group of blacks and whites at the scene. The shots sounded like a .22 caliber gun. Then louder sounds like shotguns started. He was hit in the upper right arm and left knee. He immediately fell to the ground and when the shooting stopped he got up and reentered the van. At that time he saw two or three shotguns on the floor of the van. He did not handle any of the guns. The van proceeded only 40 or 50 feet and was stopped by police who arrested all of the occupants.

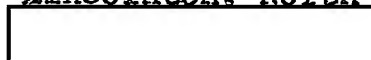
He had two pocket knives which he never took from his pocket. The police took them and later he was transported to the hospital. His wounds were bandaged and he was given a tetanus shot.

After the shooting he believed there also may have been one or two pistols on the floor of the van but he could not recall this with certainty. He did not see who was doing the shooting.

Two to three weeks ago he and his wife went to a Ku Klux Klan rally at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds. There were 100 to 150 people there, some with white robes and hoods. About 15 or 20 wore robes and some of the robes were red. Nothing was mentioned at that time about coming to Greensboro or the parade. He and his wife remained 20 or 30 minutes and left. He is not and never has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	33, born December 25, 1946
Height:	5'6" - 5'7"
Weight:	120
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Address:	Route 5, Box 39, Railroad Street, Lincolnton, North Carolina



b6  
b7c

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3

Children:  
Employment:

Tattoos:

Four  
J.P. Stevens  
Lincolnton, North Carolina  
Heart with cross and SCOTTY right  
arm. Initials H.F. left wrist.  
Cross with KAY and SCOTTY upper left  
arm.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/8/79

BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, 111 Hubbard Street, Lincolnton, North Carolina, was interviewed at the Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina, where FRANKLIN was in custody by Detective [redacted] Criminal Investigation Division, Greensboro Police Department, and SA [redacted]. At the outset FRANKLIN was advised of the official identity of each interviewer and Detective [redacted] advised FRANKLIN an interview was desired of him regarding the shooting incident earlier that day. Detective [redacted] furnished an Advice of Rights Form to FRANKLIN. FRANKLIN advised that he could not read. Detective [redacted] thereafter read each right listed on this form to FRANKLIN and FRANKLIN stated that he understood each item that had been read to him.

FRANKLIN stated that he would be willing to talk to the investigators but did not want to sign the form since he could not read and would not know what he was signing. Thereafter, FRANKLIN advised as follows:

He was born on August 23, 1946, at Lincolnton, North Carolina. Previously, he had worked about five years for Pilot Furniture, Newton, North Carolina, and approximately 12 years for Trend Line Furniture which has plants in Lincolnton and Conover, North Carolina. In between times off from those jobs, he worked as a brick mason and other such jobs. His wife's name is [redacted] and he has a [redacted]. He went to school in Lincolnton through the 8th grade. In 1976, he was arrested in Newton, North Carolina, for driving under the influence and served four months and five days as a result. He has been arrested a number of times in Lincolnton for assault and other charges related to Saturday night fights that he has gotten into. He has some friends in the Ku Klux Klan and marched with the Klan about three weeks ago at their march in Lincolnton. He denied, however, being a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

About one week ago at the Doubledock Bar in Maiden, North Carolina, he heard there was to be a Communist rally. He saw flyers around Lincolnton saying Death to the Klan.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/5/79

CE 44-3527

2

The guys at the bar were all sitting around and talking about going down and jeering the Communists at the rally and knocking a couple of heads together if necessary. The group was told if they wanted to go along to meet over at Gladdens (phonetic) Store in Lincolnton, North Carolina. Some of those that were arrested were also at this bar. There were others at the bar who did not come.

He picked up ROY TONEY at Gastonia, North Carolina, about 6:30 AM and arrived at Gladden's Store about 7:00 AM. They stopped by to pick up another fellow but he could not go.

The van was there and they departed about 7:30 AM traveling State Route 150 to I-85 and into Greensboro. They stopped at a convenience store along Route 150, name unrecalled, and bought seven dozen eggs and some of them had soft drinks. He did not observe anyone in the van drinking any alcoholic beverages, liquor, beer, and no one was smoking any "pot" or anything of that nature. FRANKLIN sat in a lounge chair behind the driver of the van on the way up. They were talking about how they were going to have fun throwing eggs. The way he understood the plan was that they were supposed to put eggs in their pockets, then act like demonstrators and get up and mix with the demonstrators. They would just walk up and pelt the Communists with the eggs and then get into some fist fights and run.

Some of FRANKLIN's group had small hand guns and he saw about three shotguns. He did not have any firearm and the only weapon that he had was a chain which ran through his coat. He never used this chain as a weapon. He did remove the chain from the coat when he realized that they were going to be arrested. Those who had the guns were going to use them if they had to, to defend themselves.

He said that in addition to himself, the following individuals who came to Greensboro with him did not bring any guns:

ROY TONEY the boy that got shot (WARDEN DEAN FLOWERS).

[REDACTED] TONEY had brought a pick handle with a sign on it.

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b7C

CE 44-3527

3

They stopped over at another guy's house in Greensboro when they arrived and had a cup of coffee and while there, a little briefing went on. He claimed he was in the bathroom during the briefing and did not hear what was said. They were there about 30 minutes or an hour.

When they left that house, generally the ones that had come in the van went back into the van. [redacted] who had come down in the van, went in the car with a few others, FRANKLIN got into the front seat of the van and was ready to go. The van made a left turn into the area of the rally and FRANKLIN was "jarring" on the CB radio. The second car ahead of the van had two guys and two gals in it who he did not know by name. It was the older crew-haired guy (NAPPIER) and [redacted]. Later, as the van was leaving the area, the older fellow left in the van. The crowd up ahead surrounded this car. He did not see how they got out but the two men in the car were out. One was to FRANKLIN's right as he was looking ahead in the direction that the vehicles were going and he was up by the side of the demonstrators' truck and they were beating him. He believes the other man was on the left side of the car somewhere and did not get much of a view of him. Another part of the crowd came down toward the van. Someone yelled, "Let's go get them." The doors of the van opened up, FRANKLIN headed straight up to help the guy by the pickup that was getting beat up and upon arriving at the demonstrator's pickup truck, he grabbed a wood post with a sign on it from that truck. There were two or three others with him who had sticks. Two of FRANKLIN's group were getting their men up by the pickup free from the crowd. A girl among the demonstrators started shooting. FRANKLIN described her as a short girl with blonde hair, white, well-built, in her early 20's, wearing a creamy blouse, and jean pants. She had straight hair down to her shoulders. She was in front of a group of demonstrators. She started shooting at FRANKLIN's people with sticks over the heads of some people who were crouched in front of her. She had a small pistol which from the sound, he believed was larger than a .22 caliber. Perhaps it was a .38 caliber weapon. When he saw this, FRANKLIN went over and got behind the demonstrator's pickup truck. To the right of this pickup truck, two demonstrators had ROY down and he went over to get them off ROY. That is when he got hit by a big white guy, a big dude with a bush, who was wearing a brown coat and he believes brown pants. He got

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hit with a board approximately 3 inches by 3 inches which was what the demonstrators had their posters on.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The crowd had been around the car and beating on the top and kicking at the car and he observed the door open on the passenger side. There was a gang of people on either side of the car. When part of the crowd started toward the van, someone said, "They're yanking them out of the car." That was when someone said grab the sticks and a number of the fellows in the van did so. There were boards and pick handles in the van and he recalls one that had Ku Klux Klan on it. He had also seen one pair of brass and one pair of aluminum knuckles. When they left the van this time he only observed people with sticks in their hands. He went out with no weapon of any kind and as stated, got the post out of the demonstrator's truck that he used. Their crowd already had sticks. When he got up around the pickup truck, other guys from his group were hitting at the crowd with their sticks and the crowd backed off. That was about the time that the girl started shooting. She was about 20 feet up from the pickup truck and there was a big crowd behind her and a smaller crowd to her front. FRANKLIN's group were throwing sticks into the crowd and that's about when she started shooting.

That was when he went back toward the van and saw two of the demonstrators sitting on ROY TONEY. He hit the fence with his post and told them to get off of ROY. They did this. FRANKLIN estimated that only about 60 seconds passed from the time that he had left the van that the girl up in the crowd started shooting. As ROY was getting up, FRANKLIN got wacked with a post. He was quite woozy from this injury. The girl who was shooting could see him and that's when he started back to the van. Then it seemed that there was more shooting from the crowd to the right of the demonstrator's pickup truck. Then someone yelled words to the effect, "They're shooting, get the guns." When he got back, there was already a bunch of their guys inside the van and shooting from it so he rolled around and stayed by the front passenger side, leaning against the door of the van which was closed.



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He saw the girl actually shoot about four times and recalls that she was moving back while doing this. There was other shooting going on. There was a man by ROY, one of his group, who had already been shot before FRANKLIN's group got into the van to get the guns. This individual had grabbed his arm and said, "Oh my God, I'm shot." Shortly after arriving back at the van, FRANKLIN covered his eyes and was feeling woozy from his injury. Someone yelled, "Let's get the hell out of here," and they piled in behind the driver and the van went about 30 feet and someone said, "We left one behind," so they waited. [redacted] came up and got in and then [redacted] said, "We forgot one other," and the vehicle stopped again. Then the gray-haired fellow got in (NAPPIER). Then a police officer drew a bead on us and they were told to put their hands on the windshield and they did. At this time, he removed the chain off his coat and left it in the floorboard because he did not want to have it on when he got arrested.

When he got back to the van, he observed the big guy with the dark blue pants, beard, and knife in a sheathe, shoot and eject a shell from a pump shotgun. He had one foot on the ground and the other in the van. He had the shotgun up to his shoulder. He identified the photograph of ROLAND W. WOOD as this individual. There was another fellow in the van to the right of WOOD who had a blue shirt, as he recalls, who had a pump shotgun. This may have been the man he knows as [redacted]. He cannot remember seeing this individual shoot. [redacted]

[redacted] had brought a single-shot shotgun with him in the van. This was earlier when they were coming to Greensboro.

He recalled [redacted] had a .32 caliber Saturday Night Special at the house at Greensboro. [redacted] did not bring along a gun to FRANKLIN's knowledge. He did not see the gray-haired man (NAPPIER) with a gun either. [redacted] had a 12 gauge pump shotgun, a .22 automatic rifle and a .32 automatic pistol. [redacted] also had brought a pump shotgun, maybe a 12 gauge. [redacted] had the guns at the house and had brought them along in the van to the demonstration. [redacted] had stayed at the house the night before.



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FRANKLIN offered to take a polygraph examination regarding whether he had brought any weapons along and whether or not he had been involved in firing any weapons. He stated he had definitely not done either of these things.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted]  
North Carolina, was interviewed at the Greensboro, North  
Carolina, Police Department. [redacted]

[redacted] Present during the interview  
was Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police  
Department. [redacted] was advised of his rights relative to  
the interview as they appear on the Waiver of Rights Form  
which was read to him by Detective [redacted] in the presence of  
the interviewer and [redacted] acknowledged orally and then  
signed the Advice of Rights Form, acknowledging that he  
understood his rights. [redacted] then orally and in writing  
waived his right to counsel being present during this  
interview and the form was signed at 3:30 PM.

[redacted] advised that approximately two to three  
weeks ago, a friend of his, who he declined to identify,  
from Hickory, North Carolina, who is a member of the Ku Klux  
Klan, told him that he was going to a street walk of the  
Communist Party at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday,  
approximately two weeks from then, November 3, 1979. He  
asked me [redacted] if I was interested in going and I told him  
that I would be and that I would like to go and see what was  
happening. [redacted] advised this conversation took place at  
[redacted] Hickory, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised a couple of days later, at Hickory,  
one or two other individuals who he eventually identified  
as [redacted] had a conversation relative  
to going to Greensboro to watch the street walk of the  
Communist Party. At this time, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] he advised that [redacted] at  
that time had not come to Greensboro, North Carolina, to see  
the street walk but was home watching his child.

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by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/8/79

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He identified two of the individuals as being CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) and [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) and stated that they were the individuals who were planning the route to Greensboro, North Carolina.

Later, [REDACTED] identified those attending this meeting of the Ku Klux Klan as being [REDACTED] CARL (LNU), [REDACTED] and four other individuals he could not identify.

The discussion at this meeting was relative to the individuals coming to Greensboro to watch the street walk of the Communists, and the "Niggers", and he admitted that during this conversation there was talk about bringing their guns to Greensboro. He stated that he was against bringing a gun and CARL and [REDACTED] did not want to bring guns, however, one person who he did not identify thought they ought to bring their guns with them.

[REDACTED] explained to the interviewer that in the Ku Klux Klan whether or not an individual brings his gun with him is an optional thing and is left up to the individual. He stated even though the meetings which were conducted were against bringing weapons, the final decision is left up to the individual whether or not he should bring his gun and is based upon the fact of whether or not he thinks he needs it.

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] was fussing about the men not bringing their weapons to Greensboro, North Carolina.

The other part of the meeting was the discussion of the route to Greensboro and they also discussed bringing placards to have an anti-demonstration against the Communists and the Niggers. There were statements made, according to [REDACTED] by people who he could not identify, that they should bring their guns in case the Communists jumped on the Ku Klux Klan. [REDACTED] advised that at that meeting there, they were told by CARL that they were going to meet at a certain house in Greensboro and that he had the directions to that house but CARL nor any of the members there knew the individual who owned this house. There was further discussion relative to them getting together in groups and riding to Greensboro in the same car so they could use as few cars as possible.

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[ ] advised it was his understanding from this meeting that what they were supposed to do, the Ku Klux Klan, was to walk up along the street as the Communists and the Blacks were parading and carry their signs against the Communists.

[ ] was asked whether or not they made any signs and he admitted that they had not brought any signs with them, however, they expected to have these signs down at the house where they were meeting in Greensboro.

[ ] advised that when he left the house, he picked up his shotgun and he also took 8 or 9 shells of 8-shot 12 gauge ammunition for his shotgun which he described as being a 12 gauge single break-away shotgun.

[ ] advised that he could not recall seeing any of the weapons, however, he had been told by some person in that group that [ ] had a pistol but he personally did not know if [ ] had the pistol or not. Later in the interview, [ ] stated to the interviewer that in his opinion [ ] may have had a shotgun but he could not be sure.

[ ] advised that CARL (LNU) did not have a weapon and in his opinion, his weapon and one of the shotguns were the only weapons brought to Greensboro in the trunk of the car. However, [ ] then stated that he put his shotgun

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in the trunk of [ ] car but does not recall if he saw any other weapons in the trunk.

[ ] advised that they arrived in Greensboro a little after 10:00 AM and they went to a house off the main highway and the house was identified by the fact that it was flying a Confederate and an American flag. He stated he did not know who owned the house or who was there, but advised there was a pretty good number of people in the house and he estimated over 30 men and women. [ ] admitted there was some talking going on at the house but he did not recall who was doing the talking but recalls generally what they intended to do was park, get out of their cars, carry signs and carry the American flag and to march against the Communists that were having the street walk.

[ ] advised that he saw just two signs and stated that the talk was about how they were going to march alongside of them, meaning the Communists, and show them we were just as good as they were. [ ] stated that for the first time he saw the pamphlet which had been distributed by the Communists entitled "Death to the Klan". [ ] stated that he knew and that they all knew, the march was against the Klan and that we, the Klan, were going to demonstrate against them. I brought my weapon, [ ] stated, just in case there was trouble.

They, [ ] said, and did not further identify them, might have weapons, meaning the Communists, [ ] stated that he asked others there if they were taking their guns and they said, yeah, in case something might happen so he stated he took his shotgun with him also when they went in the caravan of cars to the anti-demonstration.

[ ] admitted that he saw shotguns, automatic pump-type shotguns but did not recall seeing any rifles at the residence where they had assembled. [ ] also advised that he did not recall seeing any pistols at this location.

[REDACTED]

In the van, [REDACTED] stated that he may have seen two shotguns, his and one other pump shotgun. However, he stated he did not see any other weapons in the van when they left but admitted after the incident when he was arrested, he saw several other weapons including pistols. He stated at the time he was in it, when the van left the house, these weapons could have been covered with something in the van.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] advised that when the van left they had organized themselves so that the first car in the caravan had a CB radio and that the van, the last car, also had a CB radio to make sure that everybody stayed together. He stated that they did not want trouble, but they, the Communists and the Niggers, that's part of them, that they want trouble. [REDACTED] stated that we had enough weapons to take care of ourselves. We were gonna talk, [REDACTED] stated, but if they wanted to fight, we'd give them a good fight.

[REDACTED] advised there was between 8 and 10 vehicles in the caravan and stated that the only person he knew by name in the van was [REDACTED] and CARL.

At this point, [REDACTED] digressed off the interview and had made a comment to Detective [REDACTED] that he had always thought about killing someone. [REDACTED] stated to the interviewer when asked about this, that if someone was going to go out of his way to cause him trouble, according to how bad the trouble was, he would think about killing him. He said if someone was going to try to kill him, he would kill him.

[REDACTED] stated that niggers and Communists were out to cause him trouble. Communist people take everything from you. We were going to break up their organization, not to kill them, like happened today, that was just one of those things that happen, not a normal incident.

[REDACTED] stated that if they shoot at us, we were going to put them down. When questioned about who shot first, [REDACTED] first answer was the Communists shot at them first. He stated that they wounded one of their men, who he could not identify.

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[ ] stated that he just wanted to fight for freedom, keep Communists out, that's who they were fighting against.

[ ] stated that Communists are against the Ku Klux Klan; that niggers are against the Ku Klux Klan, and that they were both fighting against us.

[ ] was questioned as to how many people had weapons and he stated a few. When questioned if he could identify any Communists with weapons he stated no, that the only thing he saw with the Communists were sticks and boards. When asked if any of the Blacks had weapons, he stated no. When asked again he admitted that the only persons he ever saw weapons with were the Ku Klux Klan, and he described them as having shotguns.

The interview then went back to what occurred at Everitt and Carver Streets on November 3, 1979. [ ] stated that he saw the vehicles in front of their van being attacked by individuals and being hit with placards and being rocked. He stated that everybody jumped out of the van and went to where the people were being kicked and being banged on. He stated those were the cars that were in front of them and that no one was beating on the van that he was in.

He stated when they jumped out of the van, as far as he knew, no one took weapons. He stated he was not sure if the driver of the van got out at that time.

He stated [ ] and as he was getting out, he heard shots. He stated the shots came from the same side of the street that they were on. He stated that he saw one man take a pump shotgun out and identified [ ] as standing alongside of the road with a pump shotgun. [ ] stated that he was about 2 - 2½ car lengths away, and that the shotgun was only down at his side, and not pointing towards the direction of the houses. [ ] denied seeing [ ] shoot the shotgun although he admits he heard a lot of shooting but said he could not identify anybody as shooting.

[ ] advised that he got involved in the confrontation with an individual and that he saw some individual holding one of the members of the Klan and another member came up and hit him in the back of the head with a 2x4 board. He stated



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that individual fell to the ground. He stated he also saw another individual who he could not identify run up and stick a pistol in the face of one of the Klan members and that someone else knocked him down. [ ] also stated that he hit one individual, who he could not identify, with the 2x4 when that individual was attempting to attack him.

[ ] denied firing a weapon or ever taking his weapon out of the van during this incident. [ ] stated in his opinion they were shooting from the houses at them and they had a few shots fired at the van. He stated he never saw anyone get hit or anyone fall from the gunshot fire.

[ ] stated that everyone got back in the van, that the van started up and at this time he did see a lot of weapons, shotguns, but did not see any rifles. He stated there were approximately three other shotguns in the van besides his. [ ] stated that he kept his rounds in the pocket and that he never loaded or fired his weapon.

He stated at this time they were stopped by the police and arrested.

[ ] reviewed the photographs obtained by the police after the arrest as well as photographs taken from TV film footage during the incident. [ ] identified the individual with the sawed-off shotgun near the Ford Fairlane, a pump action shotgun, as being one of the individuals in the van and identified the photograph of [ ] as that individual.

[ ] identified the following individuals as being in the van with him and described whether or not they had weapons with them:

1. HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS - identified him as being in the van and believed to be individual shot in arm.
2. ROLAND W. WOOD - in van, however, does not know if had weapon or not.
3. ROY C. TONEY - in van and stated this is the individual he observed laying on the ground and someone had a shotgun between his eyes. He stated this was where he was involved in the confrontation where two men were hitting each other with boards and he struck one with a board.

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4. [redacted] believes in van and identified him as the individual in the photograph with the shotgun.
5. BILLY JOE FRANKLIN - in van, did not see a weapon
6. [redacted] - did not recognize him
7. [redacted] - saw in van but did not know if had weapon
8. [redacted] - in van but did not know if had weapon
9. [redacted] in van, had pump shotgun
10. [redacted] - possibly driver of van, did not know if had weapon.
11. LISFORD CARL NAPPIER - in van, [redacted] and did not see a weapon.

[redacted]

[redacted] The following is a description of [redacted]

Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Residence:

Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Education:  
Social Security  
Number:  
Employment:

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

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[redacted] North Carolina, was interviewed by Detective [redacted] and SA [redacted] FBI, at the interview location U-17G, Room 4, Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina. At the outset of this interview, [redacted] was advised by Detective [redacted] that he was being interviewed in connection with his possible involvement in a multiple homicide and attempted homicide at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] was warned of certain constitutional rights as shown on a Warning and Waiver Form made available by the Greensboro Police Department and presented by Detective [redacted]. However, [redacted] stated he believed he fully understood his constitutional rights.

[redacted] initially declined to furnish a signed statement, but subsequently changed his mind and agreed to furnish a signed statement to Detective [redacted] and voluntarily furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that he does not take hard narcotics and is not under the influence of any alcohol. [redacted] stated further, however, that he had previously experienced [redacted]

[redacted] and that on November 3, 1979, he took one of these pills at about 9:00 AM. [redacted] stated that he understands and can read and write the English language and completed the 9th grade in his education.

[redacted] at the outset of his interview, had questions concerning whether or not he had visitation rights during his incarceration at Greensboro and any subsequent locations. Detective [redacted] stated that he believed that [redacted] would have visitation rights on certain days during his incarceration in Greensboro and believed that there were also visitation rights in the event he was further incarcerated elsewhere.

[redacted] stated that approximately two weeks ago he attended a meeting in the vicinity of Lincolnton, North Carolina, wherein leaders of the Ku Klux Klan openly

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] at [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/79

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distributed literature reflecting that the Community Party members and Blacks in the area of Greensboro, North Carolina, were preparing to hold a "Death to the Klan" march and rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. In connection with this meeting of the Klan, [ ] stated that Klan members were told that the Communists and the Blacks were challenging the Klan to come out from under their rocks if they so dared. [ ] stated that all members present at this meeting unanimously agreed that they would take up the challenge of the Communists and the Blacks to prove that they were not "chicken".

Early in the morning of November 3, 1979, [ ] stated that he traveled in his [ ] in color, bearing North Carolina license, from Hickory to Greensboro, North Carolina. [ ] stated that in addition to himself he had LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, [ ] (LAST NAMES UNKNOWN), [ ] in his accompany. In addition, [ ] stated that after leaving Hickory they proceeded to Conover, North Carolina, where they additionally picked up [ ] (INU). [ ] described [ ] as a [ ] and a [ ] and approximately as tall as [ ] or slightly taller. [ ] stated that he believed [ ] to be from Newton, North Carolina. [ ] emphasized that the women in his car, [ ] and [ ] and [ ] had no function in what was to transpire that day but just came along to see what was going to happen.

Upon arriving in Greensboro, [ ] stated he proceeded south on Route 220 to a house a short distance outside the city limits which had a rebel flag flying in the front yard. [ ] stated that subsequently about 15 to 20 vehicles accumulated at that address. While at that address, [ ] stated that he went into the store adjacent to that house and proceeded to buy some soft drinks. Also [ ] stated that the people that had arrived and were congregating at that house had gathered and were discussing some of the literature that the marchers and demonstrators had previously handed out.

At approximately 11:00 AM, November 3, 1979, [ ] stated he entered a yellow Ford van with the intention of proceeding to the site of the beginning of the Communist and Black march and demonstration. [ ] stated that although there were several others with him in the van, he

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only knew [ ] and another white male named [ ] (YNU). [ ] stated that he and other members that entered the van took along both shotguns and hand guns, but only as a precaution in the event some drastic action was later taken and they had to defend themselves. [ ] stated that there may have been a total of 9 people in the van when they left the house on Route 220 South to proceed to the demonstration site in Greensboro.

[ ] stated that to the best of his knowledge the only weapons in the van were pump shotguns and hand guns and that no machine guns or rifles were in the van. [ ] stated that he had a 12 gauge pump shotgun in his possession and also a 22 caliber pistol that he purchased on November 2, 1979. [ ] stated that this yellow Ford van that he traveled to the march site in was the same van that he was subsequently arrested in by the Greensboro Police Department after the riot and shooting. [ ] stated that he had previously bought his 12 gauge pump shotgun at Charlie's Bait and Tackle Shop near Newton, North Carolina. [ ] stated that he loaded this shotgun with three shells containing buckshot.

[ ] stated that upon leaving the Route 220 location for Greensboro, he left his 1969 Ford at the house. In addition, [ ] stated others left their vehicles there and entered vehicles that they had not arrived in Greensboro in. [ ] stated that this yellow Ford van that he traveled in was one of several vehicles that had formed a convoy to travel to the site of the beginning of the demonstration.

Upon arriving at the vicinity of the demonstration, [ ] stated that he was aware that some of the demonstrators had pick handles, clubs, and long sticks and that they had proceeded to rush the convoy and were proceeding to use their clubs and pick handles to swing at the cars, vans, and pickup trucks. At this point, [ ] stated he and the others exited the van which had stopped, and had become aware that there were about three Black males running in their direction from the vicinity of the apartments and they had shotguns in their possession. [ ] stated that these Black males were saying, "We are going to kill you white trash, we're going to kill the Klan." [ ] stated that he was aware

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of the fact that the women that had traveled in this convoy did not get out of the cars and that the men that were in the cars with them were proceeding to get out of the cars. [redacted] stated that he observed initially that some of the males that had exited some of the cars in the convoy were being attacked by both whites and Blacks that [redacted] believed were Communists. [redacted] stated that shortly after this began happening, that he overheard somebody yell, "Get the guns, they're going to kill us." [redacted] stated that he believed the person that yelled this was somebody that had traveled to the demonstration site in the convoy. At this point, [redacted] stated that he began to hear gunfire and emphasized that up to this point none of the Klansmen had displayed any weapons. [redacted] stated that he and the other Klansmen then returned to the van, retrieved their weapons, and then proceeded to return the gunfire. [redacted] stated that he and the others fired their weapons only at the white and Black Communists who had shotguns or handguns. [redacted] stated that some of these were shooting back at them at this time. [redacted] stated that he fired at least two and possibly three shots of buckshot from his shotgun into the vicinity of the Black males that he believed had riot type shotguns that were being shot at the Klansmen. [redacted] stated that he believed that he hit at least one of these Black males with his gunfire in view of the fact that the Black male went down after [redacted] pulled the trigger. [redacted] stated that he was standing adjacent to the van and shooting over a car parked along the street at the Black male that he believes he hit with his gunfire. [redacted] stated that the Black male that he believed that he hit with his shotgun fire was standing in front of the nearby apartment building.

[redacted] emphasized that he did not intend to shoot at any innocent bystanders but was only shooting in self defense at those that he believed were shooting at him. [redacted] also emphasized that he got out of the van initially without any weapon but returned to the van to retrieve his weapons after he believed he was being shot at.

[redacted] stated that after several rounds of fire had commenced, and after it was obvious that several people had been hit with gunfire, that he and others entered the yellow Ford van and proceeded to attempt to pull away. However, [redacted] stated that he and others in the van were aware of the fact that LISFORD CARL NAPPIER was still on the street

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proceeding in the direction of the van and that the driver of the van was instructed to stop, back up, and retrieve NAPPIER. [ ] stated that shortly after NAPPIER entered the side door of the van, the van proceeded to pull ahead and attempt to leave the area. [ ] stated that very shortly after that, the van was stopped by the Greensboro Police Department officers and all of the members of the van were placed under arrest.

[ ] reiterated that he believed that the sole intent of the convoy of Klansmen being in the vicinity of Greensboro on November 3, 1979, at the site of the communist demonstration, was to shout and aggravate the marchers and not to engage in any gunfire. [ ] stated that all of the occupants of the van that he had traveled in, returned to the van to get their weapons and proceeded, like he, to shoot at those that they believed were shooting back at them.

[ ] stated that he was sorry that anyone was killed as a result of this incident, and that his purpose in being in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, was only to show that the Klan was not afraid of Blacks and Communists.

[ ] stated the convoy of Klansmen was attacked first and that they returned the gunfire only in self-defense.

[ ] stated he was positive the demonstrators shot at the convoy first. [ ] stated that if the convoy had not been shot at first, that there would not have been any gunfire and that the convoy of Klansmen and the demonstrators would have just aggravated each other and that would have been the end of the incident.

The above interview was completed at 7:35 PM.

At 9:00 PM, November 3, 1979, [ ] was re-interviewed by Detective [ ] and SA [ ] of the FBI and [ ] was again advised of his constitutional rights by Detective [ ] on a warning and waiver form furnished by the Greensboro Police Department and presented to [ ] by Detective [ ] again read this form, stated he fully understood his rights and advised he wished to furnish the above information to Detective [ ] on magnetic tape. [ ] then proceeded to dictate the above information again orally which was recorded by Detective [ ] on magnetic tape and at 9:37 PM this interview was finished.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted] was contacted at the [redacted] and [redacted] advised of the identity of the interviewer as a Special Agent of the FBI and he orally acknowledged that he was coming to Greensboro, North Carolina, with the interviewer to review photographs of the incident that had occurred on Everitt and Carver Streets in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and to furnish a statement to the interviewer about his being present during this time.

[redacted] was transported in an FBI vehicle to Greensboro, North Carolina, by SAs [redacted] ASAC CECIL E. MOSES, and SA [redacted]

At the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, [redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] in the presence of Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department.

[redacted] was advised orally of his rights as they appear on the Waiver of Rights form and he acknowledged that he understood his rights, however, declined to be interviewed relative to this incident without presence of counsel.

[redacted] was asked whether or not he would assist in the location of [redacted]

[redacted] and that information furnished relative to his assistance in locating [redacted] would not be made available to other members of the Ku Klux Klan or the National Socialist Party in view of his cooperation. [redacted] refused to furnish any information relative to the location of [redacted] or where he last saw [redacted] and stated that he did not wish to give any information to the FBI or the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department.

[redacted] was advised that any cooperation he gave in assistance of locating [redacted] who was viewed to be extremely dangerous in view of the fact that he fired into a large crowd with an automatic weapon or a semi-automatic weapon, would be furnished confidentially to any judge hearing any matter that [redacted] would be charged with in the future relative to his participation in this matter, however, he

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by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/8/79

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again refused to cooperate with the investigating officers in the attempts to locate [redacted]

No attempts were made to interview [redacted] relative to his participation in this incident at Everitt and Carver Streets on that date of November 3, 1979.

The following description was furnished voluntarily by [redacted]

Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security  
Number:  
Education:  
Residence:  
  
Telephone:

[Redacted description box]

The interview was then concluded.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 5, 1979

1

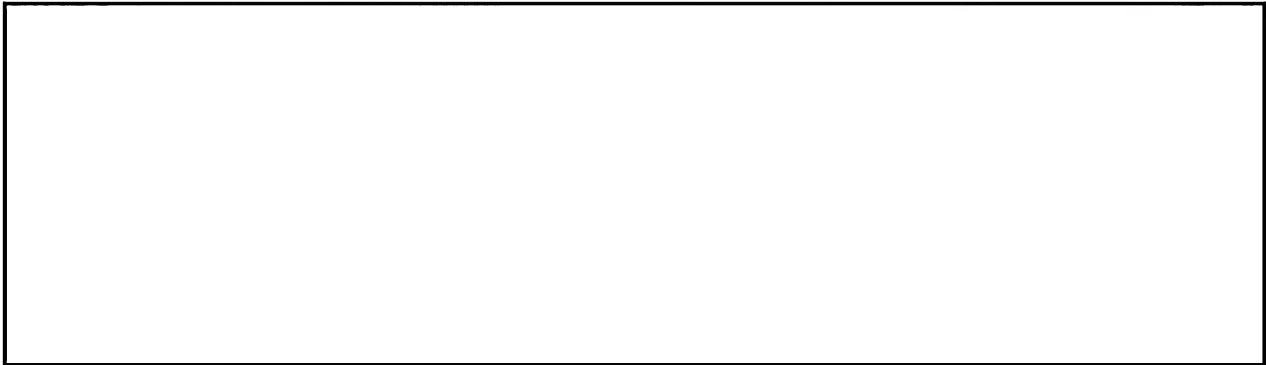
[redacted] was interviewed at the Greensboro Police Department with Detective [redacted] Greensboro Police Department. Detective [redacted] furnished [redacted] a copy of his rights, which Detective [redacted] read to him. [redacted] advised he understood his rights and signed a waiver of those rights. He furnished the following information:

[redacted] For the past few weeks, he had heard a lot of rumors that "a bunch of communists" were going to parade in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. He, himself, is anti-communist, and he was outraged to think that the authorities in Greensboro would actually allow admitted communists to parade in the streets. He and a friend, whom he refused to identify, decided to come to Greensboro to watch the parade. He denied any intention of interfering with the demonstration.

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by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/5/79

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[redacted] advised he did not see anyone shooting anyone. He did not see any weapons of any kind in the van either before, during, or after the trip to Greensboro. He denied being a member of the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization and denied knowledge of anyone who is a member of the Klan. He denied hearing anyone talk about taking any action whatsoever against the demonstrators and insisted that his only purpose in coming to Greensboro was to watch the demonstration. He stated that, although he had heard gunfire at the demonstration, he did not see any guns at all; and the only weapons he saw were sticks and clubs used by the demonstrators. He stated that he had no weapons but his own fists.

After [redacted] furnished the above information, Detective [redacted] asked him if he had any objection to having a record made of his answers on tape. [redacted] stated that what he said was the truth and he had no objection to telling the same story on tape. A recording was thereafter made in which [redacted] furnished the same information as he stated above.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:  
Address:

Sex:  
Race:



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Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Characteristics:

Scars and Marks:

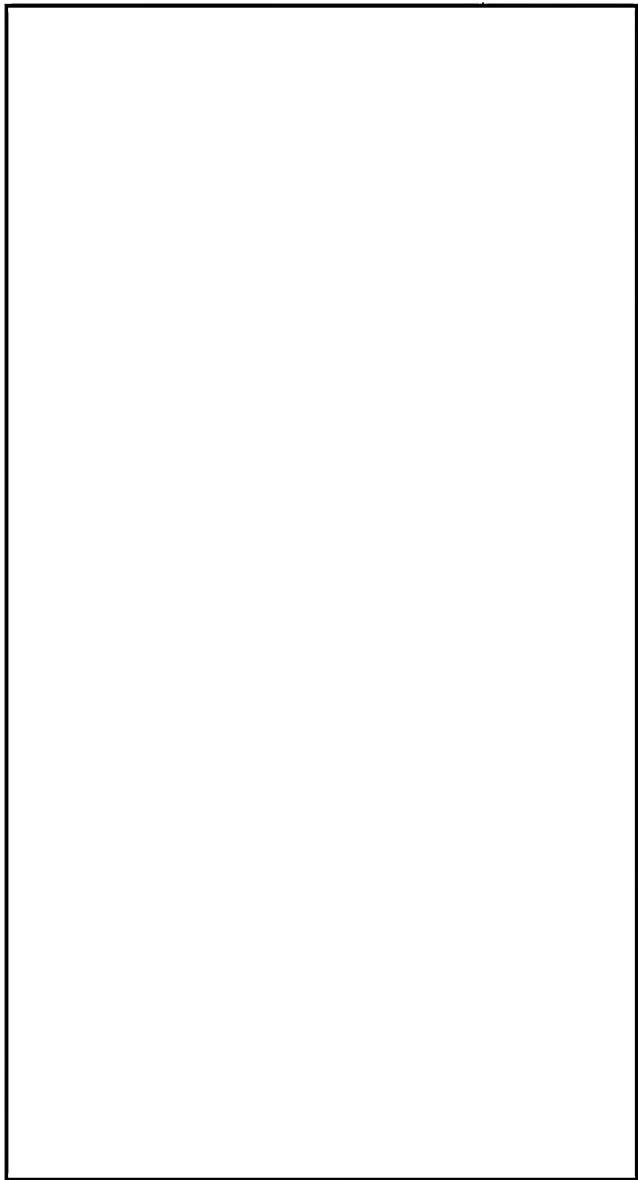
Marital Status:

Education:

Occupation:

Employer:

Admitted Arrests:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 5, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] was interviewed at the Greensboro Police Department by Detective [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. At 3:40 P. M., SA [redacted] was called to the telephone, and SA [redacted] sat in on the interview with Detective [redacted]. [redacted] furnished the following information in the presence of SA [redacted] and Detective [redacted].

He is the owner of a [redacted] which he purchased new in 1976. During the previous two weeks, it had been common talk in Lincolnton, North Carolina, where he resides, that some "communists" were coming to Greensboro for a rally. He and a friend, [redacted] decided that they would come to Greensboro to watch the rally. At approximately 8:30 A. M. on November 3, 1979, a group of eleven white males left Lincolnton, North Carolina, en route to Greensboro [redacted]. The only people he knew who were in the van were [redacted] BILL FRANKLIN, and [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). The others were friends of these three whom [redacted] did not know. [redacted] stated that he had [redacted]

[redacted] but it was there only because that is where he always kept it. He denied seeing any guns of any description in the van until they were en route to Greensboro when he saw two shotguns. He did not ask anyone who brought the shotguns or what they were doing there. He thought he would like to turn around and go home, but he continued instead to Greensboro. He denied being a member of the Ku Klux Klan or having any affiliation with that or any other organization. He did not know if any of the people in the van were members of the Klan, but he did not hear the Klan discussed at all. He stated that there was no talk of violence; and, as far as he knew, all of the people had the same purpose in coming to Greensboro as he had - that is, to watch the communists march.

On the way to Greensboro, they stopped at a gas station, location unknown, to buy some soft drinks. When they got to Greensboro, they stopped at another gas station,

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/5/79

location unknown, where they happened to meet another man who was a friend of one of the men in the van. This man said he wanted to watch the rally also, so he got in the van. Someone directed him how to get to the scene of the rally; and, when he got there, he saw the television cameras and the spectators. [redacted]

[redacted] when a lot of people started banging on the van. [redacted] and all of the occupants jumped out. He grabbed his knife before he jumped out. He then heard someone shout, "They're shooting." He then heard some shots and he saw two men reach back into the van and get the shotguns that were there. He did not see anyone shooting anyone but just heard gunfire. He did not know who it was who got the guns from the van, and he did not know who owned them or who put them in the van. While he was outside the van, he saw the demonstrators fistfighting with the observers; but he did not touch anyone, and he himself was not touched by anyone. He then got back into the van; and, when all of the passengers got in, [redacted] He got about a quarter of a block down the street when the van was stopped by the police and all of the occupants were arrested.

[redacted] again denied that he is or ever was a member of the Ku Klux Klan or that he knew anything concerning that organization. He stated that he did not see anyone from either side shooting. He stated that he had no intention of interfering with the demonstrators but that he was ready to fight after the demonstrators started banging on his van.

The following description was taken from interview and observation:

Name:  
Address:  
  
Telephone Number:  
Sex:  
Race:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Peculiarities:



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Scars and Marks:

Marital Status:

Children:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

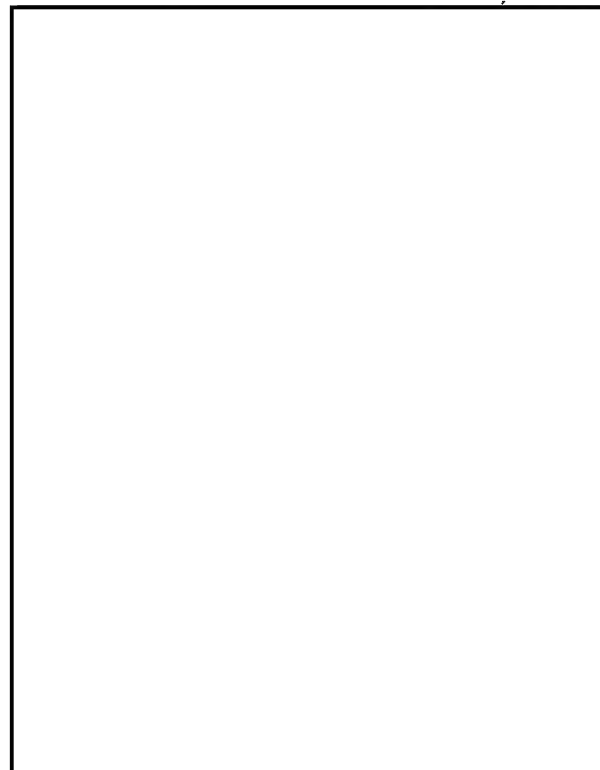
Height:

Weight:

Wife:

Sons:

Parents:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/7/79

LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR., home address 829 Main Avenue, NE. Hickory, North Carolina, was interviewed by Detective [redacted] Detective Division, Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina, and SA [redacted] FBI. The interview was conducted in interview location U-17G, Room 4, Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina. At the outset of this interview, NAPPIER was advised by Detective [redacted] that he was being interviewed in connection with his possible involvement in multiple homicides and attempted homicides at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

NAPPIER was warned of certain constitutional rights by Detective [redacted] and after acknowledging that he fully understood these rights, he waived them, as shown on an executed Warning and Waiver form furnished by the Greensboro Police Department and presented by Detective [redacted]

NAPPIER did not furnish a signed statement but voluntarily furnished the following information:

NAPPIER stated that he is not under medical supervision at the present time, does not take any narcotics, and has not consumed any alcoholic beverages. NAPPIER stated that he is conversant in reading and writing English and has finished the 7th grade in his education. NAPPIER stated that he is a member of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, and in connection with that membership attended a meeting in the vicinity of Lincolnton, North Carolina, about October 20, 1979. At that meeting, attended by approximately 50-60 people, officers of the Ku Klux Klan including the Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, VIRGIL GRIFFIN, advised those present that Community Party members in Greensboro, North Carolina, were planning a rally and march at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and as such, had billed this rally and march as a "Death to the Klan" march. NAPPIER stated that literature was handed out at this meeting reflecting that the purpose of the rally was to challenge the Klan to "come out from under their rocks" and that it was the unanimous consensus of those present

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by SA [redacted] at [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/79

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to take up that challenge. In addition to GRIFFIN, NAPPIER stated that [redacted] described by NAPPIER as [redacted] also described as [redacted] was present at the meeting, as well as other members of the State Board of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan.

At about 8:15 AM, November 3, 1979, NAPPIER stated that he left his residence in Hickory, North Carolina, and traveled to Greensboro, North Carolina, along with [redacted]

[redacted]  
En route from Hickory, NAPPIER stated that they in turn stopped to pick up a person known only to NAPPIER as MAX at Conover, North Carolina. NAPPIER stated this made a total of 7 in [redacted] older model LTD Ford, black or dark green in color. NAPPIER stated that [redacted] car had North Carolina license attached to it. NAPPIER further stated that [redacted]

[redacted]  
NAPPIER stated that except for a pocket knife, he did not bring any weapons with him from Hickory to Greensboro. NAPPIER stated, however, that he does possess at his home a .357 and a .38 hand gun as well as a shotgun. NAPPIER stated that [redacted] brought with him a .12 or 12 gauge pump action shotgun as well as a small caliber hand gun in a holster.

NAPPIER stated that upon arriving in Greensboro, they proceeded direct to a house on Route 220 South, Greensboro, about 3 miles. NAPPIER stated this house was marked with a rebel flag in the front yard and that subsequently approximately 12 to 15 cars or other vehicles including pickup trucks and vans congregated in the driveway. NAPPIER stated that he was not aware of the identity of all of the people that were gathering at this house but that they had traveled to Greensboro from Morganton, Mount Airy, Hickory, Lincolnton, Stanley, all for the purpose of "heckling" the Communists and blacks and "shouting down" the Communists and Blacks when they started their march and rally.

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NAPPIER stated that sometime roughly about 11:00 AM, he and the others entered several vehicles at the house on Route 220 and proceeded to form a convoy heading in the direction of Greensboro. NAPPIER said several of the vehicles were left behind at the house and that some people doubled up in vehicles that they had not traveled to Greensboro in. NAPPIER stated that he entered a tan Mercury or possibly Ford automobile, 4-door, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NAPPIER stated that this person with the toboggan was also subsequently arrested by the Greensboro Police Department on November 3, 1979, in connection with the riot and shooting in the vicinity of Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina. NAPPIER stated he believed [REDACTED] was possibly involved with the Ku Klux Klan and was from Stanley, North Carolina.

NAPPIER stated that when the convoy arrived in the vicinity where the march and rally by the Communists and Blacks was to start, he became aware that the demonstrators and the marchers were proceeding to attack the convoy which had slowed and then stopped. NAPPIER stated that the marchers were using long heavy sticks or pick handles and were beating the sides of some of the vehicles. NAPPIER stated that [REDACTED] had stopped the vehicle they were in and that [REDACTED] had jumped out and was attempting to proceed in the direction of two heavily built white males that were using something like pick handles to beat on some of the cars. NAPPIER stated he then also jumped out of the automobile and proceeded with [REDACTED] to chase these two white males. However, NAPPIER stated that he then recognized that there was a Black male coming at him from the direction of the apartments with a razor or a long knife in one hand and a stick which appeared to be approximately 2" x 2" and about 4 feet long in the other hand. NAPPIER then reached down and picked up a sign discarded by one of the marchers which had stated "Death to the Klan" on the sign, tore the sign off, and proceeded to use the wooden stick part of the sign to defend himself against the on-rushing Black male with the razor or knife in one hand and stick in the other hand. NAPPIER stated that the Black male then stopped when he saw NAPPIER pick up the stick and turned and ran back from the direction that he came from. NAPPIER stated he then observed a white male, believed to be a Communist demonstrator, that had been beat up, laying on

the street. NAPPIER stated even though this man was believed to be a Communist, NAPPIER proceeded in his direction to help him. However, NAPPIER stated that before he could get to the person laying in the street, he observed a white male standing in the vicinity of some bushes on the side of the street with what appeared to NAPPIER to be an automatic weapon, possibly a Lugar hand gun, in one hand pointed at NAPPIER. NAPPIER described this white male as having a conspicuous red sandy beard. NAPPIER stated that immediately adjacent to this white male with this automatic weapon, were two others males laying on the ground and moaning as if they had been beaten up or shot. NAPPIER stated by this time heavy gunfire had broken out in the area. When he saw the white male with the red or sandy beard holding an automatic weapon pointed at him, NAPPIER stated that he stopped, raised his hands and then backed away and attempted to return to the automobile that he had exited. However, NAPPIER stated that automobile had already left the scene and that the only vehicle from the convoy that he observed was the last vehicle in the convoy which was a yellow Ford van some distance down the street that the convoy was traveling. NAPPIER stated that he proceeded to try to catch up to that van which stopped, backed up shortly and one of the occupants of the van shouted for him to hurry up and enter the side door of the van. NAPPIER stated that he then entered the side door of the van and the van side door was shut and the van proceeded to pull away. NAPPIER stated that immediately upon entering the van, he observed that virtually all the other members in the van had either hand guns or shotguns. NAPPIER stated that at no time during the entire riot did he have any hand gun or shotgun or rifle in his possession. NAPPIER stated that shortly after entering the van and shortly after the van started proceeding down the road again, that he became aware that the police had surrounded the van and stopped it and all the occupants of the van were placed under arrest.

Further, NAPPIER related that prior to the convoy forming and proceeding to the riot scene, he was aware that there was a white male at the home on Route 220 South, Greensboro, which was used as a staging for the convoy, that had a semi-automatic rifle containing a long curved clip which may have contained from 30 to 40 cartridges. NAPPIER did not know the identity of this white male but believed he was from Mount Airy, North Carolina. NAPPIER stated that

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this white male was offering to sell these semi-automatic rifles for \$287 each. Also, NAPPIER stated that he observed others having shotguns at the house at Route 220 South.

NAPPIER stated that to the best of his knowledge, there are five different Ku Klux Klan organizations in the state of North Carolina. NAPPIER stated that he belongs to what he believes to be the original Ku Klux Klan organization, that is the "Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan" at Hickory. NAPPIER stated that he believes there is also a United Klan organization, and a United Klans of America organization, and then two other Klan organizations that he does not know the name of. NAPPIER stated that the Grand Dragon of the faction of the Klan that he belongs to, the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, is VIRGIL GRIFFIN.

NAPPIER stated he believes that another faction of the Klan is headed by a DAVID DUKE located in the state of Louisiana. NAPPIER further stated that DUKE is connected in some way with Klan members in North Carolina.

NAPPIER stated that he could not accurately recall descriptions of all the vehicles that traveled to the house on Route 220 South, Greensboro, or the vehicles that traveled in the convoy from that house to Greensboro at the site of the subsequent riot. However, NAPPIER stated that he believed that there was a blue and white pickup truck, a yellow pickup truck, a 2-door light blue Dodge, and a light blue Ford Fairlane, in addition to the van that he was subsequently arrested in.

During the course of the interview, NAPPIER repeatedly and emphatically denied having had in his possession at any time on November 3, 1979, any type of weapon or gun with the exception of a pocket knife. However, NAPPIER stated that he had observed [redacted] having a shotgun in his possession and also a white male known only to NAPPIER as [redacted] who had a pistol in his possession. NAPPIER stated that [redacted] (LNU) was one of the initial 12 members arrested by the Greensboro Police Department in this incident. NAPPIER stated that he has not fired any type of gun in at least five years.

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During the course of the interview at about 5:15 PM, NAPPIER was transported to the Greensboro Police Department offices of [redacted] for an ultra-violent test of the palms of his hands in order to make a determination of whether or not NAPPIER had recently had a metallic object such as a weapon in his hands.

b6  
b7C

The following partial description was obtained from LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR. from observation and interview:

Date of Birth:	November 5, 1918
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Address:	829 Main Avenue, NE, Hickory, North Carolina
Previous address:	Route 1, Box 454, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732
North Carolina operator's license:	758716
Marital status:	Married with one child (daughter)
Education:	7th grade
Characteristics:	NAPPIER has left arm noticeably shorter than the right arm



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted] was attempted to be interviewed relative to his participation in the shooting incidents at Everitt and Carver Streets at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. [redacted] was advised of his rights as they appear on the Waiver of Rights Form. He acknowledged that he understood his rights and advised that he desired counsel prior to having any conversation with the interviewing officer.

At that time, the interview was concluded.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] at [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 1979

[redacted]  
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and of the identity of Detective [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. [redacted] was advised of the nature of the inquiry, and Detective [redacted] advised him of his constitutional rights concerning self-incrimination. [redacted] stated that he preferred not to make any statement at this time until he talked to an attorney.

The following description was obtained as a result of interview and observation:

Sex:  
Race:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Social Security  
Account Number:  
North Carolina  
Driver's License  
Number:  
  
Educational Background:  
  
Marital Status:  
  
Military Record:  
  
Arrest Record:

[Redacted description box]

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/79

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Arrest Record:  
(continued)

Membership:



b6  
b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 1979

1

[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent as well as the identity of Detective [redacted] Detective Division, Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department. He was advised by Detective [redacted] of the nature of the inquiry and was thereafter advised of his rights. [redacted] declined to make any statement without prior consultation with his attorney.

The following description was obtained as a result of interview and observation:

Sex:  
Race:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Social Security  
Account Number:  
North Carolina  
Driver's License  
Number:  
Scars, Marks, and  
Tattoos:

Employment:

Military Service:

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] ep Date dictated 11/6/79

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Educational Background:

Family Background:

Arrest Record:

Attorney:

Peculiarities:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/12/79

[redacted] was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, in the Youth Division Squad Room, relative to his participation in the incident which occurred at Everitt and Carver Streets on the morning of November 3, 1979. At the beginning of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewer as a Special Agent of the FBI and present during the interview was Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro Police Department, Detective Division. [redacted] advised the interviewers that he had no objection to this interview being recorded and the interview was so recorded.

At the beginning of the interview, SA [redacted] advised [redacted] of his rights as they appear on the Waiver of Rights form for the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department. Portions of this waiver are on the tape, however, due to an error, portions of the tape have been inadvertently erased, and recorded over and, therefore, the tape does not accurately reflect in total the interview with [redacted]. However, this tape has been reviewed and those portions which are transcribed are accurate and where an erasure, a re-recording or a failure to record occurred, these portions are being furnished in this summary of interview.

At the outset of the interview, it was the interviewers understanding that [redacted] had been questioned earlier on that date, and had indicated that he wished to see an attorney. However, [redacted] acknowledged to the interviewer at this time that he had changed his mind and that he did not wish to have an attorney present although he readily advised that earlier he did request to have an attorney. [redacted] agreed that this interview was being conducted at his request and that he had asked to see Detective [redacted] relative to discussing this incident with him.

Each paragraph of the Waiver of Rights form was read to [redacted] and he acknowledged orally that he understood each paragraph. The waiver form was read to [redacted] and he acknowledged orally that he was willing to waive his rights

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/9/79

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without an attorney being present at this time and then in the presence of Detective [ ] and the interviewer, signed the Waiver of Rights form.

The first portion of the tape which concludes with the waiver of the form and thereafter has no recorded information on it. is a discussion between the interviewer and [ ] relative to the incidents which led up to the shooting at Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

[ ] advised that the only purpose of this meeting was to get together to make plans to come to Greensboro and to have a demonstration against the Communists and the Blacks who were marching in Greensboro. He stated that there was no talk of any violence at this meeting, and that the general consensus of the people who attended was that they would not bring weapons with them.

[ ] refused to identify the individuals with whom he came to Greensboro and stated that he also could not name the individuals residence he stayed at that night. He stated that when he arrived at this residence in Greensboro, there were two people there who he declined to name at this time, but identified them as being former UKA members.



[redacted] other individuals started to arrive at this residence in Greensboro, and that this was the assembly point where all the people were meeting before going to demonstrate against the Communists.

[redacted] stated that there was a meeting which was conducted at this residence, relative to the organization and what was to take place that day, however, he refused to identify the two people who were controlling this meeting. He stated that one of the individuals at the meeting was totally against carrying weapons or having any problems during the demonstration and the other one indicated he did not give a damn what happened out there. Again [redacted] refused at this time to identify either one of these individuals who he described as organizing this group at the house on Randleman Road.

[redacted] advised that somewhere around 10:00 or so, a group came in from Winston-Salem who he claims he does not know, and cannot identify by name, and stated that among these individuals, three or so, there was an automatic rifle which was being displayed to other people there at the meeting. He stated that they were passing this weapon around and showing the weapon, however, he indicated he could not identify the individual who brought the weapon in but did advise he saw the weapon in the hands of two or three people.

Later, [redacted] identified the photograph of ROLAND WOOD as being one of the individuals that had brought this weapon to the meeting.

[redacted] stated that when he left the residence on Randleman Road in Greensboro, he traveled to the area of the demonstration in the van which was the last vehicle. He stated that at that time he did not see any weapons in the van nor did he see anybody load weapons into any of the vehicles although he admitted seeing numerous weapons at the residence on 220 South. [redacted] admitted that he had seen shotguns, some pistols, and that he had also seen what was described as a semi-automatic weapon to him.

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[redacted] advised that when they arrived at the location where the incident occurred, the vehicles in front of them were being attacked by the Communists and the Niggers, and that he and the others jumped out and ran down to assist them. He stated that at first it was a street fight, involving placards and sticks and fists, however, he heard some shots fired and then everybody ran back to the van and the Ford that was parked in front of the van.

[redacted]  
[redacted] He stated that while he was in the van, he heard other shots being fired including the semi-automatic weapon but stated he could not identify anybody who was firing those shots.


At this time, [redacted] was shown a series of photographs which were taken at the location of Everitt and Carver Streets and was asked to identify the individuals in these photographs and the weapons which they were firing. As of this point, the tape recording of the interview is accurate and reflects the conversation as it appeared between SA [redacted] and [redacted]

The final portion of the tape, which is recorded over the Waiver of Rights which was furnished at the beginning of the interview, is relative to the identification of the individuals who were present at the meeting and those who organized it.

[redacted] refused to name the individual who was the organizer of the demonstration but agreed to write his name on a piece of paper. [redacted] wrote the name [redacted] on this slip of paper.

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 At that point, the interview was concluded and  
was returned to the custody of the Guilford County  
Sheriff's Office.

b6  
b7c

The following is an interview with [redacted] conducted by Detective [redacted] Greensboro Police Department and [redacted] FBI on November 3, 1979.

Even if you wish.

- 5) You may decide now or anytime subsequent to now to exercise these rights and not answer any questions or make any statements.

Okay, do you have any questions about what your rights are

No sir

In regard; okay

I've read this with you, and I'm reading you the waiver form now. I've read the above statement of my rights and have also had my rights explained to me by a police officer, in this case me, [redacted] with the FBI. Knowing these rights, I do not want a lawyer at this time. I waive these rights knowingly and willfully and agree to answer questions and to make, want to make a statement. Okay, do you understand all this [redacted]

Yes sir

If you understand your rights, I would appreciate if you'd sign your name, [redacted] on this portion of the form. Let me take the handcuffs off.

Okay; if you would sir, please sign your name, your full name here where your rights have been explained to you.

Now if you agree \_\_\_\_\_ at this time without a lawyer, please sign your name here.

Detective [redacted]

The time now is 2045 hours. This is an interview conducted by special agent with the FBI [redacted] and Detective [redacted] and the interview is with one

Okay [ ] do you recognize this car?

I believe that's the one that the guns was in the trunk.

This was the one where the automatic weapons were in the trunk also.

Yes sir

Okay, do you know when this photograph was taken?

No sir

This was when the car was fleeing the area.

[ ] see this photograph.

Yes sir

Do you recognize this man?

Yes sir

What's his name?

That's [ ]

It's [ ]

Recognize this man

Yes sir, he's the one that come down here with us.

It's Mr. Pridmore sir.

Yes sir

Which one's that?

[ ]

Show me; okay, the one with the stick

No, with the shotgun

Oh, okay

Do you see [ ] here in this picture? What does he have in his hand?

I don't know what that is; looks like a holster.

You ever seen it before

Detective [ ]

Detective [ ]

Detective [ ]

No sir

Okay; do you recognize this man here?

No sir; I've seen him once or twice, but I don't know him.

How 'bout the man here

Yes sir

What's his name?

Uh, I don't know his name. He's out yonder.

Uh huh; this gentleman here

Yes sir

Roland W. Wood

b6  
b7C

If that's his name

Is this man you saw with the AR15?

I didn't see nobody with it. That's what I'm trying to tell you. I's down between here and here.

At the house sir; before you left to go in the caravan of cars.

Like I said, there's a couple of different ones that looked at it and monkeyed with it. I don't know.

Is he one of the ones that looked at it?

Yes sir

Do you know what he's from?

No sir

Were you introduced to him at all?

I might of met him sometime, but I, I can't remember everybody's by their name, you know.

Do you know if this vehicle here belongs to this man?

No sir; I don't know.

But to the best of your knowledge, that's the vehicle where that automatic weapon was put in.

Yes sir

Was it put in before you left the house?

I couldn't tell you that, when it was put in.

Okay; before you left this morning in your caravan of vehicles, what type meeting did you have over there?

Just tell us which way to come in and stuff like that; where we's going ah stop at up there at that shopping center lot.

Was there any discussion (cleared throat) about what vehicle would go first and what vehicle would go last?

Yes sir

Which vehicle would go first?

I don't know who he was.

Why was he going first?

He knowd the route.

Did he have a CB radio?

Yes sir

Was the van to go last?

Yes sir

Did it have a CB radio?

Yes sir

Was the purpose of the van going last so you could communicate and keep together?

Yes sir, so wouldn't none of us get lost.

Okay, was the van also going last because most of the weapons were in that van?

No sir

What did you discuss at the meeting about weapons and taking weapons with you?

We was told to leave ours; if any of our people had any, to leave 'em there. They was not to take nothing but their picket signs.



Who told you that?

I can't tell you.

The man who told you not to bring weapons, and you won't identify him.

Yes sir; he's the same one, but I can't tell you who he was.

But he instructed you not to bring weapons?

Yes sir

Then why did you all bring weapons?

Look, I told you, mine was done in there, my two .22 rifles. They was done in his car.

Was that your revolver?

No sir

But when you left that house, you saw 'em loading up the van didn't you?

No sir

Did you see 'em loading up this car?

No sir; I sure didn't.

You didn't see anybody put all these weapons in these vehicles.

No sir; I did not.

But in the house earlier, you had seen three or more pump shotguns, an AR15 or an automatic weapon of some type

Yes sir

And pistols.

Yes sir

You didn't see 'em leave the house with these things and —

No sir; I did not.

Okay; what car did you go in when you went to the, uh, down towards the parade?

I rode in the van.

Why did you ride in the van?

Because there's more room in it.

Why didn't you take your car?

I didn't have one down here.

What happened to the car you came down in?

It was in the assembly line on up.

And that had the two .22 caliber rifles in it didn't it?

In the back, yes sir, in the trunk. I guess they're still in there. As far as my knowledge, they're still locked up in there.

But you had the ammunition in your pocket.

Yes sir

And someone else drove that other car with your rifles in it.

Yes sir

But it's not your car.

No sir

Someone you came, come to Greensboro; when you met in Lincolnton, you brought your rifles with you and put 'em in the trunk of someone else's car.

I told you why I done that. Yes sir, I did. To keep from leaving 'em in [redacted] truck open while we's down here, and somebody could get 'em out.

Okay, but you did take your rifles and you transferred 'em to someone else's car before you came here.

Yes sir

And you did bring your ammunition with you.

Yes sir; it was done in my coat pocket.

I'm going ah show you a series of photographs now of the van. Do you recognize the van?

Yes sir; I guess that's [redacted]

[REDACTED]

Okay; You recognize this person in the right hand side of the van.

No sir

Look at him closely; at his clothing closely

[REDACTED]

Anybody with you have a shirt like that?

Na, I don't know what kind of clothing we all had on.

Uh huh, recognize that person there

Yes sir

Who's that

Looks like [REDACTED]

And can you now recognize that person there next to him?

From what I can tell, it kind of looks like [REDACTED]

Can you tell what he has in his hand over here?

Looks like some kind of weapon. I don't know.

When you identified [REDACTED] who're you referring to? [REDACTED]

Yes sir

Well, [REDACTED] didn't have a [REDACTED] on did he?

I don't know. Like I said, I don't; everybody was all in a hurry and rushing around.

The person here in the [REDACTED] can you observe him now?

Y-yes sir

Can you observe what he's doing?

Looks like he's firing a weapon.

Do you see this person at the left hand side of the van? Real big stocky fellow

I can't tell who that is. I see what you're talking about, but I can't tell.

Do you know this same person I showed you earlier standing by the vehicle?

I don't know whether I'd see him or not. Kind of looks like him.

At that time, did that person have a weapon in his hand?

I can't tell. Looks like he's messing with something. I don't know.

Where were you when these people were getting out of the van with these weapons?

I was still in there.

You were still inside the van.

Yes sir

Who was the first one to get out with a weapon that you saw?

You mean out of the trunk?

Out of the, no, out of the van.

I didn't; when we, when we all got out, we went down here. Right down in there is where them houses and that pickup was at where them sticks was leaning on it.

Okay, now you left the house, when you left the house and you're in the van, how many weapons did you see in that van?

Um, one or two

What type weapons?

Shotguns, but there wasn't no pumps in there.

Okay

What kind of shotguns were they if they weren't pump?

Single barrels, I think; I don't know.

Do you know what a pump shotgun looks like?

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Detective [REDACTED]

Could it of been a pump shotgun?

It could of been.

Okay

Okay, you're now traveling down the street, what happens to cause this incidence?

Basically they just all run out and started beating the cars and stuff with them poles and signs.

Did you see this?

Yes sir

How, where was the first time you knew about it. Did you hear it on a CB radio?

No sir

You saw

I saw it, th, right up above us; a couple of cars up above us, and they's all coming this away. And they was some standing down in here.

Okay

Toward that house

The persons that were beating on that car, did you see them have any weapons in their hand?

Them, them clubs

And, the clubs; did you see any rifles?

No sir

Did you see any shotguns?

No sir; not then

Did you see any pistols?

Yes sir

At the time they were beating on the car.

Yes sir

Where did they have their pistols?

There was some coming out from down here where that guy was with that shotgun.

Okay; when you got out of the vehicle, did you have a weapon with you?

No sir; that's why I run and grabbed that, one of them sticks and was leaning up on the truck.

When you got out, who was next to you?

I couldn't tell you that. Like I said, when, everybody started swinging, and then them shots started cracking, and I run up there and got between the car and the van, squatted down right there.

Okay; is this the van directly behind the car?

Yes sir

So you were stopped pretty close to 'er.

Yes sir

Was anybody damaging that car?

No sir; they was at the one right in there, and they was coming from down in here around that corner, or it looks like that

And [redacted] off to your right.

Yes sir

And he had a pump shotgun in his hand.

Yes sir

Where did that come from?

I couldn't tell you unless it came out of the van.

Okay; did he bring that with him when he left Lincolnton?

No sir, he did not have no weapons other than, I think he had a revolver, a .22 or something.

Okay; when you were standing next to this trunk when they were attempting to get it open, did you see [redacted] fire?

No sir; I did not.

Did you hear him fire?

I heard some shots.

Some shotgun shots

Yes sir; but they was coming from down here.

Okay, and this person in the picture here, this stocky fellow with the, uh, jacket on, and the fellow behind, that you're going ah, you know, he opened the trunk of the car.

Somebody did; I don't know who opened it. I was squatted down.

Okay, and you saw some weapons in the trunk of that car.

Yes sir

What kind of weapons did you see?

Uh, that machine gun, and that pistol that I grabbed; and I think there was another one or something in there. I don't know. It looked like a, a single barrel or

Okay, you grabbed

It might of been a automatic, I don't know.

You grabbed the pistol.

Yes sir

Who grabbed the machine gun?

I don't know that. I squatted down. They was over me when the trunk lid was up. They was 'bout behind me. I couldn't tell who was getting it.

Do you know this man here?

It looks like one of our people.

What's his name?

I don't know.

You don't know who picked the machine gun up; but it was picked up.

Yes sir; somebody grabbed it. I don't know who did it though.

Did you hear it fire?



When, yes sir, when I got, I never did hear it or well, I heard some. I don't know whether it was it or not. But I didn't hear nothing 'til I was in the van going dip, dip, dip like that.

So you heard a plip, plip, plip after you got Jack in the van.

Yes sir

And it was coming from in front of the van.

I couldn't tell where it was coming from. I just heard it.

Okay, who did you see firing?

Nobody except those people down there. That's when I run back up here and got between that when they was coming around the building.

Okay, how far away were the people that was firing toward you?

Um, maybe, I don't know, maybe 30, 40, 50 yards. I don't know just how far.

Could you identify the people who were firing at you?

No, all I know they was niggers, some of 'em, and there was a big white dude in there with 'em.

And there was one black man you said you saw with a shotgun.

Yes sir

Did you see him fire that shotgun?

Yes sir

In which direction did he fire it?

Fired it at us.

Did you see, or did you know where the pellets hit?

Yes sir; they hit right at us.

Did they hit that car in front of you?

I couldn't tell, I squatted down. Like I said, I heard 'em rattling, and that's when I grabbed that pistol out of the trunk.

Do you know who fired the first shot of your own knowledge?

Yes sir; it, when we all got out and got them sticks and was swinging at each other with them, that's when the first one was fired. That's why I run back up there and got down between there,

Who fired the first shot?

The nigger with the shotgun.

He fired a shotgun blast at you.

Yes sir

And he was the first one to shoot at you

Yes sir; the first shot that I heard come from down there and then that was running looked like come out of them apartments.

Okay; did you hear any shots behind you at that time?

Yes sir, I did. It started on the other side of the street then. That's when I run from there and come around on this side of the van 'cause this side over here didn't have no door in it.

Okay; and you fired one shot with the pistol?

With the pistol between the back of the car and when I got in the van.

Okay; when you got in the van, who else was in the van?

And after you got in, is when you heard the automatic weapon fire.

Yes sir; there's, there's all kind of racket going on, shooting.

Did you see anybody fire that automatic weapon?

No sir; I heard it, I had my head down.

Were you ever told who that weapon belonged to?

No sir

Do you have any knowledge of it belonging to members of the Nazis party?

They have several. I don't know who's that one was in particular.

Did you know anybody in your Klan that had an AR15?

They ain't nobody in there to my knowledge has one.

And this morning at the meeting in the house there; when the weapon came in, it came in with members of the Winston-Salem group.

Uh

Isn't that correct?

I'd rather not say.

You'd prefer to have it believed that the Klan caused all these killings.

No sir; they didn't. We didn't start it. To my knowledge, none of them guys did either.

But to your knowledge, some of them had automatic weapons to fire back with, didn't they?

Yes sir

And they're the ones that brought 'em to your house this morning.

Yes sir

And they're the ones that were demonstrating and showing it off at the house this morning.

Yes sir

And they were the ones that were passing it around. And they're the ones that were telling you what a good weapon it was this morning.

Yes sir

They were bragging about it, were they not?

Yes sir

And didn't some of them make a statement to the fact that they could kill a whole bunch of niggers?

Not to my knowledge. I didn't hear 'em say nothing like that. They just said it was a good weapon.

Didn't they make any statement to the fact that what it could do if there was any trouble today?

No sir; I didn't hear say nothing about that.

Now I'm asking you to please tell us the people that brought that weapon into that meeting this morning and was showing it around.

I can't; they'll kill my youngins just sure as the world.

How're they going to know that you told us?

They've got ways of finding out. I know they will. I can't do that. I just can't do it.

Was this gentleman one of 'em?

I'd like to help you fellows. I swear I would, but I can't tell on 'em. They'd, damn, they'd kill my youngins.

Is this gentleman in the picture one of the individuals from the Nazi party that had the AR15?

Which one

The one bending over the trunk.

He had it in there this morning.

Do you know his name?

No sir; I do not.

Do you recall the name of [redacted] at all being mentioned to you? He's a [redacted] isn't he?

Sir

He's a [redacted] isn't he?

I don't know.

Well, wasn't the guy there this morning [redacted]

Uh, he's kind of [redacted]

[redacted] sort of a stocky guy,  
and he's the one that had the weapon there.

Well, there's a couple different ones had it  
looking at it.

And the head of the Nazi party was there this  
morning also, wasn't he? A guy you know to be  
head of it in Winston-Salem.

Yes sir

Do you know his name?

It's, uh

This fellow here.

Yes sir; like I say, I can't remember names.  
I can remember faces, but, yeah

Roland W. Wood

Yeah

A photograph of

Yeah

Roland W. Wood

Yeah

And that's the fellow you see standing behind  
the vehicle with the fellow's trying to open  
the trunk, right? That's the vehicle, JKD-494.

Uh, I don't, that's what's on there, but I don't  
know the tag number of it.

But, to your knowledge, that's the same vehicle.

Yes sir

And Mr. Wood is the one standing behind it with  
this [redacted] fellow.

According to that picture

You were there; do you recognize that they were  
there with you behind that vehicle?

I told you. I didn't know who all was back there.

Well, you knew [redacted] was there:

No sir, not at that time I didn't.

All right; but from the photographs, it refreshes your memory. You can see that they were there.

Yeah, they was there undoubtedly, but I didn't particularly know that they were.

And Mr. Wood was one of the ones with the machine gun today, wasn't he?

I told you he was. He's looking at it.

This fellow down here was the other one.

Yes sir

And when they came is when the machine gun came, right?

Yes sir.

Prior to that, you didn't see a machine gun in the house.

No sir; all I saw was the pump shotgun. I told you earlier.

Is Wood the one that told you what a good weapon it was and what it could do?

Yeah, he was talking about it, that the, rounds,

Tell me

Rounds

Tell me

Rounds it held

How many

round did he tell you it held?

I believe it was 20, or 30. I don't know. He said you could buy different clips for 'em. I don't know. I don't know nothing about them weapons. Not like that

And he told you this when you were in the house this morning.

Yes sir

Did he tell you how fast it could fire?

Yeah, he's, as fast as you can pull the trigger, something like, I believe, three seconds you could empty it or something. I don't know.

This is what he told you.

Yeah, him and, uh, there was another one that was there looking at it, talking about it.

This little guy here with the short haircut.

That's the first time I've ever saw him. He didn't say nothing about it.

Did he tell you how many clips he had with him?

No sir

How many clips did you see?

Just the one in the gun, I guess.

Was it loaded?

I couldn't tell.

Did he show you?

It was in the gun

Did he show you the ammunition that was in it?

No sir, sure didn't.

Did he tell you what kind of bullet it fired?

No sir; he didn't.

Did you know there's only one there.

Yes sir; he did. He said it used military ammunition.

Did he tell you if that was the only one he had or did he have more than that?

He didn't say then.

Did he tell you he'd like to use that on some of those people marching today?



No sir; he didn't.

Did anybody talk about that if they had to, they would use it today?

Not to my knowledge. I was out in the yard a long time this morning while they was in there.

Did they tell you

He and some more guys.

Did they tell you why they brought that kind of weapon with them?

No sir; they didn't.

Okay; after the shooting and you get back in the van, did you observe what happened with that, uh, Ford vehicle?

No sir; I didn't.

Did you observe what happened to Mr. Wood, and did he come back in the van with you?

I don't know who all was in there. I believe he was. I ain't going ah say for sure.

And when they got back in the vehicle, did they bring their shotguns back with them?

I don't know what all was in there.

Who was doing all the bragging in the van about how many people they shot?

I couldn't tell you. I never even heard nothing. I's talking about Carl. I said wait on him. He was running up the road behind us.

Did somebody in that van, who you know, talk about how many people they shot?

No sir

Do you know

Yes sir; I know

Did you hear him talking in the van?

No sir

Did you hear [redacted] talking in the van?

They was all talking about Carl, and I's hollering, stop and get him, but I didn't hear nothing about no killings.

I didn't say killing; about how many people they shot.

I didn't hear nothing about that either.

And no one indicated to you that they had got us some of those niggers or some of

No sir

Those communist.

No sir; they did not..

There was no bragging going on or no laughing about the whole thing.

No sir; laughing, hell, we's all scared.

But you don't recall anyone bragging about

No sir

The number of people they shot.

I don't. No sir

Did you make any comment that you got one shot off out there?

No sir, sure didn't.

When they got into the vehicle, did they empty their guns?

I don't know. I don't even know what kind of guns was in there. All the gun I knowd was in that van, that I can really say was in there, is the pistol I had, [redacted]

Do you know [redacted]

Yeah, hé, he come down this morning.

From Lincolnton

Yes sir

Did you hear any bragging by him?

No sir; I told you I didn't hear no bragging from nobody.

Were that Ford and the van the only vehicles that you know of that have weapons in 'em?

To my knowledge, it was.

Were they set up in the back of the caravan in case there was trouble?

No sir; the only reason we did that was because of the radio. Some of 'em didn't have CB's. And that's why they put us in the back, and the one in the front.

How many vehicles were there?

Maybe nine, ten or something. I don't know. I didn't just set and count 'em.

What did you intend to do after you got to this location with your caravan of vehicles?

We wasn't even going to stop. We was going on through and go up to the parking lot where they was going to hold their rally at. That's where we was going ah get our signs out and picket against 'em.

Did you have permission to come to Greensboro and have a picket on a parade?

I don't know whether they got permission or not.

Did anybody tell you that had got permission to have a parade here?

No sir

Was your purpose in coming here to demonstrate against the march that was planned in Greensboro?


Yes sir

And you were told if you came, there might be violence.

Not this kind; no sir.

You thought there might be some fights though.

Yeah, just some street fights or something but not nothing like this.

Is that why you told  that, uh, you were going to Greensboro to fight some niggers and communist?

No sir; I don't remember telling him that.

You don't deny you told him, uh.

Yes sir

You deny telling him that

Yes sir

But you did tell him to, uh, disrupt their parade.

I didn't tell 'em. I wasn't the instructor.

Who was the instructor?

I can't tell you that sir.

Did the instructor tell him that?

I'd rather not say that either.

Then somebody at that meeting last night before you all left. That was your purpose in coming here was to disrupt

None of that was at that meeting; no sir.

How about the meeting this morning?

Yes sir

Was it a plan to disrupt 'em and fight 'em?

If, if it came down to this, no sir; we wasn't even, none of us, the one that, at, at, well there was two of 'em that planned the whole thing said there'd be no violence like that.

Just

Because, because that we was not to carry no weapons other than our picket signs. That's the only weapons that we's suppose to have.

Okay, the two that planned this whole thing told you they didn't want any violence, and they didn't want you to carry any weapons other than the picket signs.

That's right sir.

But they did want to have a fight with these people if possible.

No sir; he wanted to avoid it. One of 'em did.

How about the other one?

Well, he, he said it didn't make a damn to him one way or the other.

Well, who wanted to avoid it?

Well, I can't tell you that. I can't tell you who the other one is either.

He tried to stop the whole thing didn't he. I would think he would want you to tell us.

He just said not to have no weapons.

But yet he'd seen all the weapons in the house there, didn't he?

Yes sir

And he did nothing to stop it.

He told his people not to

Who is his people?

Well, I can't tell you.

Is he from Greensboro?

I can't tell you that sir.

Is he from Hickory?

I can't tell you that. I just can't tell you. I told you why I couldn't tell ya.

How're they going ah know you tell us; and, uh, considering what happened, how're they going, uh, cause any violence to anybody now.

Have we told you anything that anybody's all ready told us?

Detective

Detective

[redacted]  
Detective [redacted]  
[redacted]

No sir

Well, how're they going ah know that you told us anything?

Well, I don't know; but I just, I ain't, I can't tell you.

Were the two people who planned this were former members of the United Klan.

Was, uh, what

Two people who planned this were former members of the United Klan.

Yes sir

Do you have anything else you want ah tell us about this?

That's all I knowd.

Except you know their names, but you refuse to tell us.

Yeah, I can't tell you that. I told you why too.

To your knowledge, have these people ever harmed any members of any families?

I don't know whether, whether they particularly or not done it, but there's been some things done.

And did they tell you they would harm anybody if they ever talked against them?

I wasn't threatened, no sir.

You just believe it's true.

Yes sir; I know it's true.

And you don't think this incidence changes anything?

Yeah, I know it's true now, sure enough.

They didn't harm any members of the Klan family. They killed people who were marching in the streets.

I don't know whether they done that or not.

Why do you say you know it's true now?

Huh, somebody done that.

Detective [redacted]  
[redacted]

Well, you don't know if you killed somebody do you?

No sir, not really.

You could have.

I know; they could of killed me too shooting at me.

The person that was shooting the AR15 could of killed some people also, couldn't he?

Yes sir

Your friend, [ ] shooting that shotgun could of killed some people, couldn't he?

I guess he could; yes sir. A gun's a gun.

And that's the whole purpose of a gun is to kill people, isn't it?

No sir

What's the purpose of a gun then?

To hunt with

Okay [ ] this is a continuation of our discussion; and we looked at some photographs since we had discontinued using the tape. I would like for you to look at the photograph now that I'm showing you, in which you were able to identify [ ] and Mr. Wood from another photograph. The gentleman leaning over the trunk of the car, you advise you don't know his name. Is that correct?

No sir; I don't.

But you met him this morning at the house here off of

I saw him there. I didn't meet him. I saw him there.

And he was one of the individuals that was showing the automatic weapon around.

Yes sir

And when this trunk of the car was opened up, you observed that automatic weapon in the trunk of the car.

Yes sir

Looking at the photographs that I am now showing you, a back picture of the van, you observe an individual to the left of the van. From the clothing and the general physical features, does that appear to be the same individual to you as the person at the lock, of the Ford trunk?

Yes sir

Can you observe what he is holding in his hand?

Not plainly

Can you observe some type of weapon in his hand?

Yes sir

What weapon does that appear to be?

I can't tell.

Okay, this photograph, can you observe the weapon?

No sir, not, not

When you were in the van, you said you heard automatic weapons fire.



Yes sir, when I was [REDACTED]

Was this coming from your side?

I couldn't tell where they's coming from. I just heard 'em.

Near by

It sounded like it was close. There was all kind of racket, people screaming. I don't know.

All right, now, the two people that you met at the house last night when you arrived here, do you know both their names?

Sir, they'll get my family. I know they will.

Yes sir; we've discussed this before. I'm asking you sir, do you know their names?

Yes sir

Would you please tell me their names.

What kind of thing am I, ha, have yaw got to offer that I know my family won't be in jeopardy?

If there is any indication that your family is in any harm, the police would be immediately notified to give them protection and assistance. At this time, no information that you furnish us will be furnished to any other co-defendant or any other party that is arrested until after this is discussed you, and you agree to be a witness for the United States or for the State of North Carolina. At this time, the information as to the identity of the individuals who organized this thing will remain confidential with the FBI and the police and not furnished to any of the co-defendant.

But when it comes out in court, everybody'll know who done it.

Yes sir, very possibly so; and by that time, other people will also be furnishing information. I'm only giving you the opportunity, at this time, to furnish the information if you so desire.

Would you prefer to furnish the information not on tape and to furnish it in writing?

It'd be the same thing.

[REDACTED]

Yes sir, then please; I'd appreciate it if you would give us the names of the individual that organized this meeting.

Detective [REDACTED]

I'll cut this off.

My family, I'm telling you; they can't walk the streets. It won't be safe for 'em.

Sir; at this time, no information will be furnished about your cooperation in furnishing these names.

Yeah, but that's, whenever it comes out in court, it's all going ah come out there, and then she, her and them kids won't be safe to leave the house.

If there's any indication or any threats made to your family

Yeah, but it might be too late then sir.

Are you the only person in this group who knows the names of these individuals?

No sir

Do you have any knowledge of anybody else who's furnished those names to us?

No sir; I don't know who might do it.

All right sir; I'm only giving you the opportunity, if you desire, to cooperate and assist and furnish us these names. If you do not wish to cooperate and furnish the names and

It ain't that I don't want to help you. Yaw know that. I, I'll do anything I can to help you, but I

Yes sir

I can't help yaw and put my family out on a limb, maybe in the grave. (Crying)

Why do you fell these two people and only these two people would do that to your family?

It ain't only them. It's other people too.

Why wouldn't other people do it for what happened today? Don't you think certain people would want to take revenge on your family

That's what I'm talking about.

Other than the people that, uh, you were with?

There're going ah have hard enough time without adding stuff to it.

All right Mr. Smith. I'm only going ah ask you one more time and we'll, we'll conclude our conversation then.

If you desire to cooperate and assist, we'd appreciate the names of the individuals who organized this meeting this morning over at the house on, uh, South 220 off I-85. If you do not wish to name them, we're going to conclude the conversation, and it will be so noted.

And you will give me protection for my family.

Yes sir; if there's any indication of threats to your family, you'll receive protection from the police and the authorities. And, at this time, the information will not be disclosed that you furnished the names.

When it comes out in court, everybody's going ah know it.

Yes sir; I'm quite sure that everybody already knows the people that organized this meeting today. This is merely an opportunity for you to furnish the names to conclude your statement.

Okay sir

At this time, we're going to conclude our oral conversation.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/8/79

1

ROY CLINTON TONEY was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department where he was in custody, by Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro Police Department and SA [redacted]. At the outset TONEY was advised of the official identity of each interviewer and Detective [redacted] advised TONEY an interview was desired of him regarding the shooting incident earlier that day. Detective [redacted] provided TONEY a statement of rights and waiver of rights form to review. Detective [redacted] read from another form five separate rights listed and explained each to TONEY and TONEY acknowledged that he understood. TONEY signed the waiver of rights part of this form. He stated he was willing to talk and had nothing to hide. TONEY provided the following information:

His home address is 1808 Overman Avenue, Gastonia, North Carolina, and his date of birth June 28, 1947. He observed that the date of birth shown on his driver's license is inaccurate. He heard about a Communist rally taking place in Greensboro about two weeks ago. A group was going on down to heckle them. TONEY was picked up by BILLY FRANKLIN at his home in Gastonia about 6:30 AM, the morning of November 3, 1979. They stopped by to pick up a third man out in the country but he did not come along, saying he had to work. They then drove to Lincolnton, North Carolina, where the van picked them up. Neither he nor BILLY brought any weapons with them other than a pick handle which TONEY brought along. TONEY had seen the van driver before but did not know his name. He knew a majority of the people in the van, however, and they were his friends. He stated he did not want to say he belonged to an organization. He denied membership in the Ku Klux Klan. He had taken part in a Klan march in Lincolnton about three weeks ago where they had been heckled. He is trying to keep the "American way". He thought they would do some heckling, throw some stuff back and forth and that they might get into a fist fight. He claimed he had never done anything like this before. They stopped for pop along the way and came in on Route 85 and then down through town to the area of the march. Everybody in the van then is in jail now. He had the pick handle along for his own protection. He did not want to hurt nobody. He just did not want four or five

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by SA [redacted] :at Date dictated 11/6/79

people to get him. He intended to heckle the people in the march. He denied seeing any weapons in the van when he was picked up butt commented that there may have been some weapons hidden under the mattress. The talk on the way down was about sticking together and he cannot recall that there was talk about doing anybody any harm.

Some white people associated with the Communist Party started kicking the cars up front and beating on the doors. TONEY was in a straight back chair in the back of the van. Then the crowd started beating on the van. There was also a bed-like and three chairs in the back. They opened the door of the van and got out. Two people got out in front of him and they went left towards a parking lot. They did not have any weapons and they started scuffling about with some whites. TONEY had his pick handle with him and got out and ran ahead. A white man with a full beard and possibly a mustache put a shotgun in his face and racked it back. TONEY dropped the pick handle and grabbed the shotgun barrell and tried to get back of it. A second man grabbed TONEY and was wrestling him around and he did not know but maybe the second man was trying to separate him from the fellow with the beard. A friend yelled, "Look out ROY, he's going to shoot you." He kept hanging on to keep from getting shot. TONEY fell to the ground and they were both still holding onto the shotgun. There were two or three on TONEY. One man was hitting him in the face. His nose was bleeding and he got a scratch on the forehead. One man on him was wearing a hard hat, orange and red in color, as he best remembers. The other did not have a hat. The fellow with the full beard was of college age, probably early 20's and had black looking dark hair. He had a red-looking shirt and he thought glasses. This individual had been watching the other fellows like he was a guard for them or something. The other people about on the other side all appeared about college age and a lot of them had their pants bloused into what appeared to be combat boots. Everything seemed to be happening so fast.

Some friends came over and got them off of TONEY. One who helped him was BILLY FRANKLIN. TONEY started to get up and he heard a shot go off from another area. Someone yelled, "Oh my Lord". The guy who had been beating on TONEY and TONEY lay down alongside of one another. The shot

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sounded like it came from towards the apartments, perhaps 100 feet away. Then after 30 or 40 seconds, it was like war broke out. He thought they were all going to get killed. There was a bunch of guns going off at the same time. A lot of people were running back to the apartments taking cover. He did not see anyone get hit. He saw one white guy from a distance that had been shot. He was not moving and had been hit in the head. TONEY claimed that he was on the ground during the shooting for the most part and did not see any of his buddies in action. He saw one young Black with a pullover shirt that had a shotgun over by the side of some apartments out to the front of the van.

The guys in the van hollered for him to come on and he ran to the van and got in. The van went about 50 feet and the police stopped them and took them out of the van. Some old man was the last man into the van and he had not come up in the van with them. He saw two or three guns in the floorboard of the van when he got back in. He did not see anybody shoot anybody. Someone had yelled something like they got a gun but he did not know where that had come from. When he got back in the van, he believes there was a shotgun on the bed, a shotgun behind the chairs, and a revolver lying up between the seats in the front of the van. He denied bringing any gun along and denied shooting anyone that day. He said he owned a 16 gauge shotgun but had left it at home. He had been told not to bring a gun by a man known to him as [redacted] believed to be [redacted]

They had stopped at a 7-11 Store about an hour and 15 minutes away from Greensboro on the way up. They had bought seven dozen eggs at the store but did not have time to throw them.

TONEY advised that he works for Threads, Inc., on Jenkins Road in Gastonia, North Carolina. He went to school to the 9th grade at Arlington Junior High School in Gastonia.

[redacted]  
[redacted] He had been in the U.S. Army about 1½ years about 1966-1967. He received an undesirable discharge for going AWOL so often. Previously he was arrested at Gastonia for aiding and abetting larceny but this was thrown out of court. Also he had been arrested for non-support. A close associate was [redacted] who lives alongside [redacted]

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Of the other individuals arrested, he knew [REDACTED]  
FRANKLIN, [REDACTED] He had seen [REDACTED]  
before.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 13, 1979  
Date of transcription

1.

ROY CLINTON TONEY, Inmate, Guilford County Jail, was transported to the Greensboro Police Department's Criminal Investigation Division by Detective [redacted] for reinterview. Detective [redacted] put TONEY in telephonic contact with TONEY's attorney, [redacted] and TONEY conferred privately by telephone with the attorney. Thereafter, TONEY advised Detective [redacted] and SA [redacted] that his lawyer had said it was okay for him to go ahead and talk but that, if he felt need to, he should call his attorney. TONEY was again reminded of the official identities of each interviewer, and Detective [redacted] provided TONEY a statement of rights and waiver of rights form to review. Detective [redacted] read from another form five separate rights listed, and TONEY acknowledged that he understood each. TONEY signed the waiver of rights part of the form. Thereafter, TONEY advised as follows:

TONEY advised that he did not recall anything being any different from the information he previously provided. He said he had seen someone with a television camera to his left through the windshield of the van as they were approaching. Also, he had seen a television van with a white female behind the van doing something with the camera. This was before TONEY and the others got out of the van. After leaving the van, he went only a short distance and got separated from the others. He went straight ahead in the direction in which the cars had been going approximately 40 feet, perhaps slightly to the right. TONEY did not see any guns when they first got out.

Someone hollered, "Look out, ROY, he's gonna shoot," and TONEY grabbed the barrel of the shotgun at about the time the individual with the shotgun was racking one back. TONEY grabbed the barrel and was trying to keep the other individual from pointing the shotgun towards TONEY's stomach. Another man was trying to pull TONEY away.

TONEY heard a shot go off a little beyond the demonstrators' pickup truck and to his right as best he could tell by sound as he did not see this.

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by SA [redacted] ep Date dictated 11/12/79



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TONEY reviewed various phototype copies prepared from the video tape coverage of Channel 11, Durham, North Carolina, which depicted Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) people. TONEY stated he was unable to say that any of these individuals was the man with the shotgun with whom TONEY was struggling.

Detective [ ] asked TONEY about a black pickup with three guys in it; and at this time TONEY said that [ ] his attorney, had told him not to say anything that would hurt anybody else.

BILL FRANKLIN had pulled one or more of them off of TONEY.

The man with the shotgun with whom TONEY was struggling had a beard [ ]. This individual was about ROY's size, but ROY weighed more. The individual had a construction-type hardhat on and a flannel jacket which he recalls as red-like. This man was in his 20's or early 30's.

TONEY was up on one knee surrounded by two of their guys and possibly a third; and, when the gunfire first sounded, it seemed like they all dropped. When the shots died down, TONEY got up and, when he did, he had the shotgun in his hand. TONEY had straightened up and shot one off, and he is certain that it went into the air. Then later he shot a second round. At this point TONEY said his attorney had told him not to say anything about shooting.

Detective [ ] left the interview room and telephonically contacted Attorney [ ] and returned to the room and advised TONEY that the interview was being terminated at this time until Attorney [ ] had a further opportunity to talk to TONEY.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 1979

ROLAND WAYNE WOOD, 3312 Urban Street, Winston-Salem, [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and of the identity of Detective [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. WOOD was advised of the nature of the inquiry by SA [redacted] and of his constitutional rights concerning self-incrimination and right to counsel by Detective [redacted] WOOD thereafter made a statement, which was recorded by Detective [redacted].

After the conclusion of this statement, additional conversation was had with WOOD; and he agreed to make another more accurate statement which would implicate other individuals. This statement was made to Special Agent [redacted] and Detective [redacted].

The following description was obtained as a result of interview and observation:

Sex:	Male
Race:	Caucasian
Date of Birth:	February 2, 1945
Place of Birth:	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	235 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Social Security Account Number:	243-70-5293
North Carolina Driver's License Number:	1512987
Employment:	Employed by W. H. Sullivan Sheet Metal Company, Greensboro, North Carolina; works as a laborer in Winston-Salem.

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by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/79

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b6  
b7C

Arrest Record:

Several convictions for Forgery and Auto Theft; served three years active time and released;

Conviction for Possession of Stolen Property, presently on probation.

Military Record:

Honorable discharge from the United States Army after approximately three months of service.

Peculiarities:

Four bottom teeth missing.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/9/79

ROLAND WAYNE WOOD was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, and in the presence of the interviewer with Detective [ ] of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department. He orally acknowledged that he understood his rights and signed a Waiver of Rights Form which was witnessed by SA [ ] and Detective [ ]

The interview of WOOD was recorded on a cassette tape recorder and is in the custody of the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department.

WOOD: The following is a description of ROLAND WAYNE

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	February 2, 1945
Place of Birth:	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Residence:	3312 Uhring Street Winston-Salem, North Carolina

WOOD is the self-expressed Unit Leader of the National Socialist Party, Forsyth County, Winston-Salem Chapter.

Social Security	
Number:	243-70-5293
Driver's license:	1512987

The following is the transcribed interview of ROLAND WAYNE WOOD with SA [ ] Detective [ ] and ROLAND WAYNE WOOD:

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [ ] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

The following is an interview involving [redacted] FBI, Detective [redacted] Special Investigation, Greensboro Police Department and Roland Wayne Wood; Case 79-0145368. This interview took place on November 4, 1979.

[redacted]

Okay, and what we're going to do is just repeat what's on that again.

Okay, Mr. Wood, my name is [redacted]  
I'm with the FBI.

Detective [redacted]

I'm Detective [redacted] Special Investigation, Greensboro Police Department.

Okay, Mr. Wood; before we interview you, we would like for you to understand your rights as they appear on the form in front of you. Do you have a form called Statement of Rights in front of you?

Yes sir

Okay, let me read it to you; and we'll go line by line. If you have any question, please feel free to ask me about each line that I read to you.

You have the right to remain silent. Whatever you say can and will be used as evidence against you in a court of law. You have the right to counsel or a lawyer and to have a lawyer present with you while you are being questioned. If you want a lawyer but are unable to afford one, a lawyer will be appointed to represent you before any questioning if you wish. You may decide now or at any subsequent time to exercise these rights and not answer any questions or make any statement.

Did you read those five lines sir?

Yes sir; and I signed it. I signed it there.

And do you understand those five lines?

Yes sir

Okay sir; now the waiver of rights

Yes sir

I have read the above statement of my rights, and I have also had my rights explained to me by a police officer. Knowing these rights, I do not want a lawyer at this time. I waive

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

these rights knowingly and willingly and agree to answer questions and/or make this statement.

Do you understand that sir?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Now I believe yesterday when

Roland Wood:

I signed it too.

You executed that form. Would you be good enough to acknowledge that you have been advised of your rights again and sign your name here sir.

And sir would you also please sign the waiver of rights of having counsel present at this time:

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Okay, so I'm going to sign it as witness.

Detective

And I'm going to sign it as the interviewing officer.

We may have to lock that door.

Unidentified voices

Detective

Can't you see the light on out there? Let me see if it is

Excuse us; we want to make sure the light's on so people won't disturb us. (Cleared throat)

Okay Mr. Wood, if you would, I would like you in narrative form, in your own words, going back to the very beginning when you first, there, time there was any discussion about coming to Greensboro, tell us the events that led up to your trip here to Greensboro and what happened here yesterday.

Roland Wood:

Okay; I got a letter in the mail, it was either Tuesday or Wednesday, I'm not sure of the exact date, I believe it was Tuesday or Wednesday, from

This letter stated to us that Virgil Griffin, the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, or I believe they call themselves The Invisible Empire now; but I don't know how they had it signed on the paper, but it was Virgil Griffin that's who he was talking about.

Detective

Virgil Griffin is what?

Roland Wood:

He's the grand dragon of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina was going to hold a counter march to disrupt the communist or the Revolutionary Communist Party in Greensboro, North Carolina. And that

Detective [REDACTED]

To, to interrupt

Roland Wood:

To disrupt

Detective [REDACTED]

Disrupt \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

Did you maintain a copy of that letter?

Roland Wood:

Uh. this is what I said while ago. My wife might of messed up. I told her last night to keep that stuff away from my son, to get rid of all that newspapers and stuff like that, I meant the propaganda stuff that was there to hand out; and she said she thinks his letter was burnt. But she did not get rid of the files or the pictures:

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

[REDACTED]

But you do recall in the letter to you

Roland Wood:

Yes, my wife also read it, uh, the letter. Now I told her then that I was not going to go. I was, was not planning on going period.

Then later, I talked to Virgil Griffin on the telephone while arranging a press conference with, uh, radio stations and TV stations and newspaper stations in the Winston-Salem, Greensboro and High Point area, and I told her that we was going to have this interview it was to, uh, answer the challenge or the, uh, comments made by Joe Grady, who is now the leader of the new formed White Knights of Liberty, the former grand dragon of the Confederate or Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Detective [REDACTED]

Wait a minute. Give me that again.

Roland Wood:

Okay, he was the former grand dragon of the Federate

Detective [REDACTED]

Who is that now?

Roland Wood:

Joe Grady

Detective [REDACTED]

Now what was it about him?

Roland Wood:

All right, to answer challenges. This is how the letter came out and how I spoke to Virgil Griffin on the telephone.

Okay, uh, I told him about the news conference; and again he brought up the, uh, on the telephone, about Greensboro. He said that he was going to bring some men and some people from other parties was going ah come; and it was to be, to disrupt, to um, heckle 'em and to maybe throw a couple eggs or something like that at people, to kind of disrupt it. I asked him, 'Are you sure that's going to be all,' and he said yes. As of that time, I had told no other person again about the letter or about the thing in Greensboro. So he said he was going to send a representative that night to Winston-Salem for the interview.

I also got in touch with [redacted]  
[redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Who

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Hold it a minute. [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

I believe it's [redacted] I believe it is. Almost spelled like [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

His title's what?

Roland Wood:

He is now the [redacted]  
[redacted] who is also having a

more or less a war with Joe Grady right at this present time.

Detective [redacted]

Okay, hold on a minute. He is now having a, con, uh

Roland Wood:

Conflict; shootings into buildings, um, an incidence like with my house. They attempted to burn my house down; [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

By straight wiring a fuse box. This kind of incidence, I'd say a war instead of a conflict.

[redacted] What is Mr. Grady the head of?



Roland Wood:

He is the founder of the newly found White Knights of Liberty.

Detective [REDACTED]

It's a new organization.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

White Knights

Where are they out of?

Roland Wood:

Winston-Salem

Detective [REDACTED]

Knights of Liberty

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; on Su, he lives on Sunset Drive. I'm surprised you don't know him.

And this conflict is between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Well

Grady

Roland Wood:

Between myself, Mr. Grady and Virgil Griffin and just about every other Klan group in the country.

Is it for leadership? Is that what the conflict's about?

Roland Wood:

I don't know really. It's just a messed up thing on that; but he didn't have nothing to do with Greensboro, I mean, except when the communist party first challenged to come, and he said he wasn't going to come and, uh.

I had went with him down to, uh, China Grove where the Communist Workers Party had disrupted down there; and the man who I first saw with a gun today, um, yesterday was the same man, you know, that was down there, the one that was threatening me down there; but, uh, there's a picture of that there with him in there too.

Is that Mr. Grady you went with to China Grove?

Uh, I went with Mr. Grady to China Grove, yes.

Okay sir, what conversations did you have with

Okay

With, uh

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

Go ahead; I'm sorry.

With Mr. Griffin and Mr. Grady about

All right, now Mr. Grady did not, was not present. I had no conversation with Mr. Grady because he is now, like I said, against even us; he's against everybody. I was telling you what the news conference was.

And [redacted] came over that night himself. I got in touch with [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Now was Grady, was Virgil Griffin at the news conference?

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

He sent his assistant grand dragon.

Who was that sir?

Roland Wood:

I do not know his name. I have a picture of him. And, uh, he said; one of the men you have here, two of the men you have here now, in pictures.

Detective [redacted]

How 'bout picking 'em out.

Roland Wood:

One is [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

And the other one, I don't know his name. He was the colonel; that's a security officer.

[redacted]

Jerry Smith

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

[redacted]

He's a what sir?

Roland Wood:

[redacted] he was a [redacted] for Virgil Griffin.

Detective [redacted]

Hold it a minute.

[redacted]

All right Mr. Wood, in reviewing the photographs that you looked at, would you identify the picture I'm holding now please.

Roland Wood:

He is the [redacted] for the Invisible Empire of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan underneath of Virgil Griffin. He was at the news conference that night.

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective

[redacted]

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

Unidentified voice:

Okay sir, do you know his name?

[redacted] um, I knowd his first name as  
[redacted] but I didn't know his last name.

Do you know where he's from?

No, I do not.

Okay, but you've identified him as being the  
[redacted] for Virgil Griffin.

Yes sir

Okay sir, can you identify this photograph  
sir?

Yes sir

Who's that sir?

He is, uh, I do not know his name. I believe  
his rank is a [redacted] I'm not sure 'till I  
see the pictures that we have. I could show  
you by the color of his robe and what his  
official rank is by looking at his robe.

Okay sir; now this individual is also present  
with you tonight that you met at the instructions  
of Virgil Griffin concerning a news conference.

Uh huh, yes, he said he was going to send  
representatives and he's one that he sent

Okay

Two of the three, two of the three he sent.

Yes sir; what night was that?

That was Thursday night.

And where was the meeting at sir?

3312 Urban Street, my home.

Okay, would that be the 12th picture, now let's  
see if I'm right.

Okay sir, what time did that meeting take place  
at your house?

It was suppose to start at 7:30 \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted] you don't have those pictures do you. [redacted]  
said he thought you picked them up.

[redacted]

Excuse me one second.

The only pictures I picked up were

Roland Wood:

Okay, uh, now before the meeting, I also got in touch with [redacted] who is a [redacted] and also that same day by telephone.

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
Yes sir; that was Wednesday.

And he's the [redacted]

Yes sir, that was Wednesday that I called these people. I remember now because the night, the day that I called them, that night was Halloween, and that was Wednesday. He agreed to come in Thursday, which he did, and he got there about 2:45 - 3:00 on a Trailway bus from [redacted]

[redacted]

Okay sir; at this meeting at, which was to start at 7:30, name anybody that you know who was there. If you don't know their names, just reference to the photograph.

Roland Wood:

Before the meeting, though uh, [redacted] and I brought up again the Greensboro incidence.

[redacted]

Okay, fine, tell us about that.

Roland Wood:

Then again, he said that he wasn't going to be able to make it. He said that he was, uh, involved in selling some stocks, that he wasn't going to be able to make it, but that we were to only wear street clothes and there was to be no violence and no illegal weapons; there was only to be heckling. I asked him again, 'Are you sure of this,' and he said yes. So I said, 'Well I'll bring it up to the members that we have.'

Okay, that night, the news conference was scheduled for 7:30, but they did not get there on time. There was [redacted] myself, Milano Caudle. [redacted] I do not know [redacted] last name [redacted] [redacted] who was not in Greensboro

Detective [redacted]

[redacted] what

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

[redacted]  
How do ya spell that?

Roland Wood:

[redacted] I believe.

Um

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] Milano-Caudle  
and [REDACTED] did I  
miss somebody?

[REDACTED] and then there  
was nobody there for a while, then, uh, a  
reporter from WXII TV came, and a reporter,  
with his wife, from the Journal Central News-  
paper, I believe he was from the Journal  
Department. He had no cameraman with him.  
There was two reporters from the WXII.

Detective [REDACTED]

Two

Roland Wood:

Um, after the news report was being done, um,  
right after it was done, like I say, we did  
get there late; uh, right after that, the, uh,  
phone rang over at [REDACTED] home, and his  
son called, and he went and got the youngin,  
people who were coming in as representatives  
for Virgil Griffin, who was coming in late.

Detective [REDACTED]

After the phone rang, what

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; after the phone rang, all right, the  
phone rang over at [REDACTED] home

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh.

Roland Wood:

His son called him to the phone. He went over  
there, and he hollered that uh, they were coming,  
they were in Winston now, and he, he was going to  
go meet 'em and bring 'em into the house; show 'em  
where I lived at.

[REDACTED]

And that you did feel like he was going to meet,  
you discovered later, with the people you identified  
in the photographs.

Roland Wood:

Um, there was, I didn't know how many was coming.  
There was three of three of them.

Detective [REDACTED]

So [REDACTED] was going to lead them over there from  
his house.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

To yours

Roland Wood:

No. from where they were at. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

He was going to go get 'em and lead 'em in.

Okay, uh, they were there and then a WXII did stay around, and they done some photographs of them as well as the, uh, files that belonged to the Black Panther Party that I was going to return to the Black Panther Party on, uh, I asked somebody on; as a matter of fact when they cleared the news media that we didn't think this would be given out to the public, that it would be bad publicity to some of the stuff in there; but we did want a representative from the former Black Panther Party to pick it up so we could turn it back over to 'em. That is on tape. We only ask 'em to come at a decent hour to collect it, you know.

Detective [REDACTED]

Where'd yaw get those files?

Roland Wood:

Rayford Milano Caudle and myself got it out of a garbage can to be honest about it. That's how bad we are. We sneak around and get it, you know.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

Put on a big front, but, uh, do it however you got to do it, the Klan. At that time, I was in the Klan.

Uh, all right, these men did come, and they done a little bit of an interview with 'em. And they done an interview with a representative, a black reporter from WSJS Radio. And then there was a man and a woman from a Greensboro radio station here in Greensboro.

Detective [REDACTED]

A what now?

Roland Wood:

A radio station here in Greensboro.

Detective [REDACTED]

A reporter from a radio station in Greensboro.

Roland Wood:

I think with WTQR, something like that. I'm not sure, QTX; whatever it is, I'm not sure.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Okay, and then, uh; after the reporters left, we were standing around talking, and I was asked by the man who had been sent by Virgil Griffin, his personal representative or the assistant grand dragon; as he quoted himself as to rank, the assistant grand dragon, if we were coming to Greensboro.

2/25  
Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]  
[redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
Roland Wood:

If who was coming?

We were, the \_\_\_\_\_

Okay

Do you recall this assistant grand dragon's first name?

No, I don't. Uh, they should have it on those news reports from WSJS, even; I'd say that's the name that the radio station here asked.

Okay, but you can identify his photograph.

Yes; if I had his photograph, I could identify it.

Okay sir

I've got one of him, I believe, at the house, which \_\_\_\_\_

Okay, okay

Uh, again, he told us that there was going to be all, everybody was going to be in street clothes, nobody was going to wear no robes or no uniform, and we would all be wearing street clothes, that we would not be there except for anything but heckling; but that ain't the way it turned out, sure enough, but anyway that's what was brought down.

What'd he say about arms?

Sir

What'd he say about firearms?

Firearms; he didn't say nothing about firearms

Okay

Being there or not being there. [redacted] had said no firearms. Wished I'd of listened to him.

Was there any other discussion about whether or not you

Okay, the Greensboro \_\_\_\_\_  
We stood around and talked until it was time for the news to come on on Channel 12, which was WXII TV. We, uh, sat in there and watched the news; and after that report

come on that we had done, the report they had done with the Workers Revolutionary Workers Party here in Greensboro came on. So, of course, we watched it too. At that time, [redacted] when he was talking about the, uh, he wanted the Chief of Police or whoever it was he was talking about on TV just to stand aside and let them handle it, he drew a pistol from his pocket and aimed it as if he was going to shoot the boy through the TV. And I said, 'Hey don't shoot my TV set; that's the only one I got.' and kind of laughed about it, I thought, as a joke, as it was a joke; took it that way anyway.

70<sup>th</sup> DE  
Detective [redacted]

What kind of pistol was it?

Roland Wood:

I don't know.

Detective [redacted]

Was it automatic or

Roland Wood:

I didn't look at it that much, look at it that close. I'm not a firearm person, believe it or not. I've got a, one thing I've always carried, and I've carried it a long time, it's that [redacted] of mine, which wasn't even used. I told the policeman there at, in fact when they searched me, I had that. That's the only weapon I really ever kept around me. I use it for work [redacted]

I'd better stick to the subject.

Tom Brereton:

Okay sir, what happened

Roland Wood:

Okay, he asked us again, he asked us, 'Yaw are going to be there aren't ya,' and I said yes, they said they was wanting to be there. So we'll be down there, and uh

Detective [redacted]

He who

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted]  
And the other man. The other fellow you had a picture of here, he didn't say too much. He did make a statement, which I didn't take serious enough.

Detective [redacted]

What was it?

Roland Wood:

Wish to God I had of now. 'Kill the communist.'

Detective [redacted]

[redacted] made this statement.



Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

When did he make it?

There in my home. My wife heard it.

Under what circumstances.

When he was saying he wanted the Chief of Police or whatever it was to stay out of the way, and uh, let them handle it, that they would handle this, handle that.

When he said that, what was he referring to, to your knowledge, about his security force?

I took it as a challenge. I took it as just another bigget remark that I had become very involved in without realizing how deep I was getting into it. You hear so much of this loud mouth talk, you never take it for serious.

So [REDACTED] this individual's photograph, stated, in your presence, that he wanted the Chief of Police to stay out of it.

No, the man on the TV said that.

Oh, the man on the TV said

That's when he, when he done that now.

That was an interview

And that they, that they would handle it.

Yes sir, that's what the Communist Workers Party, the Revolutionary Communist Workers

And at this point is when [REDACTED] stated that he'd kill the communist.

He pulled his pistol out and said, 'Kill the communist.' I said, 'Don't, don't shoot my TV set, man, that's the only thing I got.' I'm getting myself in deeper, I know, but I've been truthful so.

Okay, what, what did he say after that?

Okay, after I said that, he kind of laughed and put the pistol back up and said okay, and uh, they asked me again if we were going to be at Greensboro, and I said, 'Yes, we'll probably be there. I've talked to the rest of 'em about it, and they said they wanted to go to help yaw heckle

'em.' And I think we all figured it would probably be a fist fight of some type. I myself had made this statement before that I would like to attack 'em with our hands or stuff like they had attacked us. I wanted to see them run instead of us running.

b6  
b7C

You made that statement sir.

I have made that statement myself. I'm willing to take, you know, my own part in it too.

Well

Well, we all, I believe, figured there would probably be a fight with hands. I don't, I didn't actually expect no gunfight.

When you say, 'We all,' who are you referring to?

\_\_\_\_\_  
This was myself Milano Caudle. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, I think was still there, I couldn't say that he was still there; yes he was still there. \_\_\_\_\_ was still there.

So you expected that there would be violence in the form of fighting.

Of fist; no, I did not expect no gun fighting, no.

But you expected violence in the form of fist fighting.

Well

I had come so, we had come so close to stick and hand fighting at China Grove, that I expected it would come to something similar to that, yes.

Okay, what other comments were made by individuals during this conversation about what they could expect to happen in Greensboro.

Not that amounts to really much; I mean it doesn't

Was there any statement given about whether or not you should or couldn't bring your own weapon if you wanted to?

No, no statement was made about weapons.

[REDACTED]

Okay, what statements were made about where you would meet?

Roland Wood:

All right, they told us we would go 85 South, go out 85 South 'till we came to 220 South.

[REDACTED]

Okay sir, when you say they, please identify who they are.

Roland Wood:

The, uh, assistant grand dragon. I don't know his name.

[REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

They gave me the instructions. At 220 South, we would go down 220 South approximately three miles, and there would be a big Confederate Flag in the yard. This is what we did.

Detective [REDACTED]

Approximately how many miles?

Roland Wood:

Sir

Detective [REDACTED]

How many miles?

Roland Wood:

Three miles approximately. That's what they told us.

[REDACTED]

Okay sir, now the directions were given to you by the assistant grand knight sent to you

Roland Wood:

Assistant grand dragon

[REDACTED]

Assistant grand dragon given to you by, sent to you by Virgil Griffin

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

[REDACTED]

To tell you where to meet; okay. Did he ask you how many people you would be bringing with you?

Roland Wood:

No, he didn't.

[REDACTED]

He didn't have any other conversation that night about the organization or the meeting in the future.

Roland Wood:

We were just talking about how we needed to work together and try to get something going that would be able to turn the tide in our favor as far as politically goes. It was political conversation not a violent nature. We're always talking about how we could do it politically and never come up with nothing constructive really. It was a bull shit session.

[redacted]  
Okay, that night, after that meeting, when was the next time you had any conversation with anybody about going to Greensboro?

Roland Wood:

Okay, they were suppose to of met me at my house, uh, my men were; this was Rayford Milano Caudle; I was expecting him and [redacted] I didn't know if [redacted] would be there or not, uh

[redacted]  
Okay, if you would go slowly and identify these people.

Roland Wood:

All right, I was waiting on Rayford Milano Caudle.

[redacted]  
Okay slow, Rayford Caudle; and who is Mr. Caudle?

Roland Wood:

He is, uh, a unit member of our's.

[redacted]  
And where does he live?

Roland Wood:

In Winston. I don't know the street name; but I, he's just moved to a new house.

[redacted]  
Okay sir, who else?

Roland Wood:

Uh, I expected [redacted] I don't know his last name. And I, I wasn't sure if [redacted] would be there or not. I pretty much felt that he would.

[redacted]  
Okay sir, is [redacted] the last name unknown to you, is he a member of your unit?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

[redacted]  
Does he live in Winston-Salem also?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

[redacted]  
Do you know where he works or what he does for a living?

Roland Wood:

He works at the Cliff's Tire Shop.

[redacted]  
What sir

Roland Wood:

Cliff's Tire Shop, not at Cliff's Tire Shop, excuse me, Cliff's Tire Shop's clean on the other side of town now, Boyd's, Boyd's Tire Shop..

[redacted]  
Boy's..

Roland Wood:

Boyd's, B-o-y-d-s, I believe it is.

[redacted]  
B-o-y-d-s

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Something like that; B-o-y-e-d-s

Tire Shop

Yes sir; it's at the, [REDACTED]  
after you pass the, uh, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Okay sir; and [REDACTED]

Uh, he did come, I mean, where does he work at?

He did or did not come.

He did

He did come; and is he a member of your unit?

Yes sir

And where does he live?

[REDACTED]

Okay sir; now when did you have conversations with, uh, Rayford, uh, Catum,

Okay

Caudle, uh, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] about meeting with you to come to Greensboro?

Well, I told 'em that night to meet me, Thursday night to meet me at the town at 7:30.

Did you call them on the phone and tell them?

Naw, I told them that night before they left, you know.

Okay

It wasn't discussed what was going to happen like, just yaw meet me down there, and we'll go on; and, uh, I had talked to [REDACTED] too before he left, and he was suppose to meet at 9 o'clock under the sign at Cooks. (cough) Excuse me, at Cooks department store on the south side of Greensboro.

At nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Roland Wood:

Uh, that night; on Thursday night.

On Thursday; I thought it was suppose to meet that night, Thursday night.

No, no, no, I talking about, he's talking about Saturday morning; we're on Saturday morning now.

Oh, okay

You talked about

I'm on Friday, yeah.

Yes sir

I'm sorry.

It's all right. If you; let's clarify it for the record. After your meeting with the individuals, you

Okay, Thursday night, the last thing we done Thursday night as far as this here went, was we arranged for them, Rayford Milano Caudle, [REDACTED] if he could, and [REDACTED] if he could, to meet me at my house at 8:30, and

At 8:30, what time,

8:30

What day

In the morning, Saturday morning.

Okay

All righty

Now this was the latest thing, this is how we got on Saturday all of a sudden. Okay, now

[REDACTED] he was going to meet me and us at, underneath the sign at Cooks department store.

At nine o'clock on

That morning, Saturday morning

Saturday morning, okay

To go with us

[redacted]  
Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Detective [redacted]

Roland Wood:

Did you have any conversation with anybody on Friday morning or Friday afternoon about this.

On Friday evening, Milano Caudle came by the house and told me that Joe Grady and some more of his, and he took, told me the names of the guys, uh, \_\_\_\_\_  
Uh, Milano came by the house and said that, uh,

Who

Milano Caudle

Okay

Came by the house and said that I can't think of which one it was now

It was one of the <sup>that</sup> brothers.

Yes sir

Okay

They came by, went by [redacted] and told [redacted] that Joe and his men was <sup>was</sup> ~~trying~~ was going to try to make a move on [redacted] or his house one to shoot it up.

Okay

Because they had been with Joe Grady \_\_\_\_\_ Naw, Milano wasn't going uh have a move on it. They were, uh, with Joe Grady. We were not.

Uh huh

I told him it was just probably something to try to draw him away from his home.

I told Milano ~~not to~~ worry about it; I would get in touch with [redacted]

They're suppose to be big enough to take care of themself anyway. Uh

Okay, is that all that transpired on Friday.

So, we, uh, naw, so right before he left, he told me he would, uh, see me tomorrow morning, said, 'I see you tomorrow morning then.' I said okay, about 8:30, and he said yeah. He said, 'You're not going to wear the uniform then.' I said naw, we'll just go plain street clothes.

Detective [REDACTED]

He said he'd see you about 8:30 in the morning.

Roland Wood:

Yeah

Detective [REDACTED]

Why was he going to meet you?

Roland Wood:

At my house.

Detective [REDACTED]

And the others were going to meet you at Cooks.

Roland Wood:

Um, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

It's a different group.

Detective [REDACTED]

You didn't want the different group coming to your house.

Roland Wood:

Naw, it's just that, uh, some of 'em don't get along too good really with us. This, uh, big political mess up.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well, I was

Roland Wood:

It's a matter, it's an inter political thing.

Detective [REDACTED]

Was Caudle going ah come pick you up and carry you to the van. Is that what it was.

Roland Wood:

Naw, uh, the van wasn't going to be there. [REDACTED] was not with Virgil Griffin's group. Now you've got two different Klan functions.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, now I've got you.

Roland Wood:

See, [REDACTED]  
The boys here in the van are with the Invisible Empire.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Now, at about 8:35, I got up that morning and watched TV with my little boy; and about 8:35 I took and I pulled out. I told, tell 'em if they came by \_\_\_\_\_

Detective [REDACTED]

Now, is this on Saturday morning.

Roland Wood:

Yes

Detective [REDACTED]

You got up at about what time.

Roland Wood:

I got up about seven.



Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

This is Saturday, November 3, got up about Seven o'clock; between 6:30 and 7:00, about 7:00, that time I really got up.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

My little boy got up, and we watched TV until about 8:30.

Detective [REDACTED]

How old is your little boy?

Roland Wood:

Ten years old

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Anyway, uh

Detective [REDACTED]

Till about seven

Roland Wood:

Naw, about 8:30 that morning now. I got up about 6:30 or 7:00.

Detective [REDACTED]

Why'd you get up so early?

Roland Wood:

Just to watch cartoons with him. We usually do.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

But, now you can get there about 8:30 so I took, told him to tell 'em if they came by, I'd be down at Cooks, and I got in my car

Detective [REDACTED]

Now you say they, who is that?

Roland Wood:

I told my little boy that Milano and them came by, uh, \_\_\_\_\_ was suppose to come, but he didn't make it. I forgot he was there Wednesday night too until he came up here while ago. I use to think he was an FBI agent. Apparently he isn't.

Detective [REDACTED]

Told the little boy that they didn't

Roland Wood:

If they came by, I'd be down at Cooks.

Detective [REDACTED]

Come by

Roland Wood:

If they did come by, I'd be down at Cooks. I told him where I'd be at. Wished I hadn't of. Another one of those ifs only.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, now when'd you put your shotgun in the car.

Roland Wood:

Okay now, we met down at Cooks and waited on [REDACTED] and them.

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

We who

Me. Milano Caudle [REDACTED]

That's [REDACTED]

Or stepson

Flowers or [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] yeah, I think's his name [REDACTED]

And [REDACTED]

Milano's

Caudle, [REDACTED], and, um,

Junior's all I know

And [REDACTED]

Know his name, yeah

Okay

[REDACTED]  
Let me ask you right here. Now then, did you see [REDACTED] doing any shooting. Shooting with a gun in his hand.

[REDACTED] no, I don't think I did.

Okay

[REDACTED] sold it; I was going to get into this as we come on, you know, you asked me to give you a run-down on it.

Okay. let's don't get ahead of this. We. me. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] waited on who.

[REDACTED] the man that opened up his trunk, tried to get a screwdriver or something to fix his taillight with, that's when I first saw that he had a gun in there.

Wait a minute. You said you saw a gun, what was it.

An AR15

Detective [redacted]

A rifle

Roland Wood:

Uh huh

Detective [redacted]

Okay; all right, go ahead

Roland Wood:

I didn't notice any other gun or anything till the time, but, uh, I asked him, I said you mean you're going to take your gun. He said yeah. I said, well, we wasn't suppose to take 'em.

Detective [redacted]

He told you, wasn't suppose to take 'em.

Roland Wood:

Wasn't suppose to take 'em.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

They wanted to go get, uh, some coffee. [redacted] and, uh, [redacted] went to get the coffee. Me and [redacted] and Milano went to fix his taillight. We fixed his taillight.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

We came back, and they wasn't there so we waited on them.

Detective [redacted]

Came back

Roland Wood:

Yeah, see, we went to a filling station to fix the taillight.

Detective [redacted]

Oh, yaw went to a filling station. You didn't, you said, 'We fixed the light.'

Roland Wood:

Well, we was trying to fix the light. Went to a tel, went to a filling station to get two new bulbs.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Bought two new bulbs at the Exxon station

Detective [redacted]

Came back, and they

Roland Wood:

[redacted] and his men

Detective [redacted]

Were not there

Roland Wood:

Or [redacted] or [redacted] believe they did come back. I'm giving you exact details of what happened; trying not to leave out nothing.

Detective [redacted]

Okay, so yaw waited on

Roland Wood:

[redacted] and [redacted] to come back at least.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

All right; when they finally came back, I told, we motioned for 'em to follow us. And we followed, they followed us to my home 'cause [redacted] was driving my car. He had took my car to get the coffee with.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

We parked my car in the driveway.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Um, they wanted the tear canister, the tear gas canister.

Detective [redacted]

He who

Roland Wood:

Milano

Detective [redacted]

I'm going ah say Caudle

Roland Wood:

Okay; he's afraid [redacted] would tell on him, he had me to keep it for him. I went and got that for him. At the sametime, I picked up my shotgun and put it in the trunk too.

Detective [redacted]

Put it in who's trunk.

Roland Wood:

Milano's; my shotgun

Detective [redacted]

What kind of shotgun was it?

Roland Wood:

Remington .12 gauge pump, sawed off to a, a riot type of shotgun, short barrel; okay.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Then we drove to Greensboro.

Detective [redacted]

What time was that?

Roland Wood:

It was a little bit after nine. We were suppose to be here by ten, Greensboro by ten. We knowd we's going ah be late.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

When we got to Greensboro, I talked to [redacted] the, uh, [redacted], which all the ones that come with me were.

Detective [REDACTED]

Where'd you talk to 'em at?

Roland Wood:

At the house we's met at.

Detective [REDACTED]

On 220

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; what'd you talk to 'em about?

Roland Wood:

Told him to take, uh, that sine we were Storm Troopers, and he was [REDACTED] to taking, to take over on the Storm Trooper detachment which was us. There was, uh, [REDACTED] Caudle and myself, and [REDACTED] since he had come with us.

Detective [REDACTED]

Who

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] since he had came with us.

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] this one here.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Virgil Griffin came out and talked to us.

Detective [REDACTED]

Virgil Griffin talked to you also.

Roland Wood:

Yes, he come outside and talked to us. Then we went inside. They said they was going to discuss things inside.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; when you got inside, what'd he talk about?

Roland Wood:

They got the map out, oh uh, it had already been mentioned about the tear gas thing out there. They had that out there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Who got the map out?

Roland Wood:

Ah, it was already out, already mentioned about the tear gas canister that was out there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Who went to the map?

Roland Wood:

Do what now.

Detective [REDACTED]

Who went up to the map?

Roland Wood:

Uh, Virgil and the man who I guess was in charge of it down there because they said he was the one that called it. I don't know who he was. I'd never met him before.

Detective [REDACTED]

Describe him

Roland Wood:

About five eight, brown headed I guess, I don't even know.

Detective [REDACTED]

What'd they call him?

Roland Wood:

I didn't pay that much attention to him.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did they call him [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

I don't really know.

Detective [REDACTED]

Do you know [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

The name sounds familiar, but I'm not sure that's the name. I couldn't say, you know, swear to it, 'cause I don't know.

Detective [REDACTED]

They were at the map.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, he was the one, the man who was at the map and was telling us the route they were going to take and said that these were the wrong place to heckle um, right in here; he pointed out the place, it was the wrong place to heckle um. He said we'd wait. They were going to go and have it in a church, but the preacher decided not to do that. They were going to go to a shopping center across the street. They said this was a kind of half white and half black area; it wouldn't be as bad. He said he would lead the convoy, by the parade route into the shopping center.

Detective [REDACTED]

Who said that?

Roland Wood:

The man at the map.

Detective [REDACTED]

Huh

Roland Wood:

The man at the map. The man who's house we had met in.

Detective [REDACTED]:

Okay

Roland Wood:

Or it was my understanding that it was his house.

Detective [REDACTED]

He'd lead the pa, the convoy

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, kind of by where the, uh

Detective [REDACTED]

To the locations. Did he say anything about going down in the area where yaw went?

Roland Wood:

Naw, he said we're going by, kind of by the location to see about where they were at, but they were going ah go to the shopping center. He didn't say where they were at or where he was going. He just showed the shopping center on there, about where it was at.

Detective [REDACTED]

But they would go by and see where they was at.

Roland Wood:

He said he was going kind of by where they were at to kind of see what they were doing and where they were at, yes sir. They wasn't suppose to stop or nothing. They were going ah go to the shopping center.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Ah, at that point, Milano walked in. He had that Army light. I was kind of surprised to see that. I hadn't saw it before. I mean, I had saw it before but not that day.

Detective [REDACTED]

Milano Caudle walked in and had

Roland Wood:

The Army light on him.

Detective [REDACTED]

The Army light

Roland Wood:

Uh huh

Detective [REDACTED]

What is that?

Roland Wood:

It's something like an AR15, but it's got a fold over handle. I think it uses the same ammunition as the AR15.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Had a strap on it to show 'em what it was like, um, I asked [REDACTED] ain't that yours.' He said yep, but he was selling it. Said he had to sell it for money. He didn't say who he was

Detective [REDACTED]

You asked [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes

Darn my head

Detective [REDACTED]

What

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

My head

You want an aspirin.

If you could, I'd appreciate it. I'm trying to remember every cotton-picking detail, and it's not easy. My mind and everything the way it is right now, tore up.

Well, I'm sure.

I think

Hold on just a minute. You want ah take a break.

I didn't know who was sell it to, but the directions and all that I got and the person he was talking to, I gathered it was the man who had come to the garage that night, and who was the assistant grand dragon to the Invisible, Invisible Empire.

Okay, uh, I told him what we was going ah do, the guys that was in there with us. I told him we was going ah go to this shopping center to headquarters

You told your guys what you was going ah do.

The ones that had come into the house. They asked me again about the tear gas grenade, and I told 'em that, uh, that would be up to somebody else whether we used that or not. I didn't know, that Glen had took over charge of the Storm Trooper detachment, and I \_\_\_\_\_ so I asked a couple if they had their glove, and one man gave Milano his gloves. A leather pair, pair of leather gloves.

The leather gloves was for the tear gas.

Yes sir, but he put on both gloves.

Caudle gave, uh

Naw, somebody gave Caudle

Somebody gave Caudle leather gloves for tear gas. Was he going to throw it?

I don't know; it was in case that they rushed us, and we need it; whatever else, I don't know.

Was it a whole case of tear gas?

Naw, it was just one canister.



Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

It was a sudden diversion if we needed to get out of there with really.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Uh, I know it don't sound like it \_\_\_\_\_ here and it seems like I'm planning for war.

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

That's just what it come down to, wasn't it?

Detective [REDACTED]

Just about

Roland Wood:

Well, we went outside, and [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

How long did the meeting last?

Roland Wood:

About 15 minutes. [REDACTED] hadn't got there yet.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did [REDACTED] have anything to do about shootin or anything.

Roland Wood:

I don't know. I never seen him. I don't know if they ever got there or not.

Detective [REDACTED]

This guy in here, he'd not got there either.

Roland Wood:

Who's that

Detective [REDACTED]

The guy that was in there.

Roland Wood:

No, he didn't come. Figured he was going to be at the house, but he wasn't there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Wished he had of. I wouldn't of been in that truck I was in.

Detective [REDACTED]

Huh

Roland Wood:

Wished he had of. I wouldn't of been in the van tha I was in.

Detective [REDACTED]

You'd of rode with him.

Roland Wood:

Probably \_\_\_\_\_

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you say while ago you thought he might be a

Roland Wood:

I thought at one time he might be an FBI agent.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well, does the others think that too?

Roland Wood:

To a point, yes. Apparently right now, they must not. I don't know. I don't know. They think \_\_\_\_\_ is a Jewish name. (Laughter) But I

Detective [REDACTED]

I don't

Roland Wood:

I felt kind of like if the FBI was going to come in, they'd use something besides a Jewish name.

Detective [REDACTED]

Look like he'd of stopped you from getting there if he had of been, you know, know what was going to happen.

Roland Wood:

I don't know if they would of or not; but that's my \_\_\_\_\_ of thinking.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh, yeah, okay \_\_\_\_\_

Roland Wood:

Okay, uh

Detective [REDACTED]

They thought he might be.

Roland Wood:

Yes

Detective [REDACTED]

By members of the party.

Roland Wood:

Yes

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

But anyway, [REDACTED] had not gotten there nor \_\_\_\_\_ at that time. Then, let's see, and we went outside. That's where Caudle got the gloves at, outside, and we was getting ready to all pull out. The man who's house we were all at was going to lead the thing.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did everybody leave from that house?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; there was also members of the state rights party.

Detective [REDACTED]

The state what

Roland Wood:

State rights party

Detective [redacted]

Do you know who they are?

Roland Wood:

Uh, different; I don't know the names of 'em. I've got some pictures of 'em. I'll [redacted] pictures as it comes up.

Detective [redacted]

When's that going to get over here?

Roland Wood:

Well, you heard me call my; and she's going to try to reach my cousin

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

To help him, to help her bring 'em.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

And, uh, I can show you pictures of 'em. This State's right party is the [redacted]  
[redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

You know, the man

Detective [redacted]

Was [redacted] there?

Roland Wood:

No sir, he don't appear unless he appears under a mask since he's on federal parole that's involving or involving a housing project

Detective [redacted]

Okay; all right, let's go ahead.

Roland Wood:

Okay, we left, uh, we were trying to get 'em to wait for [redacted] and 'em to come back, but they was starting to pull out. Milano had gotten into the station wagon with [redacted]

Detective [redacted]

Milano Caudle

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, and [redacted] I told you his name last night, but I can't remember it now; that smoke's coming right at you.

Detective [redacted]

That's all right. You'd gotten in the station wagon with who?

Roland Wood:

[redacted] and [redacted] I can't think of his last name.

Detective [redacted]

[redacted]

Roland Wood:

No, huh uh

Detective [redacted]

Are any of these pictures him

Roland Wood:

They're the National Socialist Party, huh uh.

Detective [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

Roland Wood:

[redacted] I believe it was [redacted] I think that's his last name.

Detective [redacted]

Okay, and who else?

Roland Wood:

I don't know who else was in the car, the station wagon, but I think it was just the three of them maybe.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

[redacted] might of gotten in there with 'em; I don't know for sure.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

As I said, I didn't see [redacted] after we left there anymore. All right, from there, we all started pulling out. There was no car that had room for me; and they opened up the door of the van and said, 'Come on, we've got room for you.' So I got into the van.

Detective [redacted]

Why didn't you get in with, uh, Milano? Ya're pretty thick.

Roland Wood:

Well, they wanted me to go with somebody, uh, with Jack and them.

Detective [redacted]

Who's they want

Roland Wood:

[redacted] as I said, he was the [redacted] on this trip.

Detective [redacted]

Were you suppose to be, uh, uh, a shotgun man or something if things got tough?

Roland Wood:

Who, me

Detective [redacted]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

No

Detective [redacted]

Was those crowd in the car, in the van, were they suppose to be the guys to do the business if things got bad?

Roland Wood:

No, I don't know, I don't know, I mean, like I said, I only know'd one was c [redacted] that was in there. The other ones in there, uh, I don't know who they were, you know, really

Detective [redacted]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:.

I don't know much about 'em, I mean, I only met 'em once before.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

I didn't know of anybody that was suppose to be a shotgun man or anything like that. I mean, I knowd they'd all suppose to been pretty good fighting with their hands and all, taking care of theirselves if it come down like that.

Detective [REDACTED]

So they wanted you with the crowd that could take care of theirselves.

Roland Wood:

Well, no, it wasn't that. There was no room. I mean, in the cars the way it was, and I was waiting on, uh, see they had started pulling out,

Detective [REDACTED]

Oh yeah

Roland Wood:

And [REDACTED] and them had not gotten back with this car here, Milano's car.

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

They had went to get something to eat.

Detective [REDACTED]

So the reason [REDACTED] Milano wasn't in his own car

Roland Wood:

Well, [REDACTED] was in Milano's car.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well the reason Milano wasn't in his own car, [REDACTED] had not come back with it yet.

Roland Wood:

Right

Detective [REDACTED]

And this is J [REDACTED] no? [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Gone to get a sandwich

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

And they had not come back

Roland Wood:

No sir; they had, they, uh, all right, they were starting to pull out. I got into the van because they opened the door for me, said there was room there, so I sat down in the floor of the van.

Detective [REDACTED]

Wasn't no room in there, was there?

Roland Wood:

No sir; nothing was properly arranged.

Detective [REDACTED]

Now, let me ask you right here at this point; we get conflicting statements from some of the people we've talked to. You said that you, the other day, you didn't see any guns.

Roland Wood:

I didn't.

Detective [REDACTED]

And others have said they saw as many as four shotguns in that van.

Roland Wood:

I don't, I didn't see 'em no. They were already set in chairs.

Detective [REDACTED]

You couldn't of seen

Roland Wood:

I did not see 'em. I was setting on the

Detective [REDACTED]

Any pistols

Roland Wood:

Uh, Milano had a pistol on him, but it was, it was

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

It was in the car as far as I know.

Detective [REDACTED]

But he, Milano wasn't in the van.

Roland Wood:

No, he wasn't in the van. He wasn't in his car. He was in the car with, uh, Glen Miller and Jerry Hatcher.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, who's car does that belong to? Do you know?

Roland Wood:

The station wagon

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

That belonged to [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

I didn't say there was no guns in that van. I said I didn't see none.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh, okay

Roland Wood:

Yaw believe me

Detective [REDACTED]

That's right, that's what you said.

Roland Wood:

I'm, I'm

Detective [REDACTED]

That's exactly what you said.

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

I'm trying to ——— to the best of my knowledge,

Yeah

To the best of my memory.

But I just wanted to go over with you again,  
because I know you want to get it right this time.

I tried to last time.

You got in the floorboard in the van

I sat on the floorboard

And sat on the floorboard

And sat on the floorboard.

And ya, yaw left from down there about what  
time?

I guess about 10:30, something, I didn't have a  
watch around me. Ten-thirty (10:30) or 11:00.  
I don't know for sure.

Okay, and you drove straight

Uh, all right, we were driving up to where, uh

How many cars was in that caravan?

I don't know; let's see, there was one, two, three,  
four, five; about eight, eight or nine.

Can you name the cars.

No sir

The van

There was a truck with, uh, all right, there was  
[REDACTED] car, and there was a

Station wagon

And there was a car with Virgil Griffin in it.

What kind of car was it?

I don't know. It was a funny ———  
new model cars it looked like.  
Anything over a '70 model looks new to me.

And the van

Roland Wood:

Uh, no, the van was; there was another car. The van, naw, there was a truck. A truck with some kind of a camper; looked kind of like the kind you would carry hunting dogs in.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Okay

Roland Wood:

Then the van

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

There, uh, there might of been four or five in front of 'em. I'm just giving you the ones I can kind of remember. I don't know for sure how many was there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, but anyway somewhere around eight or nine.

Roland Wood:

Uh, we was pulling out, we was going down 220 to, uh, 85. That's when I saw [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Wait a minute now, was there any women in any of these cars?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Do you know who they were?

Roland Wood:

No sir; one of 'em, uh, said this morning he'd caught the clap from one of 'em 'cause he went to get a doctor. [REDACTED] something I think he said her name was 'cause he told [REDACTED] gave me the clap.'

Detective [REDACTED]

Well, do you know where, well okay; all right, okay; now you leave down there in these caravans, and you've got these cars and

Roland Wood:

I'm going

Detective [REDACTED]

The station wagon is not leading actually is it?

Roland Wood:

No sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Who was leading it?

Roland Wood:

I don't know who it was leading it.

Detective [REDACTED]

But you think it was a vehicle with

Roland Wood:

'Cause I was trying to look to see where [REDACTED] was.

Detective [REDACTED]

And [REDACTED] was the vehicle with the CB radio on it.



Roland Wood:

Yes, it was a vehicle with a CB radio on it. I was trying to find out where [ ] and them was because they hadn't got back yet. As I said, I was waiting on them; that's why I [ ] in the van.

Detective [ ]

Was there a CB radio on the van?

Roland Wood:

Uh, yes

Detective [ ]

Was there any conversation on the CB radio?

Roland Wood:

Uh, yes there was. There was, uh, are yaw behind us and so forth like this, you know.

Detective [ ]

Can you tell

Roland Wood:

A couple of people talking about porch monkeys.

Detective [ ]

And you heard the transmission on the CB.

Roland Wood:

Oh yes; and I was trying to reach [ ] 'cause I kept breaking for [ ] in the night hawk car trying to reach [ ]

Detective [ ]

You were trying to call on the CB yourself.

Roland Wood:

Yeah; I was trying to reach Jack in the night hawk's car. See, he wasn't in the van, and I was trying to find out where he was at.

Detective [ ]

[ ] uh, [ ]

Roland Wood:

[ ]

Detective [ ]

Why's it called the night hawk car?

Roland Wood:

Well, Caudle goes by night hawk on the CB.

Detective [ ]

Oh

Roland Wood:

He use to be the night hawk of the, uh, Klan when we were with Joe Grady and, uh, [ ] and them.

Detective [ ]

Uh huh; okay

Roland Wood:

Then, uh, I saw [ ] just before we, uh, got to 220. He was pulling around everybody, pulled up along side of us, and I said, 'Wander what that fool's doing riding in the caravan.

Detective [ ]

What was he driving?

Roland Wood:

All right, he was driving Milano's car. The car right here.

Detective [REDACTED]

He pulled around, and where at?

Roland Wood:

In front of, they was motioning for him, and he, they said he was going back to get [REDACTED] and them; that they had passed [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] and they was the federated Klan.

Detective [REDACTED]

Going back to get [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; he said he had spotted 'em, and he went back to get 'em so everybody pulled over to the side.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did he talk to you on the CB?

Roland Wood:

Naw, he told somebody else. He pulled up beside of 'em and told them, and I asked them on the CB what he was doing.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did he motion for 'em to stop?

Roland Wood:

Yes

Detective [REDACTED]

He was going back to get, uh, [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] the federated Klan.

Detective [REDACTED]

Federated Klan

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, the federated Klan. F-e-d-e-r-a-t-e-d, I believe it is.

Detective [REDACTED]

They ——— yaw waited there at 220

Roland Wood:

At 220 facing 85, I believe it was 85 we was facing. I not sure because I don't know the roads good. It was a

Detective [REDACTED]

How long did ya wait there?

Roland Wood:

About 10 minutes.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Uh, from there, finally he pulled back up, and, uh, pulled in between us and the truck that was in front of us; [REDACTED] did.

Detective [REDACTED]

And pulled directly in front of him.

Roland Wood:

First he pulled up and talked to [REDACTED] but then they started pulling out, and we let him in front of us, told him to get in front of us, you know, to let him in the caravan.

Detective [REDACTED]

In front of the van; okay

Roland Wood:

Okay, then we went from there, and I was still setti

Detective [REDACTED]

Now yaw had these guns in the car all this time.

Roland Wood:

All right; the only guns I knew of that was in the car was the AR15 and my pump shotgun. I knew of no other guns in the car.

Detective [REDACTED]

And you put that in your car over

Roland Wood:

Over at my house in Winston. I went in the house, now I didn't know, I wasn't out there. I know they were selling some Klan patches out there, but I didn't know what else was going on out there. I went in the house.

Detective [REDACTED]

Is that the same AR15 you seen Caudle with down there at the house.

Roland Wood:

No, it was a different one.

Detective [REDACTED]

A different one.

Roland Wood:

I didn't know the Army light was even with 'em until like I said, when they walked in with it like that I was surprised, and I asked [REDACTED] what we would be doing.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, so there's two, well, that Army light, is it fully automatic or semi-automatic?

Roland Wood:

Semi-automatic

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

As far as I know. I don't believe it's fully automatic.

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Like I said, I was surprised. I didn't know it was there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

Uh, next thing I knowd, we was going down the road, and, uh, people said, 'Did you make the corner, did you make the corner,' and they said, 'Yeah, go ahead. We're right behind you.' And then somebody said, 'There's a police car on this side of us over here.' Somebody laughed, 'Let 'em go. They won't bother nobody.' And they turned a couple more corners, and somebody said, 'You still back there,'

and they said, 'Yeah.' The guy in the van said 'Yeah, we're right here.' And, uh, this is when the cars stopped. They didn't move no more.

[redacted] this's when they all stopped, and they said, 'What's the holdup,' and they said, 'They're attacking the cars, they're kicking the cars.' I hadn't seen nothing. I was still setting in the floorboard. I didn't know what was said or if anybody said anything to 'em or whatever else at that point.

You haven't got the picture of [redacted] have you?

Detective [redacted]

Okay, I'll go get it.

Roland Wood:

Ah, well, you don't need

Detective [redacted]

Yeah, hold on just a minute.

I'm showing you a picture here Mr. Wood of a subject. Can you tell me who that is.

Roland Wood:

Rayford Milano Caudle

Detective [redacted]

Okay, is that representing him as he is now?

Roland Wood:

No, but that's Rayford. That's Milano; I know him.

Detective [redacted]

Does he have a beard now?

Roland Wood:

No sir, he, uh, he doesn't have a beard now.

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Now, I want to show you a picture of, uh,

Roland Wood:



Detective [redacted]

This guy right her. Who is this?

Roland Wood:

That's [redacted] uh, —

Detective [redacted]

Does that represent him fairly accurately?

Roland Wood:

No, his hair is, uh, well his hair is not like that really. It's brushed back but bolder sideburns

Detective [redacted]

But, you know that is him.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Is that the guy you saw down there with,  
uh,

Roland Wood:

The AR15

Detective [REDACTED]

And he was firing at the crowd

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

At random

Roland Wood:

I saw him on my left hand side there. He was  
on my left hand side.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Not right beside of me, but he was on, you know,  
kind of to my back, to the left.

Detective [REDACTED]

Now, these pictures I showed you of Milano  
Caudle, did you see him with a weapon?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Where at

Roland Wood:

I saw him with a weapon at Cooks that morning.  
He had his AR15 in the car. He also had a  
revolver; pearl handle revolver. I believe it  
was a .38 or .357. That's usually what he  
carries, but it was a pearl handle, dark blue  
steel.

Detective [REDACTED]

Could you see

Roland Wood:

And I saw him in the house again with an Army  
light; what they call an Army light.

Detective [REDACTED]

In that house off where

Roland Wood:

On 220; he also had possession of the, uh, the  
tear gas grenade. He had that.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; you saw him with a Army light.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

With a banana clip.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; with a banana type clip. It was a

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you make any comments about that clip?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; I told him it was illegal, and it constituted an automatic weapon according to what I understood it to be the laws on it. Anything over 30 was considered automatic, 30 rounds.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you see either one of these fire a gun; these two pictures that I showed you?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Who'd you see fire one?

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Are you identifying [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] how many times did he fire, do you know?

Roland Wood:

I don't know. I was too scared to even

Detective [REDACTED]

What was he firing?

Roland Wood:

A .12 gauge Remington pump shotgun with Number 6 shot, bird shot in it, regular .12 gauge not magnums. They were red pasteboard type.

Detective [REDACTED]

And he was shooting into the crowd.

Roland Wood:

Sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you see anybody fall when he was shooting?

Roland Wood:

I wasn't watching where anybody was shooting really.

Detective [REDACTED]

This was down there where this occurred

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

And all the shooting took place

Roland Wood:

Yes

Detective [REDACTED]

That you saw [REDACTED] shooting. Did you see Milano shooting?

Roland Wood:

No sir; I didn't see him. I didn't see their car. I knowd that their car was there.

Detective [REDACTED]

But you didn't see it. Okay

Roland Wood:

I kind of \_\_\_\_\_

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, let's get back now to when, excuse me, back to when the van stopped.

Roland Wood:

The van stopped. [REDACTED] stopped, who was driving the Falcon

Detective [REDACTED]

All right, is this in this black section?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, right there where it all happened at.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, and what had started, what happened?

Roland Wood:

All right, the driver said, 'Down, they're attacking us.'

Detective [REDACTED]

Who was the driver?

Roland Wood:

I don't know his name.

Detective [REDACTED]

Pick his picture out.

Okay

Roland Wood:

The only way I saw him was from his back view.

Detective [REDACTED]

You picked out

Roland Wood:

The best I could recog, identify him because the only thing I saw was his back when I was setting on the floorboard behind him.

Detective [REDACTED]

You picked out a picture of [REDACTED], and he said, 'They're attacking us.'

Roland Wood:

Okay, and this one here was setting beside the driver on the other side of the van.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

And this [REDACTED] here

Detective [REDACTED]

A picture of Billy Franklin setting up front.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir, beside of the driver; it was kind of bucket seats in the van.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did he have a gun?

Roland Wood:

I haven't seen one yet.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

And [REDACTED] here, [REDACTED]

Okay

Said, 'They're kicking the cars and trying to turn 'em over.' Then this man here jumped up in front of the van on the passenger's side.

This man, who is identified as Billy Franklin, jumped out on the passenger's side.

Yes sir

He was the first one out of the truck.

Yes sir

I mean out of the van.

Out of the van, yes sir.

Did he have a gun when he got out?

I hadn't seen one.

What'd he do?

He pulled open the van door to slide it back.

Okay

Then [REDACTED] jumps out behind him out of the van.

Okay

Then everybody just starts coming out of the van with sticks. That's all I'd seen at that time. Some of 'em had sticks, and I did not have no stick on me. All I had was my hands at that time. I had, I didn't know what I had in my hands.

One of 'em started to hit three little kids.

Wait a minute. Okay

One of 'em started to hit three little kids.

Do you know who it was?

I believe it was [REDACTED] yeah. It was happening so fast at that point there, I didn't know what was going on for sure.

Okay

I hollered at him, 'No, don't hit them children,' and he jumped over 'em. Must of been him



Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Knock at door

Detective [REDACTED]

Come on in

Naw, he was the one that jumped over some kids and got hit by a reporter; this one here.

Yeah; okay

And, uh

Reporter hit; you saw a reporter hit, uh,

Well, a man with a camera hit him, and he was standing there close by with the reporters.

And what was he doing to get hit?

I don't know; I don't know what nobody was doing at that point. This, uh, all right, I'm trying to figure out which one of these two it was. I

What'd he hit him with?

Hit him with a stick. One of them, uh, sign sticks, 2 x 2's.

In the head.

Yes sir

What'd he do?

He was trying to get away from him. Now, one of these two here, and I can't figure out which one it was. I'm trying my best, and; grabbed that stick up, one of those stakes they had with the sign put on it

Uh

On one of the 2 x 2's. Sir

Go on

All right, they had sticks, and we had sticks. At that time, I did not have a stick.

Okay

Ah, one of the members who was, ah, I've seen before of the workers.

Go on

Roland Wood:

Okay, now, I was trying to figure out if this was the guy, I believe it was, that had went down there with me. He didn't have nothing in his hand. I was trying to figure out if it was him. You know, they've got a lot of checked shirts in here.

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah, I think this is the one that got shot.

Roland Wood:

Uh, okay, he was in front of me. The one who at China Grove, [REDACTED] or whatever it is down there

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

The Workers Revolutionary Party that was in China Grove, he started running backwards and attacking my, I, everytime I think, I think he had a stick. I'm not sure. But the next thing I knowd, this man brought up a shotgun.

Detective [REDACTED]

That's Harold Flowers that you, there that you picked out you believe was the one that was running backwards.

Roland Wood:

Uh, no, he was chasing the other guy.

Detective [REDACTED]

Oh

Roland Wood:

We were trying to run 'em away from us.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; was chasing you

Roland Wood:

That's the only thing I can figure out. Why was we charging, I don't know unless it was trying to run 'em away from us. And I remember us hollering and everybody else

Detective [REDACTED]

Was it a white guy?

Roland Wood:

Um, I don't believe it, know whether he was white, I think, white or black or what really.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

He's short and got dark hair and a beard.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, I believe that's a white male.

Roland Wood:

Okay, he, uh, that was the first shotgun I saw. He reached and grabbed a shotgun that was laying on the curb.

Detective [REDACTED]

This guy here.

Roland Wood:

No sir, the man that this guy was chasing did. The guy from the workers party or Revolutionary Workers Party.

Detective [REDACTED]

Oh; where was that shotgun at?

Roland Wood:

Laying on the curb in the front of the truck. All right the truck, the street went this a way and this way. The truck was parked here; and at the front of this truck about three feet on the curb on the right hand side of the curb looking down the road.

Detective [REDACTED]

Picked up a shotgun.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; he brought it up toward the guy like he was going to aim it right between his throat, you know, about his neck, and the guy grabbed it.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

And they were going from one side, you know, backwards and forths tugging with the shotgun.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

At that point in time, I saw two more, and I ran.

Detective [REDACTED]

Saw two more what?

Roland Wood:

Guns

Detective [REDACTED]

Who had 'em?

Roland Wood:

I don't know, there was two black guys.

Detective [REDACTED]

What kind of guns was those?

Roland Wood:

Looked like shotguns

Detective [REDACTED]

And you ran.

Roland Wood:

I ran back toward the van, and I was hollering 'They've got a gun, they've got guns.' This is when it started out, 'Where's our guns, where's our guns.' The trunk was being opened on the car. There was [REDACTED] with the keys. I don't know who all was around me at that point. I really don't. This, like I said, I was scared.

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

I was reacting, not thinking. I was reacting from the time I jumped out of the van, not thinking.

Detective [redacted]

[redacted] where [redacted] was  
at the car.

Roland Wood:

[redacted] had parked in front of the van, stopped in front of the van. At that point, I don't believe there was any cars there. I believe we could of got out of there. I [redacted] they got up in there.

Detective [redacted]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

I heard a shot go off, and another shot go off.

Detective [redacted]

Well now, wait a minute. Joe went back to [redacted] car; what'd he do?

Roland Wood:

Naw, I didn't say Joe went back. I said we went back. I ran back. I was hollering, 'They got guns.' [redacted] was fumbling with the keys trying to get the key in the trunk

Detective [redacted]

Okay

Roland Wood:

To get it open.

Detective [redacted]

Now where'd this guy come out with this gun he's got there?

Roland Wood:

I don't know.

Detective [redacted]

That's one of yaw's fellows.

Roland Wood:

This is the guy that was in here. I didn't even know we had a shotgun. I didn't know he had a gun.

Detective [redacted]

But you see it there in the picture don't you?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; I'm not denying he had one, I'm just saying I didn't see no other gun at that time.

Detective [redacted]

It's a shotgun, riot gun too.

Roland Wood:

All right, now he's up front. All right, now, he's right here before the trunk got opened. Uh, right here he is get, trying to get the trunk open as you can see. There's one, two guys with a shotgun there.

Detective [redacted]

That's right; where's the other one?

Roland Wood:

Um, all right, right here, this guy; see, he's got one in his hand though before the trunk is open, see. All right, he's not got one here, he's not got one here; but here he has got one, and the trunk hadn't been opened. Where'd it come from; I don't know. I told you. Guns were coming from places that I didn't know where they were at.

Detective [ ]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

See, the trunk hadn't been opened yet. You can see 'em right here. He's got his hands crossed here.

Detective [ ]:

[ ] started handing out guns.

Roland Wood:

Yeah, all right here, all right, the trunk's getting opened. Wait a minute, the trunk's right here. The trunk's being opened here.

Detective [ ]

That's you standing right there.

Roland Wood:

They're swinging around aiming at us.

Detective [ ]

Sure looks that way, but he ain't here. He ain't here.

Roland Wood:

Right here he is. Swinging the shotgun while he's trying to open it. Here he is in front of us. He's pumping it. See here; all right, it ain't pumped here. Here it has been pumped.

Detective [ ]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

And now he's swinging back around. Aimed right at us. This is right, I guess, before or after it's done; I don't know. This must be after because there's no car in front of us.

Detective [ ]

Okay; okay, wh, what happened when they started getting the guns.

Roland Wood:

Okay, I think [ ] here got my gun. The reason he got my gun, he was in front of me. But from the looks of it, they had more guns in there because there was somebody leaning inside.

Detective [ ]

[ ] got your gun, and what'd he do with it?

Roland Wood:

That's something ———  
I took it out of his hand. This, the 16 year old boy here, I took it out of his hand; and I started firing from my

Detective [ ]

Was he trying to fire it?

Roland Wood:

He was, yeah, he was going to fire, return the fire.

Detective [ ]

Okay

Roland Wood:

But he didn't. I took it away from him.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did he ever fire?

Roland Wood:

I don't think so, no. As I had before, I don't know if I put three or four, shot three or four rounds, but I know I had four in there. I only think I shot three; but I don't believe the youngin shot one, no. This was happening so fast that I'm, I'm trying my best to give you an accurate a memory as I can from it, okay.

Detective [REDACTED]

And you don't know whether he shot or not, but he was pointing it like he was going to.

Roland Wood:

He had reached in; all right, see, he was in front of me right here

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

All right, right here, the trunk's got ah get opened. All right now, the trunk's just coming open. There's somebody reaching inside. I haven't got a gun in my hand. He had jumped in front of me. Remember I said I took the gun out of somebody's hands

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

I didn't, you know, I didn't want ah tell you who's hands at first.

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

Okay, so he was in front of me.

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Did he fire it?

Roland Wood:

I don't know really. I don't believe he did.

Detective [REDACTED]

Was he fixing to?

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED] n:

Pointing it at the people.

Roland Wood:

He was pointing it

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; but you just don't know whether he did or not.

Roland Wood:

I don't. Really I honestly don't.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Sometimes I felt like asking you a couple times \_\_\_\_\_ 'cause it can make you remember everything \_\_\_\_\_ So maybe it sounds stupid, but I'm serious as hell. I've tried my best to give you a true, so you'd know I'm telling you the truth.

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah, I, I

Roland Wood:

I want you to know I'm trying to be honest with ya.

Detective [REDACTED]

I don't want to put nothing in your mouth, you know.

Roland Wood:

No, I know you won't do that. I won't let you. I mean, I, not even to, you know, save my ass or anybody else's ass, I won't let you do that.

Detective [REDACTED]

You grabbed it away from him because you knew he, he's too young to be messing with it.

Roland Wood:

I don't know why I did that; I don't know if it was that or because I was afraid.

Detective [REDACTED]

And that's, what'd you do

Roland Wood:

I said, I said, I'm reacting, I'm reacting, not thinking.

Detective [REDACTED]

When you grabbed it, what'd you start to do?

Roland Wood:

All right, I put it on my hip, shots were already being fired, I pumped it, I shoot, I am not aiming at anything or anyone

Detective [REDACTED]

Uh huh

Roland Wood:

Now I don't care if you put \_\_\_\_\_ It's going to come out the same way 'cause I did not. And all the time, I was thinking let's just get 'em back and get out of here, get 'em back and get out of here. I saw people jumping behind cars and stuff like this, you know.

Detective [REDACTED]

How many times did you fire?

Roland Wood:

I thought I fired three times, but there's four

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you fire in the direction of the people?

Roland Wood:

No, I didn't fire at people. I fired over their heads; and I, the ones where I fired at, there was nobody in that immediate direction because I knowd

I had a short gun, you know, the short barrel, and it was a wide spread pattern. I didn't want ah hit nobody.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well

Roland Wood:

I wanted to scare 'em, but I didn't want ah hit nobody.

Detective [REDACTED]

The Channel 2 News camera was filming you shooting; and the only thing it don't show, it don't show it on your hip.

Roland Wood:

Does it show, I thought I had, well I bring it up from here because

Detective [REDACTED]

It shows you bomb, and you can see the flash from it. It was up level with your shoulder. It don't any time show it down on your hip. That's the only thing

Roland Wood:

I don't remember bringing it up there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Huh

Roland Wood:

I don't remember bringing it up there.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well, it sure shows it. It shows all of you there shooting. It shows [REDACTED] shooting, it shows you shooting; and it's right up on your shoulder, and it's on level. It ain't up in the air, it ain't over here, it ain't

Roland Wood:

There was a car with people jumping behind it at that angle, but I didn't shoot at the people behind it though. I really didn't.

Detective [REDACTED]

Well, it, I'm just telling you what I

Roland Wood:

Okay, I know what you're saying.

Detective [REDACTED]

And it's going to make you out a liar on that part 'cause it shows that shotgun level, and it shows

Roland Wood:

I don't, I don't never bring it up level like that. That's what I'm saying.

Detective [REDACTED]

It don't ever show it with it down like that. It shows you standing right there and all of you around that car shooting. It shows them shooting at something with a

Roland Wood:

I mean, that I'm telling you the best that I can.



Detective [REDACTED]:

Yeah, I think you are.

Roland Wood:

I'm telling you the best I can.

Detective [REDACTED]:

But I have to be honest with you what I've seen.

Roland Wood:

Okay, I'm

Detective [REDACTED]:

You know, I

Roland Wood:

I understand. You told me this last night remember.

Detective [REDACTED]:

Well, no I don't believe I did.

Roland Wood:

Yeah, last night you said

Detective [REDACTED]:

I just said, I believe, what if I told you, that the film showed you doing it different. I believe I said something like that.

Roland Wood:

Well.

Detective [REDACTED]:

And that kind of made you mad; but today I just thought I'd tell you

Roland Wood:

Okay

Detective [REDACTED]:

For sure

Roland Wood:

Okay, I mean, I wasn't trying to, I don't know,

Detective [REDACTED]:

You see if you'd even had the shotgun down on your hip, it'd of even been higher than this guy holding it right there. But it shows it just like this, and it shows it kicking back, and it's, you know.

Roland Wood:

I'm not denying I fired it, no.

Detective [REDACTED]:

Doyou know whether you hit anybody or not?

Roland Wood:

No, I didn't hit nobody 'cause I watched that, I did watch that, I didn't hit nobody.

Detective [REDACTED]:

Are you sure?

Roland Wood:

I did not; it would, like I said, I wish you would bring a doctor to hypnotize me so you'd get it all locked up 'cause you'll find that I'm telling the truth.

Detective [REDACTED]:

Well, you might not of knowd whether you did or not. You're shooting in their direction. All of 'em shooting, who knows

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

I'm reacting

Who knows who hit who.

I'm reacting, I'm not thinking.

Well you put it on, you say, you still continue to put it on your hip and pumped it three or four times

I'm putting it up here, pumping it and shooting it. I felt I, I thought I'd put it on my hip.

Well you say now you put it up to your shoulder.

I thought I'd put it up, I'm taking your word for it that I didn't put it on my hip.

Well, uh, anyway

I'm giving you the best

You fired the gun

I'm giving it to my; my, best of my recollection,

Okay

You understand me

You fired the gun three times.

Three or four times. I thought I fired it three, but the chamber had four in it, there was no more in it. I reached to the side to get somemore shells but I did not fire 'em, and those same rounds we e in the car, that I turned after I had fired

Did you reload?

After I had fired 'em, you see I reached into the car. This is when I saw [REDACTED] up on the car aiming and firing with, uh, with, uh, what'd ou call it, ark, let's see

Army light or the AR

No, the AR, AR15; and this man here with the long barrel gun, which I believe was a pump shotgun. I, the best I could remember, was a long barrel, looked like

Was he firing right into the crowd?

He said to me right after we started to

Detective [ ]:

Naw, [ ]

Roland Wood:

Just as we were trying

Detective [ ]:

This is [ ]

Roland Wood:

[ ] as firing right into the area. I

Detective [ ]:

That's this guy right in the picture.

Roland Wood:

Yeah, I was reaching around into the trunk. I saw him firing. I didn't see where he was firing at because I was reaching into the trunk.

Detective [ ]:

Uh huh; how many times did you fire, do you know?

Roland Wood:

I don't know.

Detective [ ]:

And then you say, uh

Roland Wood:

This guy here.

Detective [ ]:

[ ] firing a, a long barrel shotgun.

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; it looked like a shotgun. I believe it was a pump in the way it looked; a long barrel pump.

Detective [ ]:

Okay; did ya see anybody falling?

Roland Wood:

There was one close that just fell, I believe.

Detective [ ]:

Was he white or black?

Roland Wood:

I don't know. I really don't know.

Detective [ ]:

Did ya see any blood?

Roland Wood:

No sir; I never saw no blood the whole time.

Detective [ ]:

Okay; what'd yaw do after

Roland Wood:

All right; this guy, turned, all right, I said, 'Let's get the hell out of here. Come on, get out of here.' I was trying to, I was trying to shoot over their heads, get 'em down, get 'em out of the way so that we could get out of there. They started piling in the cars, and this guy turned and said, 'I think I got three of 'em. I got three of 'em.'

Detective [ ]:

That's after you got in the van.

Roland Wood:

No, this was before he put his gun down.

Detective

Uh

Roland Wood:

'I got three of 'em.'

Detective

That's what he told the officers.

Roland Wood:

I'm not lying to you now.

Detective

He sure did, told the officers that.

Roland Wood:

I told you, you can take and put me under hypnosis or truth serum or lie detector test

Detective

So after that, yaw started to leave, got in the van

Roland Wood:

This man come running up the road

Detective

Roland Wood:

And they stopped to pick him up. —  
— They backed to pick him up

Detective

What's his name?

Roland Wood:

Carl something

Detective

Nippy

Roland Wood:

I guess that's what is —

Detective

N-i-p-p; was he running, walking, what'd he have in his hand?

Roland Wood:

A stick

Detective

Running with a stick

Roland Wood:

He had one of those 2 x 2's like they had was up on the truck they were using.

Detective

And somebody said stop and pick him up.

Roland Wood:

Yeah; they stopped, hollered for him, then they backed up to pick him up.

Detective

Then they, yaw

Roland Wood:

Then they took off again. Th, then they said

There's some people behind, behind or something. I don't know what it was they were hollering about. I didn't see it because I was back in the floorboard.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you see more guns?

Roland Wood:

In the van

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

The only gun I saw was mine then in the van.

Detective [REDACTED]

Na, what I mean, did you see more?

Roland Wood:

The people behind the — ; I didn't see who they were.

Detective [REDACTED]

Saw some more people, and yaw, that's when

Roland Wood:

They  
Naw, I said, 'Get out of here.' I thought it was still, you know, communist party and them people there. I said, 'Get out of here.'

Detective [REDACTED]

Those were officers.

Roland Wood:

And he hollered it was, uh, then somebody said, 'No it's the law;' and we said, 'Well, you'd better then.' So that's when they, uh, stopped the truck, and the law come up and told us to get out. I left my shotgun where it was at in the van, got out and layed on the ground like they told us to do. And the rest of it was, yaw know.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, now let me ask you about [REDACTED]  
You see him shooting anything.

Roland Wood:

No sir

Detective [REDACTED]

You didn't see him shooting a pistol.

Roland Wood:

He was one of the first ones out of the truck. I didn't see him shooting though.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; okay, how long've you been, uh

Roland Wood:

Sir

Detective [REDACTED]

How long've you been in charge of, uh

Roland Wood:

About five months, four and a half to five months.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay; been in a Nazis party

Roland Wood:

Yes sir; before that I was in the, uh, Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you have a title there?

Roland Wood:

Naw, I resigned until Joe had me to do special investigation work for him to spy on his own members.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

Then he wanted me to take and build an army to take and overthrowing the imperial wizard and I wouldn't do it, and that's why I had so much trouble with him: and I had to join up with somebody to keep him off of me. I wished I had done now what I wanted to do back then was to get my family; my wife and my baby

Detective [REDACTED]

You're

Roland Wood:

And get out of here

Detective [REDACTED]

You're, your brother has brought over to me some material here and: uh, a deputy sheriff, uh, by the name of [REDACTED] that, that you requested

Roland Wood:

A deputy sheriff

Detective [REDACTED]

Yeah

Roland Wood:

It's suppose to be a police department

Detective [REDACTED]

Police officer, excuse me

Roland Wood:

Yeah, he's a

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and he, he said you wanted to give me this willingly and voluntarily and that you'll help me with some names and

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

We could keep this for our records.

Roland Wood:

Names of some people that was there, and, pictures and all to help me get you, help you better; I'm trying to help you the best I can.

Detective [REDACTED]

Is there anything at all now that I need to go back and ask you that we've left out?

Roland Wood:

Not that I can think of at this point.

Detective [REDACTED]

Now let me ask you a question. Did you at anytime see Milano Caudle fire a gun?

Roland Wood:

No sir, I didn't.

Detective [REDACTED]

Did you see, uh, [REDACTED] fire a gun?

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Is there anybody that you saw

Roland Wood:

I don't, [REDACTED] you mean [REDACTED]

Detective [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

[REDACTED] no I don't think [REDACTED] fired a shotgun.  
I'm not sure.

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay, did you see anybody that you can't remember their name have a gun?

Roland Wood:

This man; uh, he said he got three, and [REDACTED] said, 'I got my share.'

Detective [REDACTED]

Okay

Roland Wood:

And that was only one comment, and I

Detective [REDACTED]

All right

Roland Wood:

I didn't even see all them guns around me like that.

Detective [REDACTED]

Do you know of anybody that was there that we hadn't got besides these two?

Roland Wood:

Detective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Have you got a picture of [REDACTED]

Roland Wood:

Yes sir

Detective [REDACTED]

Would you show it to me.

Soft voice

Detective [REDACTED]

Maybe you thought you had

CE 44-3527

[REDACTED]

On November 4, 1979, Captain [REDACTED]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, advised  
that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] FOWLER's whereabouts were unknown,  
but he was initially believed to have fled to the Winston-  
Salem, North Carolina, area after the November 3, 1979,  
incident.

On November 8, 1979, Assistant District Attorney  
JAMES J. COMAN, 18th Prosecutorial District, Greensboro,  
North Carolina, requested the assistance of the FBI in  
locating [REDACTED]. On November 8, 1979, United States  
Attorney HENRY M. MICHAUX, JR., granted authority for  
issuance of a Federal Complaint.

On November 8, 1979, the authorized complaint  
was filed by SA [REDACTED] before United States  
Magistrate HERMAN A. SMITH, Middle District of North  
Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, and a warrant issued  
the same date [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Eyes:  
Hair:  
Complexion:  
Winston-Salem, North  
Carolina, Police  
Department Number:

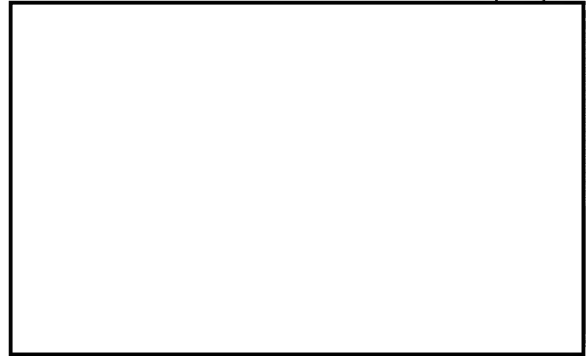
[REDACTED]



CE 44-3527

Operator's License:

Fingerprint  
Classification  
(Henry System):



RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE

On November 4, 1979, Detective [redacted] Greensboro Police Department, advised that RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE had been arrested this date on murder charges similar to the charges filed against 12 other participants in the caravan. [redacted] advised that CAUDLE had voluntarily appeared at the ATF Office, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where Greensboro Police Department took him into custody and transported him to Greensboro Police Department. [redacted] advised that CAUDLE refused any comment until he received advice of counsel.

It was subsequently determined from Captain [redacted] [redacted] Greensboro Police Department, that CAUDLE is represented by Attorney [redacted]

On November 11, 1979, Captain [redacted] advised that all the individuals charged with murder remain in custody at the Guilford County Jail, Greensboro, North Carolina, without bond except [redacted]

CE 44-3527

BJB:jmw

1

The following investigation was conducted by  
Special Agent [REDACTED] at Lincolnton, North  
Carolina:

On November 5, 1979, Chief of Police TOMMY  
BURGIN, Lincolnton Police Department, made available copies  
of arrest records for BILL J. FRANKLIN. HAROLD DEAN  
FLOWERS. [REDACTED] and  
[REDACTED]

BILL J. FRANKLIN was arrested on October 9, 1965,  
for a public drunk and paid Court costs. He was  
arrested on June 15, 1968, for improper passing and paid  
Court costs. He was arrested on August 20, 1978, for  
inspection ticket violation and paid Court costs.

HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS was arrested on June 11, 1970,  
for open beer and paid Court costs, on December 5, 1972,  
for failure to yield and paid Court costs, and on  
January 15, 1979, for stop sign violation. This case  
was dismissed.

BLAIR COLEMAN PRIDMORE has the following record  
of arrests:

Date

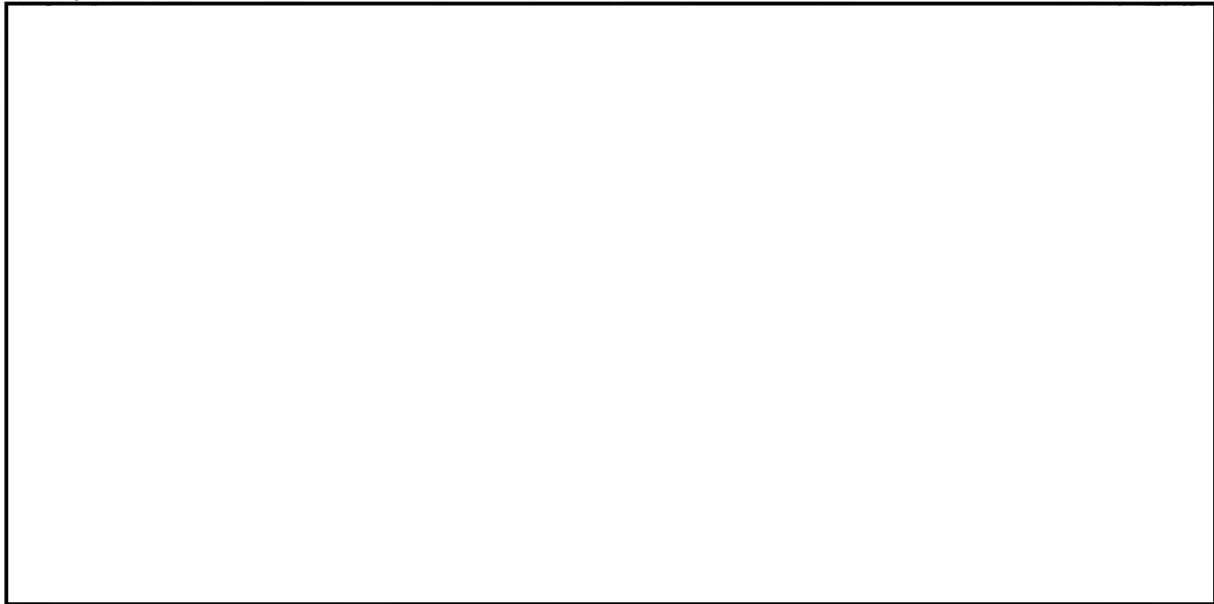
Offense

Disposition

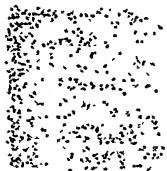
[REDACTED]		
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CE 44-3527

2



b6  
b7C



CE 44-3527

CBW:kmc

1

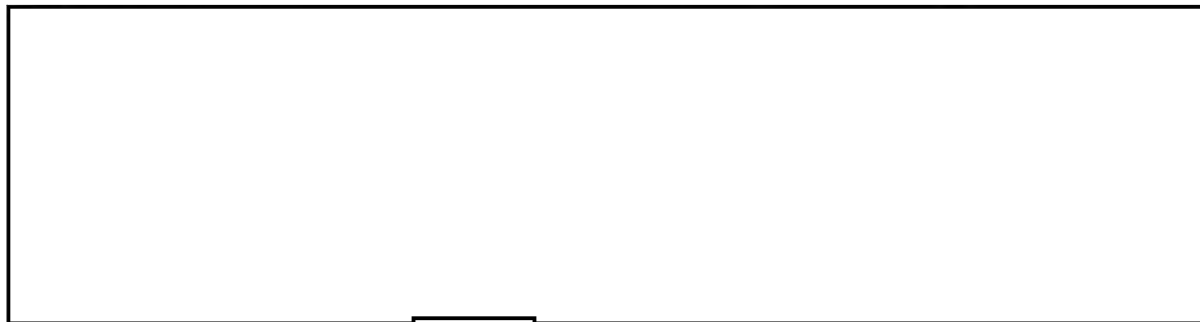
The following investigation was conducted by  
Special Agent [redacted] on November 5,  
1979:

AT LINCOLN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Detective [redacted] Lincoln County Sheriff's  
Office, Lincolnton, North Carolina, advised that the  
records of the Sheriff's Office revealed the following  
information:

Colonel R. PRIDMORE, Route 4, Hendersonville,  
North Carolina, arrested August 16, 1972, for driving  
on the wrong side of the road. PRIDMORE was described  
as a white male, date of birth-February 28, 1915, height-  
5 feet 10 inches, weight-155 pounds, hair-gray, eyes-  
brown.

HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS, Route 1, Lincolnton, North  
Carolina, arrested November 19, 1971, for assault on a  
female and June 6, 1978, for failure to appear (no charge  
for which he failed to appear listed). FLOWERS was  
described as a white male, date of birth-December 25,  
1945, place of birth-Catawba County, height-5 feet 6 inches,  
weight-130 pounds, hair and eyes-brown, Social Security  
Number 238-74-2539.



Detective [redacted] stated that the Sheriff's  
Department has no arrest record for the following individuals:



CE 44-3527

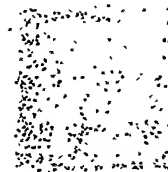
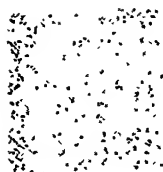
CBW:kmc

2

BILLY JOE FRANKLIN



b6  
b7c



CE 44-3527

Records of the Identification Division, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., reflect on a name search basis that the following individuals listed below have criminal records:

RAEFORD MILANO CAUDLE                      FBI Number 96 454-E

HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS                      FBI Number 4-481-G

[REDACTED]

BILLY JOE FRANKLIN                      No FBI number assigned

[REDACTED]

LISFORD CARL NAPPIER                      No FBI number assigned

[REDACTED]

ROLAND WAYNE WOOD                      FBI Number 767 906-D

Identification records were negative regarding the following subjects:

[REDACTED]

ROY CLINTON TONEY

[REDACTED]

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER 96 454 E, is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that furnished the fingerprints.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Winston-Salem NC	Raeferd Milano Caudle 38549	9-29-59	DC	strct
PD Greensboro NC	Rayford Milano Caudle 63303	8-2-64	A with deadly weapon (serious injury)	
SO Miami FL	Rayford Milano Caudle 82452	9-5-64	DC vag	rel bond re- turnable to Justice of the Peace Dist #1 Dade Co FL
Consol Rec Sec Pr Dept Raleigh NC	Melande Raeford Caudle 182 878	9-23-65	Assault with deadly weapon	4 mos
PD Phila PA	Caudle Raeford Milno 400594	10-31-66	CCDW	
PD Phila PA	Raeferd Milano Caudle 400 594	12-9-67	contempt of crt	
PD Phila PA	Raeferd Milano Caudle 400594	5-13-68	resist arrest DC	
PD Phila PA	Raeferd Milano Caudle 400594	2-10-69	DC	
PD Winston-Salem NC	Rayford Milano Caudle 38549	1-12-72	Poss of Marij	No probable cause 2-22-72

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 96 454 E, IS REGULATED BY LAW.  
It is intended FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

## Description and Related Data:

Race: W

Sex: M

Height: 68"

Weight: 210

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Blue

Date and Place of Birth: 9-8-42 Forsyth Co.

Scars and Marks: Unknown

Address: (In 1972) 1216 Windfield Rd., Winston-Salem, NC

Occupation: Unknown

Social Security Number: Unknown

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.



## IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The following FBI record, NUMBER 4 491 6

is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED ON	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
USM Asheville EC	Harold Dean Flowers #43333-12-591	4-7-67	USC 9 18 Sec 1702 obstruction of correspond- ence	
USM Asheville EC	Harold Dean Flowers #43333-12-591	4-18-67	obstruction of correspondence 7 18 Sec 1702	1 yr 1 day \$100 F & pay back check -11-67 1 yr 1 day 1 yr 1 day 30 mos Prob 9/10/67
Consol Rec Sec Pr Dept Raleigh NC	Harold Dean Flowers #F5575-315-11240- 18	5-18-67	(A)- (E) Worthless check	(a) 30 das (b) 30 das exp of A (c) 30 das exp of B 5-11-67 escape 5-12-67 recap 3 mos
Consol Rec Sec Pr Dept Raleigh NC	Harold Dean Flowers #F55753151124613 4	6-14-67	Prison Escape	

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by \* are HOF based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as tentative basis as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 4 481 G, is regulated by law.  
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: W  
Sex: M  
Height: 66"  
Weight: 120  
Hair: Brown  
Eyes: Brown

Date and Place of Birth: 12-25-46 Catawba Co., NC

Scars and Marks: Scars on stomach

Address: (In 1967) Route 2, Vale, NC

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Occupation: Unknown

Social Security Number: Unknown

Use of the following FBI record, NC-108, None Assigned, is UNLAWFUL BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Dept of Corr Rec Sec Raleigh NC	Billy Joe Franklin #F7192-092- 10846-55-1-3	10-26-70	1. aslt on female 2. NS 3. DUI	1. 6 mos 2. 6 mos conc w/1 3. 4 mos conc w/1
<p>SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIES YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.</p>				

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER None Assigned, is REGULATED BY LAW.  
is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data: BILLY JOE FRANKLIN

Race: W

Sex: M

Height: 5'11"

Weight: 155

Hair: Br

Eyes: Br

Date and Place of Birth: 8-23-48, Lincoln County

Scars and Marks: None

Address: 413 Hurr Street, Lincolnton, North Carolina in 1970

Occupation: Furniture Factory

Social Security Number: unk

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIES  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537**

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER **None Assigned**, is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of event charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	DATE OF RECEIPT	CHARGE	REMARKS
PD Winston-Salem NC	Lisford Carl Nappier 26180	5-4-47	VPL	\$50 & costs 3 mos SS 2 yrs
<p>SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.</p>				

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER None Assigned, is REGULATED BY LAW.  
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data: LISFORD CARL HADPIER

Race: W

Sex: M

Height: 68½"

Weight: 153½

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Date and Place of Birth: 11-5-28 Harling, KY.

Scars and Marks: Left arm crooked at wrist

Address: (In 1947) Route #3, Winston-Salem, NC

Occupation: Unknown

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Social Security Number: Unknown

SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY  
ALSO RECORDED IN NC CCH  
FILE

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The following FBI record, NUMBER 767 965 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS PAGE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Winston-Salem NC	Roland Wayne Wood #38430	2-18-58	L	rel to juvenile authority
Wachlenburg Co Pol Charlotte NC	Roland Wayne Wood #7268	3-7-61	ignoring red light stop red light & cross HLL into T Winston Salem NC	
Consol Rec Sec Pr/ Dpt Raleigh NC	Walter Wayne Wood #108680	3-10-61	(1) ASD (2) speeding (3) fail stop sign or red light (4) HLL	6 mos Escape 6-24-61 recaptured 12/2/61
PD Winston-Salem NC	Roland Wayne Wood #38430	3-22-61	L of auto	
PD Winston-Salem NC	Roland Wayne Wood 608452	3-4-64	Inventory-Surgery	3 yrs 3000 hours suspended 3 yrs
Consol Rec Sec Pr Dept Raleigh NC	Ronald W. Wood #152-074	4-17-64	Forgery	3 yrs
Consol Rec Sec Pr Dept Raleigh NC	Roland Wayne Wood #152 674-2	4-24-64	L of Auto	10 mos (suspended) under 5/1
DIS Ft Robinson MD	Roland Wayne Wood 242 70 5293 Army	6-24-75		

SINCE WE DO NOT HAVE FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINT  
formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the case  
ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

on date  
LISTED

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

767 906 D

The following FBI record, NUMBER , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.  
Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE  
DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS DESIRED,  
"INDICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS."

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED ON RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Boston-Salem RG	Roland Wayne Wood 38430 SID NC27359A	6-29-76	Rec Stln Goods	
<p>SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCH FILE</p> <p>SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE TO ANY EXTENT THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.</p>				



IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 767 906 D, is REGULATED BY LAW.  
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: W

Sex: M

Height: 73"

Weight: 235

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Date and Place of Birth: 4-2-45 Forsyth Co.

Scars and Marks: Scar right ankle and wrist

Address: (In 1976) 3312 Urban St., Winston-Salem, NC

Occupation: Unknown

SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY  
ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCN  
FILE

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIES  
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GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Social Security Number: 243-70-5293

CE 44-3527

D. PARTICIPANTS IN KLAN/NAZI CARAVAN  
NOT ARRESTED

The following individuals have been identified through the joint investigative efforts of the FBI and the Greensboro Police Department as participants in the caravan. These individuals have not been charged with any crime in connection with this incident as of November 13, 1979.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

BOBBY BEN BRADSHAW, who is employed at Boiler Maintenance Shop of Drexel Heritage Furniture Company, Morganton, North Carolina, and who resides in Glen Alpine, North Carolina, residence address Box 267, home telephone 584-4005, advised that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and that he had attended a meeting at Icard, North Carolina, on a Sunday, about a month ago in a cafe-type trailer out in the country near Icard and arrived at the meeting at this trailer at approximately 3 or 3:30 p.m. It was at this meeting that he heard about the fact that the Klan members planned to meet in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He said that this was only the second meeting he could recall having attended at the above location, which was in Burke County. He advised that he had first learned about the assembly that was to be held in Greensboro, North Carolina, when he had received a letter in the U.S. Mail and this letter had instructed him how to get to the site of the meeting. The letter had said something to the effect of take Highway I-85 and go to Highway 220, South, three miles on that highway and look for a flag in the yard and that would be where the meeting was to be held.

BRADSHAW advised that he went to Greensboro on November 3, 1979, with TIM ROCKETT, a young Klansman from Morganton, North Carolina, who was in his early twenties and who lived in a trailer on Jenkins Road at the Walker's Trailer Court. He said that ROCKETT's trailer was the second trailer on the right as you go into Walker's Trailer Court. He said that he did not know where ROCKETT was except that he figured he had returned to work that day, November 8, 1979, after having been off of work for several days. He said that he believed that ROCKETT worked at a factory known as Wamsutta.

He and TIM ROCKETT went to the meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, in ROCKETT's car, which he thought was a green colored Mustang. He said that on November 3, 1979, ROCKETT had come to his residence and picked him up at about 6:45 a.m. No one else accompanied them to Greensboro. They went to the location described above on Highway 220, near

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Morganton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 11/9/79  
REF:let

CE 44-3527

Greensboro. They said they had gone because they had been challenged by the Communists, who had said that they were cowards and would not show up when they had their march.

In the house where the assembly met in Greensboro, North Carolina, a man had a map and was showing the parade route for the Communist march. The man who was showing this route and talking about it was named [redacted], and others were taking directions from [redacted]. He remembered that one individual there had a pickup truck that had side boards on it that said "Home Improvement". He recalled that this individual took these side boards off before they left to go to the place where the march was to be held. People at the above location were walking around and talking. He said that neither he nor TIM ROCKETT took a gun to this meeting and did not get one after they arrived. No offer of a gun was made by anyone. He did see several guns. He recalled that before they left to go to the march, someone said "You're on your own - if you get in jail, we'll try to get you out." He then remembered that [redacted] had said this. He was unable to recall VIRGIL GRIFFIN saying anything, however, GRIFFIN was present at the above location. He noted further that a bunch of people were walking around in the yard at this house and a number of them did have guns. He specifically recalled that a Nazi party man had a gun which was described as an R-15. Someone told him that this guy was from the Nazi party. He [redacted] He recalled that the Nazis said that he could get all of the R-15s he wanted for \$285 each. He believes that he was telling [redacted] about this. He said that the gun had a long clip underneath it and was a rifle. He saw at least one or more shotguns. Also, a couple of men had steel knucks. They were at this house only for about 10 minutes and at the time he arrived, most of the other people had already gotten there.

BRADSHAW got into the car that belonged to the owner of the house. He said that he did not know the name of this individual. A total of five men got into the car. [redacted] whose last name he did not know, got into this car, as did TIM ROCKETT and an unknown third individual in the back. He stated that he got into the front on the passenger's side and that the house owner was the driver of this vehicle. The driver had a shotgun in the back on the floorboard. This car was third in the caravan. A pickup truck was first and a station wagon, carrying the Nazi party man, was second. The fourth car behind him he could not recall specifically, but he believed that the fifth car in the caravan, which would have

CE 44-3527

been the second car behind him, contained a number of girls who had been present at the assembly point. The caravan proceeded to drive into Greensboro into an apartment house area. He recalled that the driver had said "We're going to nigger town". The driver of his vehicle knew where they were going and knew the city of Greensboro and how to get around in that city. BRADSHAW advised that he could not recall the names of the streets where they went. The pickup, which was leading the caravan, was first into the area and he believes that someone in the pickup said something that caused the confrontation in that area. He said that the people knew the man [redacted] who was in the pickup, because [redacted] had been going to Communist meetings. He said that after they got into this area, suddenly a number of individuals, including "white women, nigger men, white men, and others" started kicking and beating on the cars. He said this activity surprised him. He sat in the car scared, with the window up. He did not get out of the car. In his car the driver got out. He took his shotgun and fired one shot straight up into the air. No one else got out of the car although one individual may have started to get out but did not do so. His car and the cars in front of him had passed through the main body of those who were beating on the cars. No one got out of the station wagon or the pickup, as far as he knows. He heard shooting, lots of it, before his driver got out and fired the shotgun into the air. Most of the shooting was over in back of him. Someone behind him shouted to get out of there saying "Get the hell out of here". The truck, the station wagon in front of him, started moving and his car followed. The one behind him followed also. The pickup truck that was leading cut off to the right. His car, driven by the man who owned the home at the assembly point, made numerous turns leaving the area. He felt that this was the only reason they were able to get away. They went back to the house that was the assembly point where they had originally met. At this point they stayed only a few minutes and got into TIM ROCKETT's car and left. A car with several women in it got there at the same time. These women were in a car with VIRGIL GRIFFIN. He and TIM ROCKETT then told VIRGIL GRIFFIN that they were "coming up the road and they'd see him". He said they meant by this they were going home to Morganton. They got home around 3:30 p.m.

BRADSHAW advised that his wife did not know where he had been that day on November 3, 1979, but that she knows now and that she had been very upset with him over this. No one in the Klan has come by to see him or called him since that time. He has not seen TIM ROCKETT since then.

BRADSHAW advised that he joined the KKK, joining the United Klans about 1965. He now is a member of the Invisible

CE 44-3527

Knights of the KKK. He noted that CARL NAPPIER was in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. He was back behind him somewhere. BRADSHAW advised that he did not get hurt in any way during the melee that occurred. He said that he was not going to Greensboro next Sunday to the funeral march.

BRADSHAW stated that he was the North Carolina State Kludd, which meant that he was a preacher, having been voted into this state office.

The following is a description of BOBBY BEN BRADSHAW, obtained through observation and interview:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	December 1, 1929
Height:	Five feet eleven inches
Weight:	195 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Blue
Residence address:	Box 265 Glen Alpine, North Carolina
Home telephone:	584-4005
Occupation:	Boiler maintenance at Drexel Heritage in Morganton, North Carolina, where he has been employed for 31 years.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

1  
JAMES GEORGE BUCK, 2026 Lynette Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone 274-6297, was interviewed at the Greensboro Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, the nature of the interview, and was advised of his rights by Special Agent [ ] as indicated on an Advice of Rights form executed by him. He then advised as follows:

At one time he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but he has not been a member for approximately ten years.

He first heard of the parade or demonstration by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) about two weeks before the event was scheduled, and he believed he read of it in a local newspaper.

He knows [ ] well and frequently has coffee with him. He knows VIRGIL GRIFFIN also and knows he is a Klan member. He and [ ] were having coffee together, and [ ] said he had a telephone call from GRIFFIN. He said GRIFFIN wanted to know if he could find a place where a group could meet. [ ] saw BRENT FLETCHER of Greensboro, and FLETCHER told him a group could use his house and yard to assemble.

About October 30, 1979, he was having coffee at the "Your House Restaurant" on High Point Road and FLETCHER came in. FLETCHER told him a group was going to assemble at his house but that he would not be there as he was going to Raleigh to see his wife.

On the morning of November 3, 1979, he went to work but returned home about 10:00 A. M. He stayed for a few minutes and then drove to FLETCHER's. He was surprised to see FLETCHER was at home and FLETCHER's car was there also. When he arrived, [ ] was not at FLETCHER's, but he arrived shortly.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [ ] and  
SA [ ] CSF/rep Date dictated 11/10/79

CE 44-3527

2

They were going to form a caravan, and [ ] [ ] asked him to drive his truck as he, [ ] was having trouble with his back.

Of all the people gathered at FLETCHER's, he recognized only VIRGIL GRIFFIN. Most of the people were gathered in the living room or outside the house in the yard. He saw a short, stocky man who had a handgun in his belt. The gun was in a holster, and he believed the man was wearing a denim vest.

[ ] arrived and discussion about the parade route started. [ ] had a piece of paper from which he read off the parade route. Someone asked where they were going to picket, and someone suggested they picket at the end of the march.

The names of the streets [ ] mentioned were not familiar to him, and it took some time for him to find them on his city map.

The cars were lined up and he was to drive [ ] in the front as the others were not familiar with Greensboro, North Carolina. It took some time to get assembled, and during this period he saw a man with what he thought was an M-16 rifle. This man got out of a car with the weapon strapped on his shoulder and walked to another car. He had never seen this man before and probably would not recognize him if he saw him again.

When the cars lined up, he and [ ] were in front in his truck. He believed a station wagon was next and then FLETCHER's car. Someone told them to switch their CB radios to Channel 11 in case someone got lost. He believed the CB "handle" of the man in the van at the rear of the caravan was "Motorcycle." They talked to each other three or four times on the CB radio and stopped the caravan three or four times en route.

He proceeded north on Route 29, went to Lee Street, Willow Road, McConnell Road, and then saw a group of people assembled at the parade site. It was suggested they ride by the parade site, and he started driving through slowly. He saw what he thought were unmarked police cars and commented



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regarding them. [ ] commented that he saw [ ] and in the mirror he saw [ ] hit the vehicle behind him with a stick. There were blacks and whites climbing on the roofs of the cars also. He stopped and got out, but [ ] did not get out at that time. A shot was heard about a block behind them and [ ] got out. A bunch of people started to run then, and he and [ ] got back in the truck and drove out of the area. The closest car was about 100 feet behind him, and he did not see any shooting. On leaving he drove north on Route 29. He heard more shots as they were leaving, and at Bessemer Street they heard a lot of sirens. Police were coming from all over, and they tried to find out on the CB radio what had happened. He and [ ] stopped for a beer to see if they could hear what had happened. He finally walked back to the scene and asked a policeman what happened and was told one person had been killed. He rejoined [ ] and they drove back to FLETCHER's house to get [ ]'s car. Some people were already at FLETCHER's scraping signs off cars there. [ ] said they should then go to his house and get away from FLETCHER's. He went to his residence for about ten minutes and then drove to [ ] house. [ ] was there with some women. They turned on television and heard that one person was dead and two wounded. They all left [ ] then and he went home.

After observing photographs of individuals arrested by the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, November 3, 1979, BUCK advised he believed [ ] was the man he saw with the handgun at FLETCHER's residence, but he could not be sure.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	JAMES GEORGE BUCK
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	37
Date of Birth:	December 22, 1941
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	175 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Social Security Account Number:	397-38-6096

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Residence:

2026 Lynette Drive,  
Greensboro, North Carolina,  
Telephone 274-6297



b6  
b7c

Employment:

Self-employed in home  
improvements

Tattoos:

"USMC" upper left arm;  
"JIM" lower left arm.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. The interview was conducted [redacted] North Carolina, where Special Agent [redacted] advised [redacted] of his rights and a waiver was thereupon signed by [redacted]. [redacted] then indicated a desire to play a prerecorded statement. The recorded statement and questions and responses thereafter follows:

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and AJP/rep Date dictated 11/7/79

[redacted] [redacted] is being interviewed by [redacted] and [redacted] of the FBI. The interview is being recorded for the sake of time and to hope to prevent any unnecessary interruptions. At the outset of this interview, before the tape was activated, [redacted] was advised of his rights and a waiver was discussed with him. He affixed his signature to this waiver indicating that he understood what his rights were and that he was willing to make a statement at this time. Is that right,

[redacted]  
That's correct. Yes, definitely.

Okay, and, ah, before any questions are asked of [redacted] he thought that it might be advisable to listen to a recording that he had prepared prior to coming into this interview, and that's what we will listen to now. Why don't you just start the recording.

(Beginning of recording:)

[redacted] My name is [redacted]  
[redacted]

September 11, 1979, I was visiting with Major COLVARD in his office at the [redacted]

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[redacted]  
(continued)

[redacted]  
[redacted] I told him I did not know  
where as the march would be moving along the  
black neighborhoods. [redacted]

[redacted] I then realized  
these were from the Nazi Party. [redacted]

[redacted]

In the yard the men were milling around in  
groups of six or eight. I counted the people  
in the house before I went outside, and outside  
I counted the people. I came up with about 60  
people and 18 cars. That was women and men.

- 15 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

I understand about five or eight women stayed in the house. Some of the men that were taking their cars had CB's. BUCK had one in his truck. [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] there was about eight people in the van. We got on 220 going north, [redacted]  
[redacted] and we had to stop and wait for a few of the cars to catch up to us. We traveled down 220, which is about four miles, three and a half to four miles, from BRENT's house to I-85. As we got to I-85, we pulled on the ramp going onto I-85 and was told to stop, they had seen a car and they were going back to get him. We milled around there for about five or eight minutes, and this car then caught up to us and got in line with the rest of us. We traveled down 85, and you all know which way we went, and then we got to the site of the Workers Party and turned left, I think that was off whatever street it is there, I'm not sure. Hold it a minute. We turned left on Willow Road onto

- 16 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

Everitt Street, off Willow Road onto Everitt Street. The WVO was on our right. About a hundred or so people chanting. The TV was on the left by this laundry or whatever it is. We drove slow. The people from the WVO was chanting "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan." I looked back. The cars and pickups were still coming. They were moving but moving very slow. [redacted] was almost to the corner. I did not know what we talked about like they are still moving and things like that. BUCK was looking in his rearview mirror. He stopped the truck and was getting out. He says the cars were stopped way back. He was about, [redacted] 60 feet from the second car. BUCK was just about up to the second car, [redacted] [redacted] I saw NELSON JOHNSON hit a car, about the fourth car, with a stick that he was carrying his poster on. I did see someone on the hood of a car back a little further and on the car roof. A shot rang out and people to my left started to run. BUCK was coming on his way back, and he said let's go. By this time, a lot of shots were ringing out. [redacted] I

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[redacted]  
(continued)

think we went out McConnell Road. We did  
end up on I-85. [redacted]

[redacted]

told me a couple of people were killed. He  
did not know who, whether they were WVO or  
Klansmen. We drove back to BRENT's house. As  
we got there, a pickup truck was pulling out of  
the driveway, a couple from Wilmington, North  
Carolina. I know him as [redacted] He had a baby,  
he and his wife they had a baby in the truck.



- 18 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

[redacted] had been with VIRGIL GRIFFIN about three years. One of the fellows was removing a KK sticker from the Ford Galaxie car which is still parked in BRENT's driveway. BUCK [redacted] went in BRENT's house. There was BRENT, VIRGIL GRIFFIN, four girls unknown at that time. I found out the one girl was [redacted] [redacted] wife, the short blonde. Two unidentified men, unidentified men. One of the men I knew came from Hickory. He's been with VIRGIL for about two years or better. They call him [redacted]

[redacted] . . . . leave BRENT's house and [redacted] [redacted] and try to find out what happened. BRENT, VIRGIL GRIFFIN, four girls, and two unidentified men, and BUCK. [redacted]

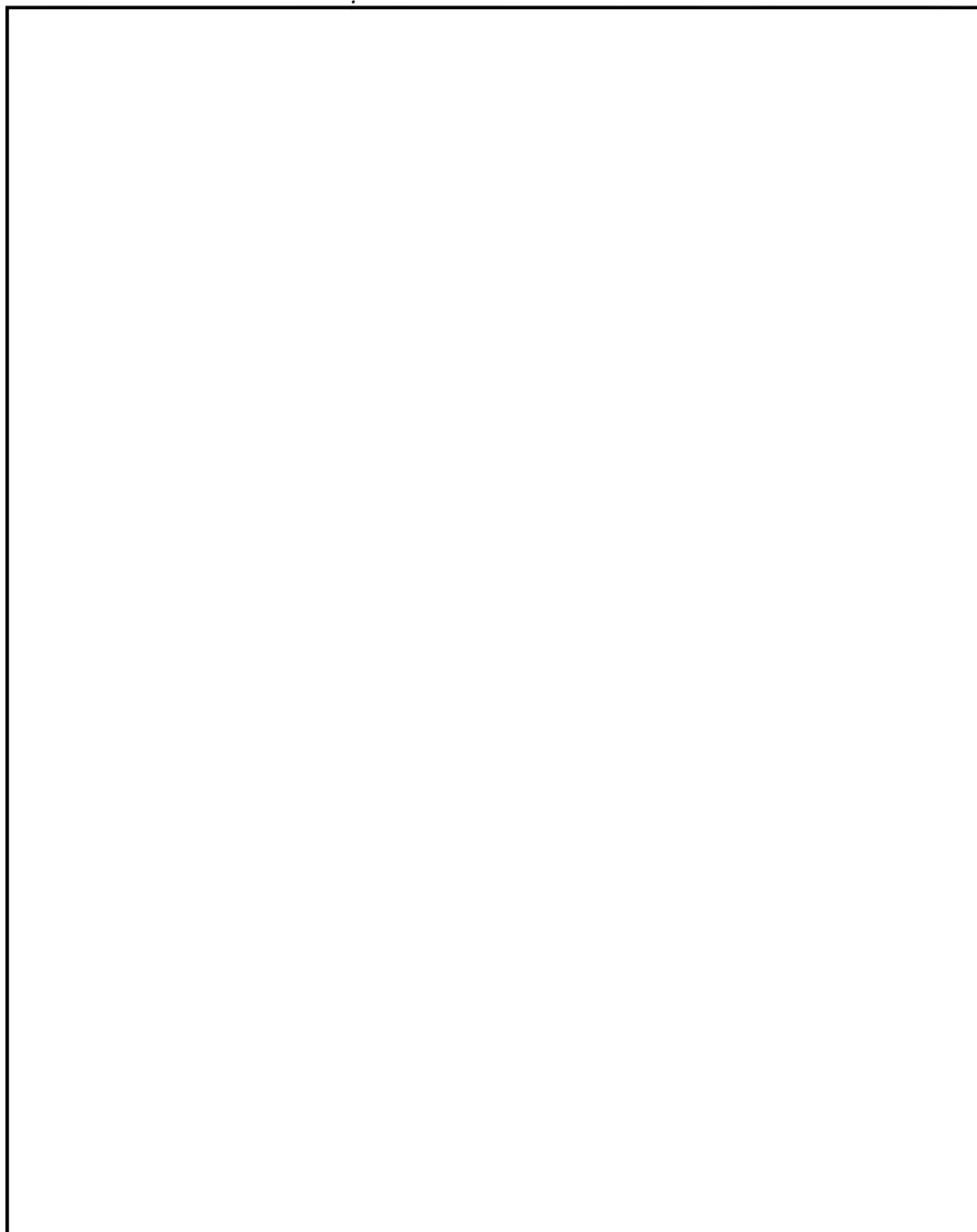
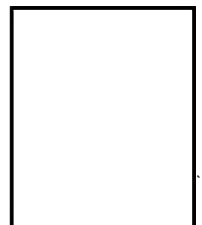
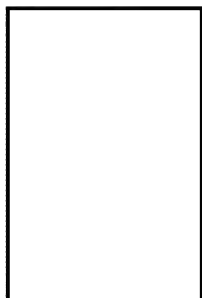
- 22 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

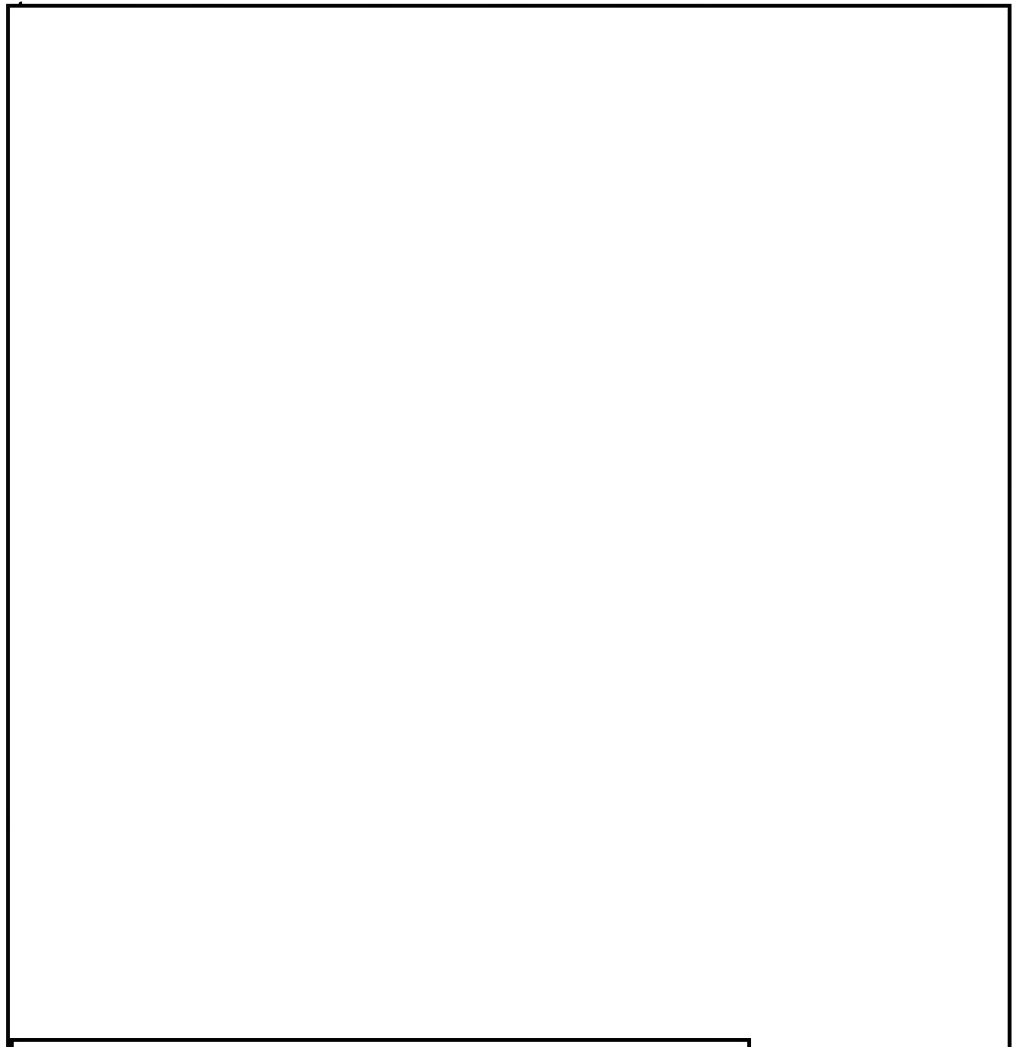
[redacted] and I came on

home. This was about 11:30 Saturday night.

I was expecting [redacted] to call, so I just  
sat there and watched the television..



[redacted]  
(continued)



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[redacted] So there was no contact there at all. So, that's about it up 'til this morning. I, ah, got a bunch of calls from the newspaper reporters, and I just wouldn't give them no comment, but last night a reporter called and started questioning me on this permit, and, ah, I denied it and, ah, he started questioning me where was I Thursday and all this stuff, and I told him where I was and went to work and so on and so forth, and he wanted my, the name of the party I'm working

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[redacted]  
(continued)

for, and I wouldn't tell him, and they asked me if I was still affiliated with the Klan, and I said no, and, ah, said I'm not talking to you no more. So he hung up. This morning I got three calls, one about 8 o'clock, a blank call, and then about 8:05 I got a call, I was called a, ah, ignorant bastard and then, ah, another call blank, and that was it until they, my wife, ah, when all this came out, the paper and everything else, I felt that she wasn't safe in the house. Are they that radical or whatever, [redacted]

[redacted]

So then, of course, I got a call from [redacted] to come down and see you people.

[redacted]  
Are you recording the calls you're getting at home?

Ah, my recorder, just when a call comes in, no, I did not monitor that, ah, ignorant bastard call. But the calls when, ah, they don't say anything, it just blanks out. That's all it

[redacted]  
(continued)

does. But I got the time on 'em, the exact time on the three calls.

Okay, let's, let's, ah, relate now to the events as you have recorded here that we just heard. A basic question, did you expect any violence?

Absolutely (interrupted)

On November the 3rd?

Absolutely not. Absolutely not. The main purpose in, whatever, well, everybody was confused to why we were even there to be exact, to be, ah, honest with you. And, ah, the most violence that was talked about was that, ah, tear gas canister. And, ah, nobody said we're going in there shooting. I never heard anything about anybody intending to shoot or we should shoot 'em or any remarks along the line like, you know, sometime you hear people say to kill every one of them damn whatever they are, but there wasn't even none of that. Of course, I was going around pretty fast. Somebody had a machine gun there, ah, and he had a banana clip on it, and I couldn't even get to that thing because, ah, alls I heard him say if anybody wants one of these you can get them for \$280, and he, it's one of them where the stock folds, and that's about as far

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
(continued)

as that, and then somebody else starts talking to you, and it's just, ah, you're in a complete, ah, circle there. But there was absolutely never not once did I hear anybody say we're gonna start, we'll go in there and start shooting 'em or anything, pertaining to shooting. Absolutely nothing. That's, ah, my, I never heard that.

What was the basic game plan going to be other than just to overall disrupt?

That was it. Just to show strength.

Ah

But there was still Ku Klux Klan, and they did come from under the rocks.

Anything other than the caravan proceeding, was there going to be any, ah, any heckling as you indicated, throwing of eggs, that kind of (interrupted)

Absolutely not. Absolutely not. Now, as far as this here caravan bit, ah, I, I even said there, I said they evidently left now. They're on their way, and, ah, we're going to have to catch up to them and just ride alongside of them and, ah, that's all we can do until they get up to their, ah, wherever they're going and, ah, just call 'em communists or whatever. [redacted]

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
(continued)

[redacted]  
What car were you in in the caravan?

I was in [redacted] I was not in the

[redacted]  
Okay, then, what unit would that have been in the caravan?

[redacted]  
All right. Were you looking out for police? Definitely. I expected, I expected when we made that left-hand turn to see just, ah; a mass of, ah, police protection there. And when I saw, I think I saw one cop throughout the whole thing. One policeman, that's all that was there. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
and we were, we were through it. Everything was all right, and everybody was kind of rolling. I couldn't even hear anybody from our cars, mind you now, because we were up front there heckling or screaming or hollering or whatever. Now you

- 30 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

must remember that a lot of them cars,  
now I'm not going to say a lot but a few  
of them did have KKK on them, but there  
was no banners or no robes or no Nazi  
uniforms. Now what happened in the back  
there I just cannot, ah, say. I have no  
idea what happened from, we'll say, the  
[redacted] car on back. As we went through,  
the [redacted] car was all right, though, they  
weren't hit or nothing. And I understand  
VIRGIL was in about the fourth car. I  
understand now so I do not (interrupted)  
What, what can you tell us about the change  
in the parade or the demonstration route?  
I knew nothing about it. [redacted]

[redacted]



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[redacted]  
(continued)  
[redacted]

[redacted]

What was the, the overall tone of the conversations that you had among yourselves after the shooting had, had occurred and you were, you were alone where you could sit down?

[redacted]

Everybody felt pretty bad about this whole thing.

[redacted]

Why?

They really did. Well, the killings. Period. The killings of it. Everybody was just, ah, you know, this is terrible and, ah, didn't expect this to happen and it, ah, where the hell were the cops, and, ah, it was just a general talk like that, and it was nothing glad the son-of-a-bitches got killed or nothing like this was brought out.

[redacted]

There was more remorse rather than joy . .

(interrupted)

You're right. Definitely. And, like I was saying, people were talking and they were mumbling and didn't even know what, what they were talking about watching the television. The raw tape was on at that time before they even had a chance to, ah, ah, clear it, and you can just make out, [redacted]

- 34 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

[redacted] you know, something like this.  
Ah, and I found out I'm a damn bad judge of  
character through this. I should have known  
many years ago. This one fellow I kept saying  
he's nice, quiet, low-keyed fellow, he had the  
pump shotgun I see in the paper, and I didn't  
realize that at the time.

Who was he?

I don't know his name. I don't even know  
his name, but, [redacted]

[redacted] I'm sure I did.

And, ah, the fellow that I call [redacted]  
now, that's, ah, if you tell me your name is

[redacted] what can I do about it. [redacted]

[redacted]  
I find out that's not his name. That's why  
I kept saying [redacted] is, maybe my wife,  
my wife answered the phone and she might have  
got the name wrong, but it's not too possible.  
You earlier stated that you were trying to  
locate [redacted]

This is correct.

Who, who, what are you referring to? [redacted]

who?

Ah, this is, ah, the one that's being (interrupted)

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[REDACTED]  
Street (interrupted)

One that's being (interrupted)

Street or a person?

Oh, what's that fellow that's missing?

What's his name?

[REDACTED]  
Where did I get [REDACTED] from?

[REDACTED]  
must be on (interrupted)

Okay, you were talking about [REDACTED]

Yea, [REDACTED]

There's process out on (interrupted)

Yea, [REDACTED] That was a boo-boo. I said

[REDACTED] and it's, this, ah, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

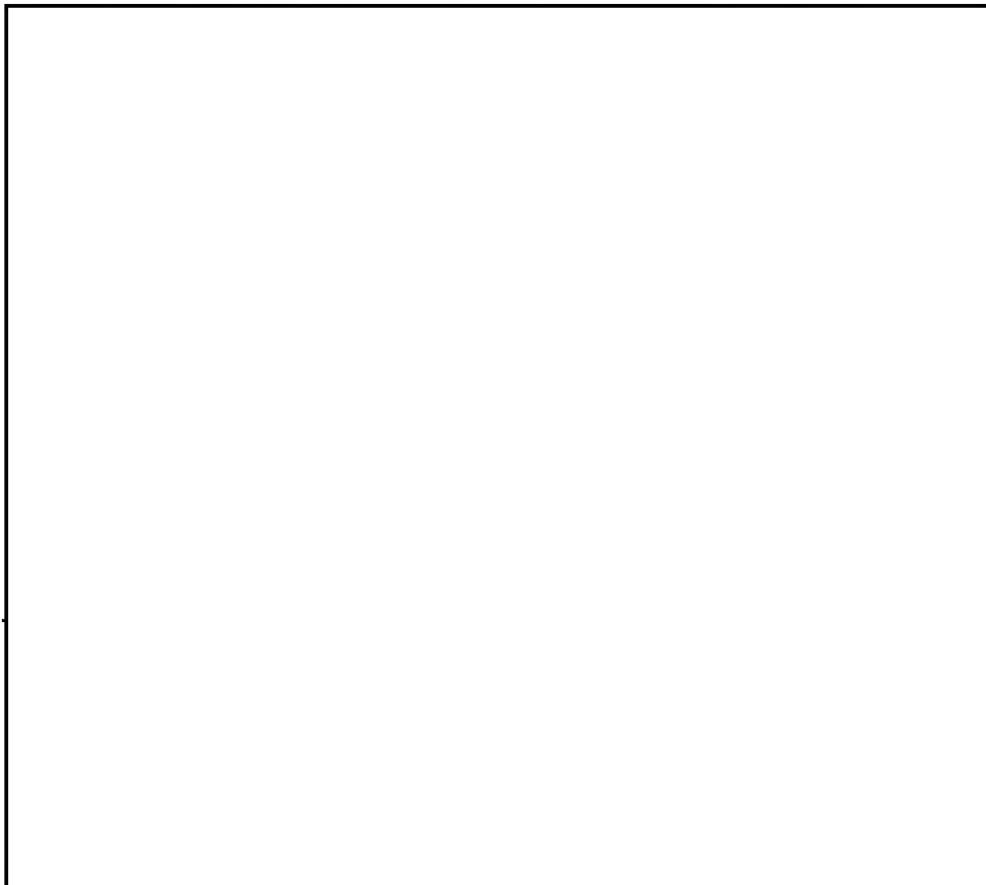
[REDACTED] they asked me if I heard of  
anything of the Klan or the Nazi Party coming  
up next Sunday which, huh, I'm staying away  
from up to this point. I think it was handled  
stinky. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] That's what I honestly

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[redacted]  
(continued)

expected to see. I was shocked to go into there and see it with the way it was with one cop there standing there.



[redacted]  
How about on the other side, the RCP or the WVO or (interrupted)

[redacted]  
Well, this I wouldn't know. I wouldn't know who, what side they'd be on. It'd be hard for me to detect. But something that came up left me with the impression that [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
Can you recall anything more specific about the very first shot that you heard?

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[redacted]

Absolutely not. I was too far away and, and, I was a good, over a half a block, way over a half a block away. I heard the shot and saw these people scatter about 25, 30 people run towards the apartment house. And, who fired the first shot? Somebody said later that both sides were shooting and, ah, this I, I, I, I've just no, absolutely no knowledge of the shooting whatsoever.

[redacted]

Was there a gun in the vehicle that you were in?

[redacted]

We had no gun.

[redacted]

How far ahead of you, how far ahead were you from [redacted]

[redacted]

Approximately 60 feet. Maybe a little better. And at no time did you see any weapons in possession of the people that were on the ground, ah, running away from the convoy?

[redacted]

No, no, like I say, when I drove, we got through, we started through that, ah, gathering that they had there, they were just screaming. They had a dummy of the Klan there and they were, a couple of them were punching on that, and I guess they were jeering for the, I didn't realize, I thought they were setting the cameras up, but they were hollering "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan" as we went through, and we got through okay.

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[redacted]

(continued)

[redacted]

[redacted]

There was just no, nothing, the [redacted] car must have got through beautiful and the third car.

And you never exited the vehicle and the other person with you never exited the vehicle?

Oh, yes, I told you that. Yes.

You did exit . . (interrupted)

[redacted]

[redacted] That's when I saw [redacted] in about the fourth car come running over and hit

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[redacted]  
(continued)

this car, and then I could see back, I could see the van from where I was at. But I thought the van was straightened out and I find out it was just about straightened out so, ah, you just couldn't see from that distance or who fired the first shot or what the first shot was up in the air or whatever. I don't know. I have no idea in the world. If my life depended on it, I mean, ah, lie detector or, what the hell, I just couldn't swear to it.

Where were the occupants of the second unit?

They were in the car. They did not get out.

They did not . . . (interrupted)

No, they did not get out. And I don't even know who in the heck was in that car. No, they did not.

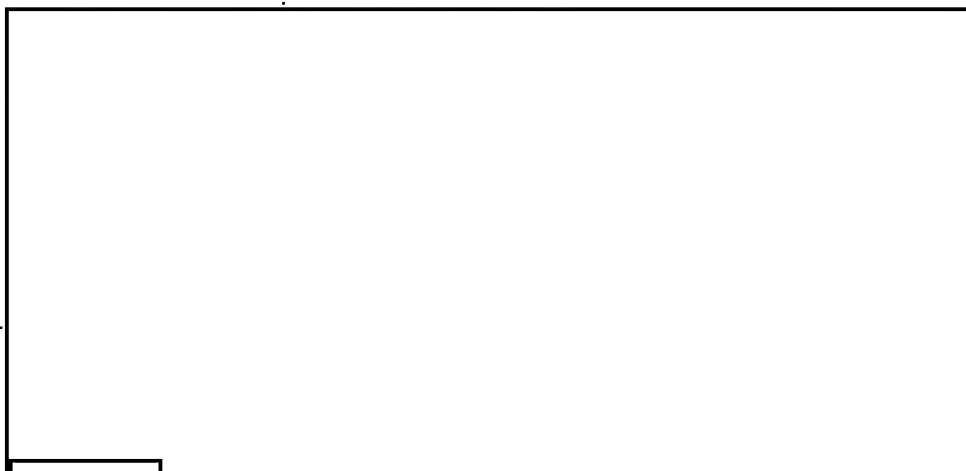
All right, going back, when we reviewed these general areas of discussion prior to putting the tape on, ah, I indicated that we would ask you what your background was as far as your affiliation with the Klan has been up until November the 3rd, 1979.

Ah, what do you mean, going all the way back

[redacted]  
When did you first get involved?

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[redacted]  
(continued)



[redacted] can you tell us anything about the  
alliance between the, the, ah, WVO and the  
American Nazi Party at all?

Absolutely nothing.

Were you surprised to . . .

It didn't add up, it just, ah, . . . (interrupted)

I, I meant, I meant to say, incidently, back it  
up, I meant to say the Klan and the American Nazi  
Party, the alliance between the Klan and the  
American Nazi Party.

Oh, that's all different.

Right.

All right. We, ah, affiliated ourselves with  
them on a streetwalk in Charlotte. The Nazi  
Party wanted to walk in Charlotte, and GRIFFIN  
was Grand Dragon at this time, and, ah, he  
obtained a permit, the parade permit, for them,  
for the Nazi Party. But, ah, after we once,

[redacted] was, ah, this was out of Arlington, now.  
[redacted] was ramrodding that party, and he came



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(continued)

to Charlotte, in fact, and made a speech on the steps down there. I guess you know about that. And, ah, we decided that, ah, I guess about the same time they decided they didn't want to fool with the Klan and, ah, we didn't want to fool with them because you got the Heil, Hitler, when you march down there and we says, hell, we're disliked enough without, we don't need no help, so let's stay away from them. But the, of course, I dropped out of the, ah, organization for a while there and, ah, VIRGIL GRIFFIN did go to a parade or whatever they had in Washington, D. C., a big deal they had there, a big march, the Nazis and VIRGIL GRIFFIN and a few others went to that and, ah, that was about the last I understand, you know, of it. I haven't been active more or less in the past, ah, three years, two years, whatever. Ah, when I once, when we were about to break, you know, things were down the drain and all or whatever,

So, and that just left

- 51 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

it washed down the drain. We thought it would just burn out, but VIRGIL just, he built it back up. Ah, but that's about all that he, ah, that I know. I did talk to [redacted] on the phone maybe, well, I could tell you exactly when. He sent me some literature on it. Maybe a year, two years ago.

[redacted]:  
Aside of the demonstration on this past November the 3rd, have you been in any demonstration or has the Klan been in any joint demonstration with the, with the American Nazi Party in which you've been involved?

[redacted]  
Myself personally? The last time was in Charlotte, and that's been, ah, ah, five years, I guess. Five or six years ago. There was no demonstration. It was a streetwalk, a peaceful streetwalk. No problems. I believe the police there sealed the streets off to let us get through in Charlotte on a Saturday. And that was the last, ah, connection I had, ah . . . Were you at China Grove on July the 8th last? Absolutely not. No, Absolutely not. I went to one of GRADY's rallies up in Buies Creek or wherever it is here maybe 18 months ago. I did attend a rally up there, and, ah, he and I never,

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[redacted]  
(continued)

and then I went, did go over to the, ah, to see if there was any activity or anything was going to happen, ah, if they were gonna, when they showed "The Birth of a Nation" over in Winston-Salem.

That was the time it was cancelled?

Right. So then China Grove, no. I was not there.

Were you surprised when the American Nazi Party members joined the group on November the 3rd?

VIRGIL kept, ah, he, it, [redacted]

[redacted] he said something about going to Lillington. Or not Lillington. No, no, no. Down the East Coast there, a little, ah, ah, place down the East Coast. They were having a meeting with the Nazis and with another group and, ah, but, ah, I did not get no information from him. I didn't, you know, pursue it because I wasn't really that interested in what he was doing or what he wasn't doing. It didn't bother me one way or the other, but he did mention it when I was up to the rally that that's why they went to this here, this, about 2, 3 months ago or something like this. Ah, let's see.

Is the town on the, ah, on the Coast?

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[redacted]:  
No, no, not that far down. Go down 85, ah,  
maybe 6, 7, 8, 10 miles and then turn to  
the right there. I'll know the name  
immediately. Me and names.

[redacted]  
That's all right.

You evidently know about the meeting though  
they had there.

[redacted]  
About activities outside the State of North  
Carolina?

[redacted]  
With myself?

Are you aware of anything, ah, . . (interrupted)

No, not now

. . organization (unintelligible)

[redacted]  
No. No, my biggest thing now is just running  
my mouth, talking 'bout something, this, that,  
or the old days, or reminiscing, or whatever,  
kidding people.

[redacted]  
Are you aware of any connection between anybody  
here in North Carolina in either the Klan or  
the American Nazi Party and, ah, people in the  
State of Louisiana?

[redacted]  
Am I aware of this at this time? No. No, I am  
not. No, I just, ah, left it all die out, ah,  
ah. Like I say, the Klan was going down the  
drain, and I knew it and, ah, I was shocked when  
I went to ah, ah VIRGIL's rally, ah, here a couple

- 54 -

[redacted]  
(continued)

of weeks ago and saw all these people. I was really shocked to see this many people attending a rally and, ah, now these people, it's very hard for, ah, somebody will say to me, ah, is he a Klansman, were they all Klansmen. You don't know, I mean, you can't honestly say yes, they are Klansmen, or whatever. Ah, this certain is a question I could ask you or if you shake your hand I'll know. That's about the only way and, ah, if all of these people there Saturday, there were so many new faces, and like, ah, in my statement there, [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] There was no indication that he was a Nazi. Who he was I didn't know. He had told me he was gonna get support from them. VIRGIL did say he was getting support from the Nazi; [redacted]

[redacted] then I, yea, then I put two and two together immediately that they were Nazis.

[redacted] This planned demonstration scheduled for Sunday, the 11th of November, do you see any . .

(interrupted)

- 55 -

It's news to me.

Do you, do you, ah . . (interrupted)

Give me a break. It's Monday, Tuesday,  
and Wednesday.

Do you see any problem?

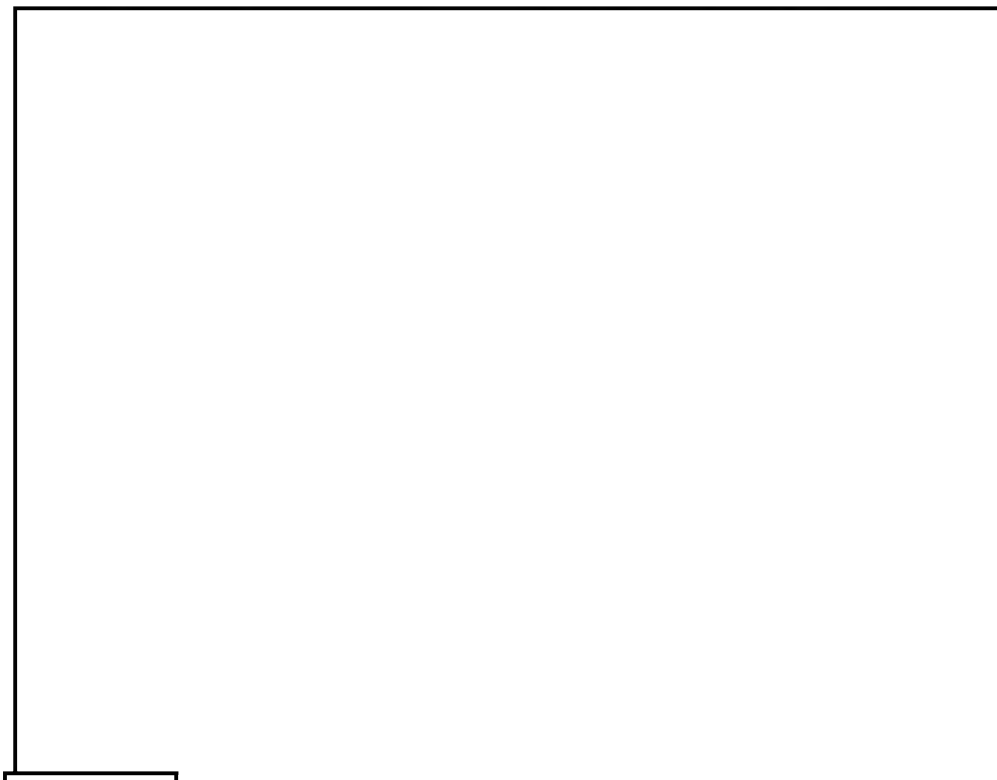
I don't, I can't answer that now. I wouldn't . .

. . . (interrupted)

I'll be, all right, let's put it this way, ah,  
my, ah, I was shocked to realize that these  
people were going to, ah, wake up or whatever  
you want to call it and realize, ah, you know,  
to back one another. The reason I got so  
T'd off at the Klan to begin with, everybody  
was working against, ah, all the white people  
work against one another and just this was not  
my, more than twice or fifteen times I tried to  
draw 'em together and unite and, ah, ah, all  
believe in one thing. Why pull apart like this?  
And, ah, I was really, I read in this morning's  
paper, and I was really shocked so I could not  
have no knowledge of it. No, my contacts are  
pretty limited, ah, with (unintelligible),  
you know, with this here city here for instance  
our unit, we had 150 men and occasionally you'll  
run into an old timer. Occasionally. Now, you

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[redacted]  
(continued)



[redacted] I was all right. So, with the knowledge of the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan, I was really surprised that, ah, they were going to get together and, when VIRGIL did tell me this, but, ah, I didn't put too much stock in it because, ah, everybody in the organization likes to talk big and, ah, I just weighed it as a grain of salt and that was it.

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
I think for the purposes of this interview, we'll terminate it now at, what time?

I have two minutes to six.

We'll return to the office and view some photographs and the video tape and see if you can identify anybody that you might recognize.

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And get a cup of coffee.

And get a cup of coffee.

b6  
b7c

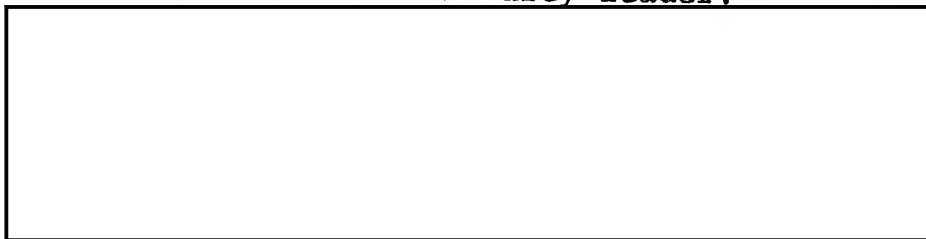


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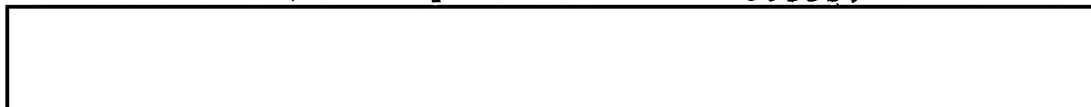
[redacted] then returned to the Greensboro FBI Office and, after viewing a series of photographs, identified the following individuals who assembled at the residence of BRENT FLETCHER on U. S. 220 in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and thereafter participated in a motor caravan on Everitt Street where members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) were assembling for a demonstration:

ROLAND WAYNE WOOD,  
Greensboro Police Department Number 99552,  
identified as the Nazi Party leader.



LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR.,  
Greensboro Police Department Number 99557.

BILLY JOE FRANKLIN,  
Greensboro Police Department Number 99553.



[redacted] indicated that [redacted] the lead vehicle of the caravan described as a tan Ford double-cab pickup, driven by JAMES BUCK; and he could only identify the second vehicle as a light-colored newer car. He could furnish no further information as to the identities of other vehicles or occupants that participated in the caravan.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted] was advised of his rights as contained on a Rights and Waiver Form read to him. [redacted] advised that even though he completed the 9th grade, he could not read or write and as a result, each point on the rights and waiver form was read and explained to him to the point where he indicated that he completely understood his rights and thereafter executed by his signature the waiver of rights. [redacted] was also advised he was to be interviewed concerning the Klan and National Socialist Party and the Workers Viewpoint Organization confrontation and shoot-out which resulted in four deaths in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] advised that he is a member of the National Socialist Party - American Nazi Party in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that [redacted] RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE, is also a member. He stated that for the past few weeks he had been hearing and seeing the TV news broadcasts by the "Communists" that they wanted to kill the Klan and that they were having a demonstration and rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, Saturday, and he, therefore, decided to go to Greensboro and watch the Communists have their rally. He stated that he traveled from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to Greensboro, North Carolina, with [redacted] Mr. CAUDLE, who was driving his own vehicle and accompanying them on the trip was also [redacted] who he identified as being [redacted] whose true name is [redacted] ROLAND WOOD, and [redacted] stated that all of those individuals are members of the Winston-Salem organization of the National Socialist Party. [redacted] also described CAUDLE's vehicle as being an older model Ford automobile.

[redacted] stated that upon their arrival in Greensboro, they went to a house located off the interstate in Greensboro and he had no idea where this house was located inasmuch as he is not familiar with Greensboro at all. He stated that there were a lot of people and vehicles at the house when he arrived.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/7/79

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[ ] stated that at no time did he see any guns in anyone's possession or vehicle while at the house and at no time did he hear anyone make any statements that guns should be taken to the "Communist" demonstration. He stated that after being at the house for some time, [ ] and [ ] went to a store and before they returned, the caravan had loaded up and proceeded from the house to the rally site. Since [ ] had taken CAUDLE's vehicle he [ ] and CAUDLE got into a station wagon with two other men. [ ] described this vehicle as being an older model white station wagon and identified the two individuals in this vehicle besides himself and Mr. CAUDLE as [ ] both members of the National Socialist Party from Raleigh, North Carolina.

The caravan pulled out from the assembly point prior to [ ] and [ ] returning, however, he [ ] noticed that [ ] and [ ] caught up with the caravan en route and pulled into line.

[ ] stated inasmuch as he was not familiar with Greensboro at all, he had no idea as to where the Communist rally was going to be held, however, upon approaching an area he noticed a large number of demonstrators and as the caravan went by the demonstrators, they began kicking the cars, hitting the cars, and yelling obscenities. He stated that the car in which he was riding stopped and he observed the demonstrators beating on cars and attempting to pull the drivers out of the cars. He stated he then heard shots and he immediately got back into his car and they left the scene. [ ] and [ ] the driver and front seat passenger in the vehicle, immediately took him and CAUDLE back to CAUDLE's house in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and upon arrival there, he noticed that [ ] was there, however, he did not see [ ] nor did he see CAUDLE's car. [ ] stated that inasmuch as they went directly from Greensboro to Winston-Salem, evidently [ ], driving CAUDLE's car, and accompanied by [ ] must have driven faster inasmuch as they beat them back to Winston-Salem. [ ] stated he immediately called his wife who came over to CAUDLE's house and picked him up and he then went home.

[ ] stated that at no time was he able to recognize anyone shooting any firearms at the demonstration site on either side and at no time did he ever possess or shoot a firearm at the demonstration scene.

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The following description and identification  
was obtained from interview and observation:

Name:  
Address:  
  
Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Social Security  
Number:  
Employment:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

BRENT MILLAND FLETCHER, SR., 4446 Randleman Road, Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and of the scope of the current investigation. FLETCHER was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Officer [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, Criminal Investigation Division. FLETCHER was advised of his rights and thereafter executed a Greensboro Police Department Advice and Waiver Form provided by Officer [redacted]. FLETCHER indicated that he understood all of his rights and executed the Waiver Form and specifically stated that he did not want an attorney present and would freely make a statement as to his activities on November 3, 1979.

FLETCHER stated that he knew [redacted] of Greensboro, North Carolina, for many years dating back to the time that FLETCHER was a member of the Klan. FLETCHER stated that he had joined the Klan back in the 1960's but had not paid dues or been to any meetings since he was wounded in Vietnam and lost his leg. He said that he was active in the Klan prior to his service and that he knew [redacted] from this time. He continued by saying that [redacted] was in touch with him from time to time and that ten days ago [redacted] approached him about the possibility of using his property located at 4446 Randleman Road as a meeting place and parking place for Klan members who were going to attend a communist march in Greensboro. FLETCHER said that [redacted] told him there may be approximately one hundred guys coming and that they were going to park the cars at FLETCHER's, with his permission, and organize into groups in lesser cars to proceed to the march area in order to harass the communists. FLETCHER stated that he talked to [redacted] on November 2, 1979, and stated that, if he were not at home, he would leave the key for [redacted] so that the house could be used and the cars parked in the lot. FLETCHER said that he planned to go out of town to visit his wife, who at this time is separated from him. He said that he wanted to visit his wife to try to get things straightened

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/5/79

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out and also to see his baby girl. FLETCHER indicated that [ ] told him that the people would be arriving early on November 3, 1979, and that, in order for them to find the right location; he was to display a large Confederate flag and an American flag on poles in his yard. FLETCHER said that [ ] told him to put the flags out the night before so that they could find the place easily.

FLETCHER indicated that, at 4:30 A. M. on November 3, 1979, two men came to his house and stated that they were part of the group organizing for the demonstration. He said he did not know these individuals but that one of them was named [ ] and the other one's name was unknown. He said that, at about 8:30 or 9:00 A. M., [ ] came to the residence and that, between 9:15 and 10:30 A. M., the rest of the individuals arrived. He said that there were a total of 50 or 60 individuals and that this number included some women.

At about 10:30 A. M., the cars were lined up, and he said some other guy, whom he did not know, took over and gave orders as to who would ride in what car and what car would be lined up where. He said that a pickup truck was put in the front with a CB radio and that [ ] rode in this vehicle and that a yellow van was placed as the last car, and it also had a CB radio and that this way they could keep the line intact. FLETCHER stated that he heard some of the people there say that they were Nazis and that he believes they were from Winston-Salem. He said that the others were Klan members and that they had come from Charlotte and from somewhere in the mountains. He said that, while cars were lined up, they put five or six individuals in each car or truck. He then said that they drove to a place near Route 29 and that they went over to the ramp near Interstate 85 and parked for a short while. FLETCHER indicated that he was in the third car, which was his own personal vehicle, a 1972 Pontiac, yellow with a brown top. He said that his car was placed third in line and that [ ] was in the pickup truck, which was the first car in line. He said that they waited at the side of the road for a while and they waited for someone else to join them, but these other individuals never showed up. FLETCHER indicated

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that in his vehicle were four other individuals, three in the back seat and one in the front; but he did not know who they were or what their names were.

FLETCHER stated that, when they left the area at Interstate 85, they drove directly to the area where the marchers were organizing and that, when they started to drive through toward the stop sign at the end of the road, a guy with a yellow hat who was a white male kicked his car on the left side. He said that another white male hit his car with a sign and that a black male hit his car with his fist. He said that, after they did this to his car, they went down the line to the next car and so on. Shortly after this occurred, FLETCHER said that he heard a pop, pop, pop. He said that he heard what he thought were five or six shots, and he thought that somebody was shooting in the air in order to scare the marchers.

FLETCHER then said that the lead truck moved forward and turned to the right and that the other car followed. He said that he also drove up to the road and left the area and that two other cars behind him turned but they dispersed in a way that he did not see where they went. He said he did not see the others and he went down to Lee Street and back to his house. He said that, upon arriving at his house, he heard from the others at the house that four individuals had been killed at the location. He said that, when he arrived at his house, the four individuals in his car got out and got into their own cars and left the area. FLETCHER said that, when everyone left his house, he also left after staying there approximately fifteen minutes. He said that, when he left, three cars remained and that one car was still there as of November 3, 1979. He described this car as a dark green LTD Ford. FLETCHER indicated that, when he left, he went to the liquor store and was gone approximately 45 minutes. When he got back, the area was clear except for the one green Ford LTD. He then went home after purchasing Vodka at the liquor store and drank some and watched television. He said that he watched the television news and there became aware of what transpired at the march location.

FLETCHER stated that, at the time of the staging before the Klansmen and Nazis moved to the communist demonstration area, he saw in his house individuals with weapons. He said that he saw one rifle in a case leaned against his fireplace and that a pump shotgun was also seen in his house. He said he saw what he thought was a .44 Magnum pistol and that one of the guys from Winston-Salem, whom he did not know and could not describe, had a .32 caliber automatic pistol in his pocket. He said that the guy with the .44 Magnum had a beard and long hair. FLETCHER said that the only weapon in his car was a bowie knife which one of the passengers carried.

FLETCHER also said that some of the individuals talked about going to the demonstration and teaching the communists a lesson and that a few talked about whipping some "goddamn nigger ass."

FLETCHER indicated that one individual was giving orders and organizing the group and stated that they did not want any trouble or violence. Word was also passed that there would be no violence, no robes would be worn, and no uniforms were to be worn either. FLETCHER said that the Klan when they met always met with their guns and always carried their guns with them.

FLETCHER indicated that he did not see any guns with the communists or any guns in the hands of the demonstrators who were on the other side when he arrived at the demonstration site.

He added that he saw the news film on Channel 2 at 6:00 P. M. on November 3, 1979, and that he there saw a black male firing a pistol whom he identified as one of the communists.

FLETCHER said that he does not know anything else about the incident other than what he has just stated and has not heard from [redacted] or any of the other individuals as of midnight on November 3, 1979.

FLETCHER added that his personal vehicle is a 1972 two-door Pontiac which is dark brown over yellow with North Carolina License PNV-590.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/9/79

BRENT MILLAND FLETCHER, 446 Randleman Road, Route 1, Box 40, Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and was re-interviewed regarding his participation in the events of November 3, 1979. FLETCHER stated that he made a statement on the night of November 3, 1979, which was not entirely correct due to his fear of being arrested and his fear of having been involved in the incident where four people were reported killed. FLETCHER was advised that the FBI had testimony and other physical evidence that repudiated his earlier statement and that at this time he was being given a chance to make another statement regarding his knowledge of the events surrounding the confrontation by the Ku Klux Klan and Nazi Party members with the Communist Workers Party people in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. FLETCHER was interviewed at his home after being told of the scope of the investigation and he thereafter provided the following information:

FLETCHER stated that he had recently told what he knew to a reporter with the Charlotte Observer, [REDACTED] ELLIS, and told that reporter essentially what he told the FBI on the night of November 3, 1979. FLETCHER indicated that he was not entirely truthful in his earlier statement and wanted now to make a statement which would indicate his exact knowledge of the events and his participation. FLETCHER stated that he stopped by [REDACTED] house one night approximately two weeks or 10 days prior to November 3, 1979, and talked with [REDACTED] about what was going to happen at the Communist demonstration. [REDACTED] told him that some men were coming up to demonstrate against the Communists. He told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] and the men could use his house and property to park the cars and to assemble. [REDACTED] told him that some men would be coming up the night before and that some would be Klansmen and some would be Nazis. FLETCHER cannot remember if he volunteered the use of his house or if [REDACTED] asked directly if they could use it. He said the reason for the use of the area would be to park the cars so they could redistribute the individuals in fewer cars for the caravan to the Communist demonstration site. FLETCHER

b6  
b7c

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by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] :jat Date dictated 11/9/79

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indicated to [ ] that he might not be there and that if he was not, a key would be left in the flower pot. FLETCHER said that he did not plan to be there because he did not want to be involved, but he started drinking that night and when he got drunk, he stayed at his residence and he also did not want [ ] or VIRGIL GRIFFIN to think that he was chicken.

FLETCHER said that he was told by [ ] that VIRGIL GRIFFIN and one other individual would come to his residence that night in order to help get things organized for the demonstration against the Communists the next day. FLETCHER indicated that when he got drunk, he sat up most of the night drinking and at approximately 4:30 AM on Saturday, November 3, 1979, [ ] and two individuals came to his residence. He said one individual who he thought was known as [ ] (LNU) and [ ]. He said the other individual who is unknown to him and [ ]. The two slept at his house for the rest of the night and [ ] went home after spending a short time there.

FLETCHER said that at about 6:45 he woke the two individuals up and made some coffee. FLETCHER said that he spent most of the night drinking and that the two individuals left to get some breakfast. At about 7:00 or 7:30, VIRGIL GRIFFIN arrived from the Orange Motel, where he had been staying the night before with a woman. FLETCHER said that they then made coffee in his kitchen and that shortly after that, a man and wife arrived in a white Ford car with a one-year old baby. He said these people were from the eastern part of North Carolina and he did not know their names or anything about them. Shortly after this, [ ] returned in his Cadillac, which is a 1970 or 1971 light colored green car, and parked the car behind FLETCHER's residence. Later as the other people arrived, FLETCHER introduced himself to 6 or 7 of them. He said he cannot remember their names or where they were from. He said that during this time he saw some weapons in his residence, one being a pump shotgun leaning against his fireplace, another was a rifle or shotgun in a green case, another was a .32 automatic carried by the individual known only as [ ] and a .44 magnum pistol carried by the other individual who spent the night at his residence. He said that the house was full, and the yard was full, and that people were coming and going from the cars to the house.

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He said he did not overhear any conversations nor did he see any other weapons. FLETCHER said the only other individuals that he knew at the house were [redacted] JIM BUCK, and VIRGIN GRIFFIN, the Grand Dragon from somewhere near Charlotte.

FLETCHER said that the individuals who met in the kitchen evidently were planning the demonstration because they had a map that [redacted] had provided them. He said the map showed the parade route that the Communist would take and plans were made to intercept and heckle and harass this demonstration. He said they were going to fill the cars and ride to the area in order to confront the communists. FLETCHER stated that in his car were four other individuals who he did not know but described as follows:

1. In the right front seat was an older man, approximately 40 - 45, name unknown, who carried no weapon.
2. In the left rear seat was a young boy, approximately 18 or 19, name unknown, who carried a Bowie knife.
3. A young man, age approximately 30, name unknown, bearded, no weapon.
4. Young man in his 30's, bearded, name unknown, no weapon.

FLETCHER believed that [redacted] and VIRGIL GRIFFIN were the organizers of the Klan anti-demonstration. He also believed that there were supposed to be some Nazis from Raleigh at the meeting but he did not know which of the individuals were the Nazis and which were the Klan members. He said he was active in the Klan prior to 1968 and does not know any of the new or younger people because he does not participate any longer.

FLETCHER then went on to describe the line-up of the vehicles that left his residence in a caravan to intercept the Communist demonstration:

1. Cream colored pick-up truck, belonging to JIM BUCK, occupied by [redacted] and JIM BUCK.
2. A white station wagon, occupied by four men, in the right rear seat was a big heavy-set bearded man who he did not know.

4.

3. FLETCHER's car, 1972 green Pontiac, driven by FLETCHER, three individuals in the back, one individual in the front.

4. Pick-up truck directly behind FLETCHER, described by FLETCHER as being a red Chevrolet.

5. White Buick, described by FLETCHER as being driven by the guy who had arrived at his house with the young woman and the one-year old baby.

6. Another white Buick owned and operated by VIRGIL GRIFFIN.

7. Unknown vehicle

8. Ford Fairlane, white in color

9. Orange van

FLETCHER said that when he left his residence he took his pump shotgun, a Remington model 870 Wing Master, serial number T386389V. He said that he carries this gun most everywhere he goes and took it along because he did not think there would be any trouble but took his gun anyway. He said that when they left his residence, they drove up to the ramp on 220 at I-85 and waited there a short time until they were joined by the white Fairlane which took up a position in the rear of the caravan. Later FLETCHER said that on television he saw the Fairlane in front of the van and thinks that maybe after they moved out, they switched places. He said as they moved from the ramp they went directly to the area where the Communists were demonstrating and that they just drove through the area, one behind the other, and that as they passed the Communists, the Communists started hitting and kicking at the cars. He said that a white man with a beard hit his car with a stick and that another kicked his car. He also said that a Black guy hit the roof of his car with his fist. He said that they then moved down the line and hit the other cars in turn and then ran off. FLETCHER said that at about this time he heard 5 or 6 shots which sounded to him as being of a small caliber and possibly coming from a pistol. He said he then got scared and thought that the cars behind him were trapped. He said that when he thought they were in trouble, he took his shotgun from the rear seat and stepped out of the left front of his car and fired the shotgun one time into the air. He then heard someone yell,

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"Let's get out of here." He said then he put his pump shotgun in the front seat with the other individual and took off following the cars in front. He said he believes that the shots came from down the street behind him. He said that after he heard them is when he fired and he did not fire the first shot. He said that when he jumped back in his car there was a few seconds hesitation and then they moved out. He heard someone yell, "Get the God damn hell out of here." He said he came straight back to his residence and the individuals in his car got out and got in other cars and departed. He says he cannot remember who the individuals were or what cars they got into nor can he describe the vehicles. He said that the black and white Buick followed him back and that the individuals in it were unknown to him except for the driver who he thought as he had stated previously was the driver of the white Ford who had arrived with the young woman and the one-year old baby at his residence earlier that day. FLETCHER stated that he believed there were 9 vehicles in the procession and that 8 or 9 vehicles remained at his house after the caravan departed. He said upon his return all the cars departed from his house except for three. He said that he then departed and went to the liquor store and drove around for awhile and when he later returned, only one vehicle was at his residence, a dark green Ford LTD, which is still there. FLETCHER said that he brought his gun into the house when he first returned and that three cars were left in his yard. He said that [REDACTED] BUCK, and VIRGIL also had returned to his house and then decided to go to a motel. FLETCHER said that after his trip to the liquor store he went to [REDACTED] house, and then on to the motel with [REDACTED] and saw VIRGIL GRIFFIN, JIM BUCK, four young girls, [REDACTED] and two other guys unknown to him. He said that in total there were approximately 50 or 60 people at his residence before the caravan left for the demonstration site. He said at the motel afterwards were only the people he mentioned previously. FLETCHER indicated that he believed that the police would be at the demonstration site and that no trouble would occur, and he was surprised to see that no cops were there at all when he arrived.

FLETCHER was shown pictures of the individuals arrested at the site of the shooting who had occupied the van and he indicated that the following individuals which he picked from the photographs were at his residence prior to the caravan leaving:

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1. LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR.
2. RAEFORD MILANO CAUDLE
3. ROY CLINTON TONEY

4. 5. 

FLETCHER also indicated from the photos that the following individuals were the individuals who had arrived at his residence the night before and had spent the night with him:

1. 2. 

FLETCHER indicated that he did not know the names of any of these individuals and recognized them only from the photographs as having been at his residence. He said that the individual,  was known to him as  and that  had in his possession at FLETCHER's residence a .32 automatic. He said that the individual known as  had in his possession while at FLETCHER's residence a .44 Magnum handgun.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	May 25, 1946
Place of Birth:	Mount Airy, North Carolina
Social Security Number:	241-72-0675
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	170 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Employment:	Unemployed, 100 percent disability

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[REDACTED]

Address: Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Shotgun in possession

of FLETCHER:

Remington model 870 Wing Master  
serial number T386389V

b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, [redacted] in [redacted] office in Hickory, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that she was [redacted] who had been arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she had attended Ku Klux Klan (KKK) meetings in Icard, North Carolina, and at the last meeting, which was approximately two weeks earlier on a Sunday, a discussion had been conducted about making a trip to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. Present at that meeting in Icard, North Carolina, were [redacted]

[redacted] CARL NAPIER, and [redacted] and [redacted] who is known as [redacted] may have been there. She said that none of the PRESNELLS, upon whose property they were located, attended the meeting in the Icard area. A discussion was conducted about who was going to drive to Greensboro.

[redacted] did not go. The purpose of the trip to Greensboro was to listen and mingle in the crowd during the march of the Communists and to find out what was going on and what was being said. [redacted] knew where the house was located where the Klans people were going to assemble before they went to the Communist march. They were going there to heckle. There were no additional meetings after this meeting in Icard, North Carolina, before the trip to Greensboro was made on Saturday, November 3, 1979.

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, [redacted] called [redacted] and they went to CARL NAPIER's house where they met and got into [redacted] car for the trip to Greensboro. They then went to the home in Conover of [redacted] They picked him up at his trailer and they all proceeded to drive to Greensboro, North Carolina. They arrived at the house, which was the assembly point, which was out in the country away from Greensboro, arriving at approximately 10 or 10:30 p.m. There were between 12 or 15 and 20 people there. The people who were there that she could remember were as follows:

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Hickory, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] RET:lct Date dictated 11/9/79



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[REDACTED]

BILL FRANKLIN

VIRGIL GRIFFIN

[REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

[REDACTED] (First name may be [REDACTED])

She knew of no two men from Morganton, North Carolina, being there.

With regard to weapons, she saw a few shotguns in the living room of the house in the area of the fireplace. She and others spent their time at the house looking at scrapbooks with clippings of Klan activities. [REDACTED] was to lead the group to the area of the march. She saw no guns in the possession of people getting into cars.

She stated that [REDACTED] knew where the parade was to be and they were going to follow him. She got into VIRGIL GRIFFIN's car. In this car were BARBARA LEDFORD, [REDACTED] CARL NAPPIER, [REDACTED] and herself. VIRGIL GRIFFIN got into another car, not his own car. They left the area and drove for a while where they met some other cars. She said that her car was either second or third in line, but could have been as much as fourth. There were three or four or more cars or vehicles behind her, including the yellow van, which she believed was the third vehicle back from her. She said that they drove about 15 to 30 minutes and recalls that they passed Lee Street somewhere enroute. They arrived at an apartment house-type area and suddenly people ran out to the cars and started beating on the cars with sticks, axe handles, and other items.

There were many people, CARL NAPPIER got out of the car. [REDACTED] also got out of the car. Someone said to these individuals who were attacking them "Keep the hell away from the car." CARL got out of the car but he had no weapon. She saw him hit by someone with the stick. [REDACTED] got out of the car but she did not see what happened to him. CARL and [REDACTED] apparently went back to the rear where the other cars were behind them. She did not see CARL again. She does not know what happened to [REDACTED]. She heard guns firing. One at first, which came from behind and to the right side of the road out of the middle of the crowd of people that they were passing through.

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She did not see a person fire a gun but she had seen what looked like pistols laying on the sidewalk. When questioned about this item both by the agents and by her attorney, she was unable to further describe what she meant by pistols laying on the sidewalk. After the shooting started, she got down in the car. She thinks that [redacted] got out of the car and she heard VIRGIL GRIFFIN shout out "Get in your cars and go." GRIFFIN was behind her in a car. [redacted] got back into the car and she looked back and saw some long barreled guns and a good deal of shooting was going on. Her car followed the car in front of her and they drove back to the house where they had at first assembled. They followed the black pickup truck back to the house. Four cars, as she could recall, got back to the house and she recalled that she got out of the car and went into the house and used the bathroom. They were all very scared. Back at the house she noted that VIRGIL GRIFFIN, [redacted]

[redacted] BARBARA, [redacted] and she were there. They stayed at the house about five or ten minutes. There were no guns in her car and no one in her car had been hit. She recalled that VIRGIL's car was a white Buick. They then left and went to [redacted] where they watched television and news at his house. She called [redacted] about 30 minutes later. She did not know [redacted] address but they left his place after a short time and went to a motel and got a room. She did not know the name of the motel but it was near the Interstate. They did not stay long at the motel because the man with [redacted] was drunk and causing problems. She described him as [redacted]

[redacted] They left with VIRGIL GRIFFIN. Included in the group leaving were VIRGIL, [redacted] BARBARA, and herself. They drove somewhere close to Whiteville, North Carolina, having left Greensboro at approximately 12 to 1 p.m. They then came back to Hickory, North Carolina, and then went up to the area of Blowing Rock, North Carolina. That is where they let [redacted] out of the car, somewhere near Blowing Rock. Also, BARBARA got out of the car. This was on Sunday morning that they got out of the car. On Saturday, they went to a house somewhere in the Boone area which belonged to the parents of [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) who was with them. She described [redacted] as a [redacted]

[redacted] who knew [redacted] and VIRGIL. They stayed Saturday night in this cabin. They had taken side roads because VIRGIL figured that someone might be looking for them. They then drove to Whiteville, North Carolina, and [redacted] was still with them. VIRGIL was driving and [redacted] was also with them when they drove to Whiteville. VIRGIL [redacted] and [redacted] got out of the car near Whiteville and they gave them (the girls) some gas money. She thinks it was around \$10.

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VIRGIL told them to go to Charlotte, North Carolina, and for her to call [redacted] and then go home. Insofar as the car was concerned, he told her to "ditch it". They got to Charlotte, North Carolina, about 1 a.m. and went to the bus station. She called [redacted] and [redacted] said she would come and get her. A short time later the Charlotte, North Carolina, police picked her up and took her and [redacted] into protective custody. They went to the Charlotte Police Department and after some time [redacted] a Detective with the Catawba County Sheriff's Department from Newton, North Carolina, and a State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) agent came and picked them up. They were then taken to Newton to the Sheriff's Department, where they stayed until about 7 a.m. the next morning.

[redacted] was described as follows:

Race:  
Sex:  
Born:  
Place of birth:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Weight:  
Residence;

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VPH:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted] and SA [redacted]

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 8, 1979, a 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon, white with brown imitation wood grain sides, North Carolina License MFT-658, and another vehicle, make unknown, with North Carolina License MBH-713, were observed at the residence of [redacted]  
[redacted]

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]

On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised NCDMV records do not reflect a driver's license or any vehicles registered to [redacted] [redacted] Raleigh; North Carolina; however, the files do reflect a 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) 166369Y016965, 1979 North Carolina License MFT-658, registered to [redacted] [redacted] North Carolina.

[redacted] City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, and [redacted] Clerk of Court's Office, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised their records are negative concerning [redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information:

He currently attends meetings with the National Socialist Party (NSP), but does not consider himself an official member. [redacted]

[redacted] probably has submitted his name for membership, but he has not personally filled out an application for membership. The NSP does not hold regular meetings in the Raleigh area. The members usually attend meetings of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), which are held on the fourth Saturday of each month at Louisburg, North Carolina, and on the second Saturday of each month at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Other organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) also attend these meetings.

[redacted]  
[redacted] The speakers at this meeting were [redacted] a Klansman, name unknown, and a member of NSRP, name unknown. These speakers announced to the entire group there would be a demonstration by the communist at Greensboro, North Carolina, on [redacted] November 3, 1979. This was the first he had heard about the demonstrations at Greensboro, North Carolina. The speakers also announced they would stage a peaceful counterdemonstration on the same date at Greensboro, North Carolina. [redacted] announced there would be no weapons and everyone would go unarmed.

He heard nothing more about the demonstration, but did consider going. He talked to no one about going to Greensboro for the demonstration during the following week. On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, [redacted] came to his house in [redacted] North Carolina, at approximately 8 A.M. [redacted] indicated he was going to attend the demonstration and wanted him to go along. He asked [redacted] what time the demonstration would take place, but [redacted] did not know. [redacted] made a telephone call to someone and found out the demonstration would.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and VPH:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

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take place at 11 A.M. that date. He did not know where or who [ ] called.

He and [ ] left [ ] North Carolina, at approximately 8:30 A.M. and drove to Greensboro in his 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon. The car is white with brown imitation wood grain side. He did not take any weapons and did not see [ ] take any.

He owns a .22 caliber rifle, a 12 gauge double barrel shotgun and a 30.06 rifle. The 30.06 rifle and shotgun are in the possession of [ ], a co-worker. [ ] borrowed the rifle to use hunting and is refinishing the shotgun for him.

He and [ ] arrived in Greensboro at approximately 10:45 A.M. [ ] had written directions to a house in Greensboro where everyone would assemble for the counter-demonstration. The house was located on Highway 220 South, but he had no idea who owned it. Several cars were parked in the yard and several people were also outside the house. He turned the car around on the highway and parked in the driveway of the house.

He and [ ] separated for a brief period, and he walked into the house. He recognized several people, including a man he knows as MILANO (phonetic), who he later learned is RAYFORD CAUDLE, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and WAYNE WOOD, Winston Salem, North Carolina. He also knows WOOD as ROBERT E. LEE. WOOD and CAUDLE are also members of NSP. Another man, name unknown, was with CAUDLE. The man is a white male, medium build, twenties, with dark hair. He had seen this individual with CAUDLE on other occasions and had probably heard his name, but could not recall it. He also recognized three or four individuals he knew to be Klansmen, but did not know their names. He also saw a shotgun leaning against the wall in the kitchen. This was the only weapon he observed. He did observe some individuals with canisters of teargas or mace. He heard someone say "everyone needs one of these."

One of the men at the house seemed to be in charge. He did not know the man's name, but only knew him by his CB handle [ ]. He described this man as a

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white male late 40's or early 50's, slim build, 6 feet 2 inches tall, northern accent. He did not recall ever having seen this individual before.

The man announced to the group that there would be 500 to 600 communists at the demonstration and march. They were well organized and would be well protected by the law. The man stated they would ride in caravan through the area where the communists were assembling for the march. According to the man, this would be strictly a reconnaissance to see how many were assembled. They would then continue on through the assembly area to a site where the march would conclude or somewhere along the march route. He was not sure of this location. The man stated they would heckle the communists for a while and then leave. There was never any mention of violence or weapons. He did not hear any discussion about a specific makeup of the caravan or who would ride with whom.

RAYMOND CAUDLE and his friend decided to ride with them. He drove his car, [redacted] rode in the passenger side. CAUDLE and his friend were in the back seat. [redacted] or [redacted] got in the passenger side of a pickup truck, make unknown, and led the caravan. There were only two people in the pickup truck. He pulled his car in behind the pickup truck and was therefore second in the caravan line. The car behind him was a light brown, make unknown, but he did not know the occupants. Approximately 8 to 10 cars fell in the caravan line. CAUDLE had sent someone for barbecue to eat and this person returned as the caravan began. The caravan stopped to allow CAUDLE to get the food and then started again. He heard someone over the CB radio say that [redacted] (phonetic) [redacted]

[redacted] and his people had gone by the caravan. A decision was apparently made to stop and send someone back to get [redacted]. The caravan then stopped on the entry ramp from Highway 220 South onto Interstate 85. PIERCE apparently did not stop so the caravan continued on Interstate 85 to the demonstration site in Greensboro.

The caravan arrived at the area where the communists were assembling. He is not acquainted with the City of Greensboro and had no idea where they were. He did believe they were in a housing project area.



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The communists demonstrators were on each side of the street. The caravan drove through the demonstrators and some heckling began from both sides. CAUDLE and [ ] exchanged words with several of the demonstrators.

The noise behind them began to get louder. The pickup truck in front of them stopped. His car was past the main body of demonstrators at this time. He stopped his car and they all got out. He stood by the driver's side door while [ ] CAUDLE and the other man ran back a short distance toward the demonstrators. He thought there was going to be a fist fight between the two groups. He then observed several people beating the car behind them with the signs they were carrying. This was approximately 75 to 100 feet to the rear of their car.

The men in the pickup truck in front of him had gotten out and were standing at the rear of the truck. He did not see any weapons at this time.

He began to hear noises that sounded like firecrackers exploding and realized the noise was gunfire. This probably was occurring near the rear of the caravan, possibly near the main body of communist demonstrators. He could not tell which side of the street or exactly how far down the street the gunfire came from.

He immediately jumped back in his car. [ ] CAUDLE and the other man ran back to the car and got in. The pickup truck carrying [ ] had left by this time. He also got out of there in a hurry. He had no idea where he was and drove down several streets until he saw a sign directing him to Interstate 40. He got on Interstate 40 and drove to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. CAUDLE directed him to a house located somewhere off Highway 52 North. He did not know the address or who owned the house.

They did not know what had happened at the scene of the demonstration. They had been at this house for a few minutes when two white males drove up in a light blue older model car. He did not know the identity of these men, but felt they had been part of the caravan.

He and [ ] left and returned to [ ] North Carolina. En route they heard news broadcast that one black male, three white males had been killed and several injured.

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He had no idea violence would occur at the demonstration. He thought it was going to be a peaceful counterdemonstration against communism and had planned to take his 11 year old son. He was glad he decided not to take him. He went to the demonstration out of curiosity and to support the demonstration against communism. He did not believe he was doing anything wrong and did not believe he had broken any laws.

He did not see anyone fire a weapon at any time and had no idea who shot first.

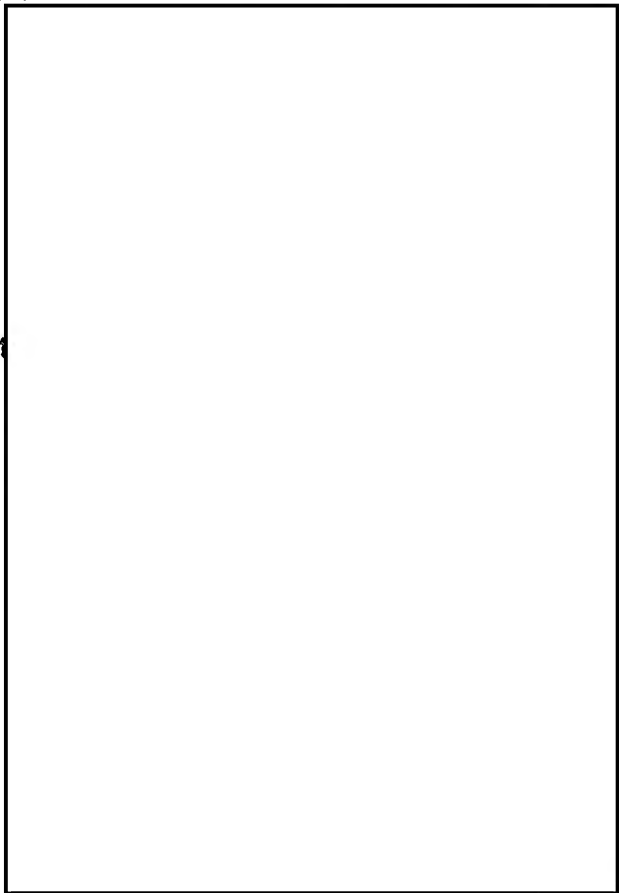
The following is a physical description taken through interview and observation:

Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Complexion:  
Social Security Account  
Number:  
Education:  
Military:

Wife:  
Children:

Occupation:

Scars and Marks:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

1. [redacted] who is known as [redacted] advised that he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and belongs to the group led by [redacted] of [redacted] North Carolina. He advised that this group or klavern meets at different places in [redacted] North Carolina, but that he is not a member of [redacted] and is not [redacted] in any way.

[redacted] was unable to recall at this point how long he had been a member of [redacted] klavern but stated that he had been a member "on and off." He advised that the last meeting of [redacted] klavern was a week ago Sunday, October 28, 1979. He advised that there had been no meeting last Friday, November 2, 1979. [redacted] advised that he had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, and that he had been picked up and taken by car by [redacted] who came by and picked him up at his trailer. The purpose of the trip to Greensboro was to protest a march that was being made by communists who were anti-Klan and that this march by the communists had been discussed at the last meeting of [redacted] klavern which was held on October 28, 1979. Present at that meeting were the following persons:

[redacted]

CARL NAPPIER

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Conover, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and RET/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

CE 44-3527

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[redacted] advised that, instead of the meeting being held in [redacted] he now wanted to say that it was held in [redacted] North Carolina, in a mobile home on Sunday afternoon, October 28, 1979. At this meeting the communist march to be held in Greensboro was brought up and was about the only thing that was discussed. There were no particular speakers, but anyone who wanted to talk did so. At this meeting they said that the communists had threatened to kill the Klan members, and it was decided that they would go to Greensboro to heckle and harass the communists when they had their march. He also advised that the Klan had had a regional meeting at China Grove, North Carolina, a few weeks earlier and that at this meeting a group of communists had appeared and disrupted the meeting and called the members of the Klan cowards and many other epithets. [redacted] advised that the meeting which was held at [redacted] North Carolina, was held in a trailer and that you got to the location by taking [redacted]

[redacted]  
that the trailer was located near a brick house at the turnoff. He was unable to give any more specific directions to this location.

[redacted] said that the group decided that they would go to Greensboro and that he went in [redacted] car. [redacted] came by and picked him up and was accompanied by [redacted] CARL NAPIER, [redacted] He said that they drove in [redacted] car to a home located outside of Greensboro, North Carolina. He was unable to furnish information as to exactly how to get to this location. At this home they met a large number of other Klanspeople including some from Lincolnton, North Carolina. On the way to Greensboro, he noted that [redacted] had a shotgun in a rack on the back of the front seat of the car; and he understood that [redacted] also had a shotgun although he did not see it. He did not carry a weapon of any kind. He noted that [redacted] did not go on this trip and that [redacted] did not make the trip either.

[redacted] advised further that he was in the yard of the house near Greensboro and that he noted that [redacted] CARL NAPIER, [redacted], and [redacted]

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all left to go to the parade route to heckle at the march. These individuals split up into different cars. At this point HAYES advised that he stayed at the house and did not go to be in the parade route and did not get in one of the cars but stayed behind. He did note that [redacted] got into a car with a few other people including CARL HAPPIER and [redacted]

[redacted] Also in this car were VIRGIL GRIFFIN and [redacted]. He advised that VIRGIL GRIFFIN was the Grand Dragon of the Klan and that [redacted] was [redacted]

[redacted] He believes that [redacted] is from [redacted] North Carolina. As the cars and other vehicles left the house, he noted that [redacted] and [redacted] got into a yellow Ford van along with another boy named [redacted] and others. At this point he said he did not see any guns in the van but did see guns in the possession of people going to the van. He described the people in the van as Klanspeople or guards or soldiers. He also said that there was an individual who got into the van who was a Nazi Party member whom he described as a person with a beard who was a frightening-looking individual. He also said that an individual by the name of ROY TONEY got into either one of the cars or the van but that he was not sure which he did get into.

At this point [redacted] advised that he wished to change what he had said regarding whether he went to the parade or not inasmuch as he had gone and was in the caravan leaving the house. He said that the caravan was made up of about six cars and the van. He then advised that he recalled that BRENT FLETCHER was the man whose house they had gathered at and that it was BRENT FLETCHER's car that he got in to go to observe the march. He said at the time he did not know that they were going to the site of the housing project but thought that they were going to a place where the march would come by so that they could heckle the marchers. He said that at no time had anybody discussed harming anyone. He said that the caravan was led by [redacted] who went directly to the site where the shooting then occurred and that he was leading in a pickup truck. He was in the back seat of BRENT FLETCHER's car, which he described as a green two-tone car, either a Pontiac or an Oldsmobile. He stated that [redacted] led the caravan directly to the project area and that he [redacted] was in BRENT's car, which was third in line,

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with [ ] being first and leading the line. He said that, when they reached the area which he now knows to be the project area where shooting later took place, one of the communists recognized [ ] and apparently waved to him. He stated that [ ] apparently had gotten to know some of these communists and had attended their meetings for the Klan. [ ] later told him that, when he saw the communists, [ ] had told him that he had hollered at them something to the effect of "Here's the Klan," "If you want the Klan, here it is, you son-of-a-bitch communists." He then reiterated that he understood that [ ] had been going to communist meetings. Suddenly a large number of the communists were around all of the cars and were hitting the cars with sticks and with their placards and throwing different items at the cars. Suddenly he heard shooting behind him where the other cars had been following which sounded like firecrackers going off. BRENT FLETCHER got out of the car, and he got out of the car momentarily. VIRGIL GRIFFIN, who was in a car about two cars behind him, told them to get into the cars and get out of the area. [ ] who had led them there, had already left. He was in BRENT's car and took off and went back to BRENT's house. [ ] then showed up and told them that he had hollered at the communists and had told them that the Klan was there as pointed out previously. He reiterated that he had not heard [ ] shout these things but that [ ] had told him he did this after they got back to BRENT's house.

[ ] said that, when the guns started going off, he saw people scatter. He did not see anyone get shot. He heard later that CARL NAPPIER had been hit. CARL apparently had gotten out of VIRGIL GRIFFIN's car, and GRIFFIN had hollered at everyone to get back in the cars; but apparently NAPPIER had not gotten back in the car with VIRGIL GRIFFIN. He recalled that BRENT had a shotgun and that he stepped out of the car when all of the shooting and confusion began, held the shotgun barrel in the air, pointed toward the sky, and fired one shot in the air. He did not point the gun at anyone or try to hit anyone but merely did this to scare people away. He heard bullets flying and whining by as a number of shots were fired. BRENT's shotgun had been lying on the floor of the car on the trip to the area where the shooting took place.

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After he arrived back at BRENT's house, VIRGIL GRIFFIN drove up to the house. The girls were with him. They all left together in VIRGIL GRIFFIN's car. At first he did not know where they went.

[redacted] was with them in addition to KUBY and [redacted] and [redacted]. He noted at this point that [redacted] was back at BRENT's house in his pickup truck and that the man who was with him in the pickup truck was a guy with black hair who talked with a northern accent. He stated that he got into [redacted] Cadillac and sat there and discussed the situation. He said that he felt like [redacted] knew what was going to happen since [redacted] had been going to the Communist Party meetings and had said what he did to incite the communists when they drove into the area where the shooting then took place. They then took off in [redacted] Cadillac and went to a motel located off the interstate and sat there and discussed the situation for a time. At this point [redacted] stated that he left the group and hitchhiked back to [redacted] however, after saying that he had done this, he changed his story and said that he stayed with them at the motel and did not hitchhike back to [redacted]. He said that present also at the motel, in addition to [redacted] were VIRGIL GRIFFIN, [redacted] and [redacted], and himself. He said that [redacted] went to the motel desk and registered in, taking a room. They all went into the room and listened to the news about the incident on television. A little later on, VIRGIL, [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and he all got into VIRGIL GRIFFIN's car; and they drove him back to [redacted] and let him out. He did not know where VIRGIL GRIFFIN had gone but stated that he had headed north but did not say where he was going. He has not seen VIRGIL GRIFFIN since then or any of the others. He has had no meeting and has not talked to anyone in the Klan since the incident in Greensboro on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He has not seen [redacted] since he has returned to Conover.

He stated that, when they arrived at BRENT's house in Greensboro, it seemed that most of the people had guns and did not get them after they arrived there.

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[redacted] advised that he has been a member of the Klan for about three years and that [redacted] of [redacted] North Carolina, is the [redacted] [redacted] She has been the [redacted] for a short time, only about two months. [redacted] said that he has been in and out of the klavern, having been [redacted]

He said that he wanted to add that two men from Morganton, North Carolina, were in BRENT's car when they went to the projects in Greensboro where the shootings took place. He said that he did not know the names of these two individuals but described them as follows:

Number 1 was a white male, about 40 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch tall, large build, thinning hair in front, heavy sideburns, a construction worker, whose name may be [redacted]

Number 2 was a skinny guy with black hair, about 23 or 24 years of age, tall, being 6 feet 2-3 inches, with sideburns and he believed a mustache.

He recalled that these individuals from Morganton, North Carolina, came to BRENT's house in what he thought was a Toyota or other small car which was white in color. He said that these men did nothing when the shooting took place except stay in the car and that they had no guns. He said he believes he has seen these men previously at Klan rallies around Marion, North Carolina.

The following is a description of [redacted]  
[redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:



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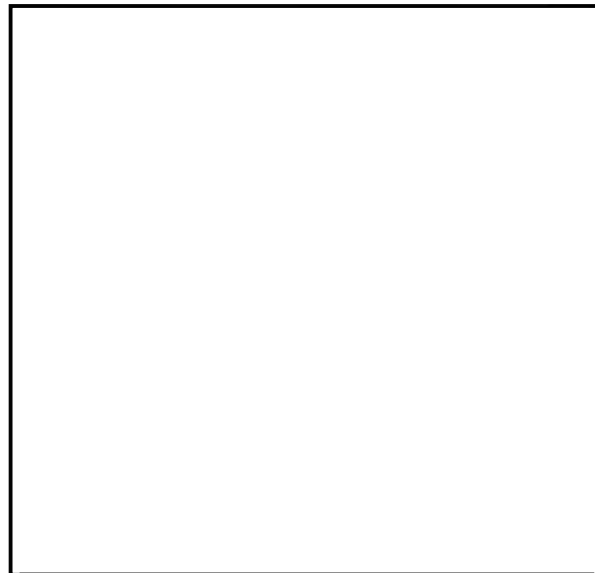
School:

Marital Status:

Employment:

Car:

Operator's License:



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b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979  
Date of transcription

1

Mrs. BARBARA ELAINE LEDFORD, Johnson Bridge Road, Hildebran, North Carolina, advised that on Sunday, October 28, 1979, she attended a Klan meeting at Icard, North Carolina, which was held in an unoccupied trailer. She described this trailer as being located in a wooded area and gave directions to it as going by the Impact Furniture Company at Hildebran, North Carolina, take a second left on a paved road, and approximately one mile down that road you can observe the trailer in a wooded area on the left. She stated that she was sworn in to the Klan at this meeting and, inasmuch as she was such a new member, she could only identify an individual named CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who sort of was at the head of the meeting.

She stated at the end of the meeting CARL announced that he had received a newsletter and, although she was not positive, she thought he said the newsletter was from VIRGIL GRIFFIN pertaining to a "commie" demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina; and he gave the dates and times and places to meet.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, she went to

She stated that [redacted] and herself left [redacted] home at approximately 7:45 A. M. and went to CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)'s house in Conover, North Carolina. They waited for [redacted] who arrived at CARL's house at approximately 8:10 A. M.

LEDFORD stated that they all then left in DAVID [redacted] car, [redacted]. She stated all occupants of the car were herself, [redacted] CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted], and [redacted]. She stated she observed [redacted] putting a long-barreled gun in the trunk of the car prior to their leaving.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/7/79

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A short distance from CARL's house, they stopped and picked up [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) in the Conover, North Carolina, area and then proceeded on to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Interstate 40. She stated their directions read to get off Interstate 40 at Exit 120, turn right, and follow that road for approximately three miles, where they would see a rebel flag flying in front of a white wooden one-story home. This was to be the meeting place prior to everyone going to the rally. At this point LEDFORD stated that it was her opinion that they were going to all caravan in various vehicles from this house to a shopping center where they would park their vehicles and then have a streetwalk and counter-rally in order to interrupt the communist rally.

Upon their arrival at the meeting house, she observed approximately thirty or forty people milling about in the front yard and in the house and observed one Klan poster nailed to a club; but she saw no firearms or knives in anyone's possession.

After being at the house a short period of time, [REDACTED] announced that it was time to load up in the vehicles.

She stated she observed [REDACTED] getting in a light yellow, dark top, large car with VIRGIL GRIFFIN. She got into a white Buick, black top (black vinyl top), which was VIRGIL GRIFFIN's automobile. She stated this vehicle was driven by [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN); and CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who may have the last name of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also got into this vehicle. She stated they proceeded in caravan fashion; and, to the best of her knowledge, she determined that [REDACTED] and GRIFFIN were in the first car, the second vehicle was a pickup truck with two men in it, the third vehicle was a car in which she was riding, and the car behind her was a tan bottom, brown top, large sedan model automobile with an older man and a younger man in the front seat. Prior to leaving the assembly house, she heard VIRGIL GRIFFIN make the statement that they were to take no guns, that they did not want any trouble. Again, she assumed from conversation overheard from no particular individual that she could remember that this was to be a Klan streetwalk and that they were supposed to caravan to a shopping center where they would park their vehicles and then form a parade.

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She stated she observed [ ] and [ ] getting into a yellow van that was in the caravan. She also observed a blue Ford Fairlane, early 1960's model, in the caravan and felt that a white pickup truck that had boxes on the back appearing like a dogcatcher's truck was also in the caravan.

She stated that, when the caravan left the assembly house, they went back to the interstate and exited at Lee Street. She assumed when they got off of the interstate on Lee Street that they were then proceeding to the shopping center parking lot where they were going to stop. She advised they took a left off Lee Street in a black populated area, and she saw a bunch of people and signs reading, "Death to the Klan" and "Kill the Klan." As the caravan proceeded by these people, she heard them shouting obscenities towards them such as "White Scum," "White Trash." She stated that the caravan stopped in the center of the street and, because it was blocking ordinary traffic, they then pulled out proceeding along their way. She advised that she observed the vehicle in which [ ] and GRIFFIN were riding in pull up to a stop or a yield sign, and at that time [ ] put his head out the window of the vehicle and yelled something to the effect, "You wanted the Klan - well, here it is."

She stated that at this point the demonstrators began beating on the cars with clubs, throwing rocks at the cars, hitting the cars with their signs, and attempting to pull individuals out of the cars through open windows. She stated that she then heard one single shot and a few seconds later then heard a lot of shots being fired. She advised that she lay down on the floorboards and seat of the car and, as a result, did not see any particular individuals, either Klansmen or demonstrators, carrying or shooting any guns.

She stated that, after the shooting started, she heard VIRGIL GRIFFIN yell to load up and "let's get out of here." She stated their vehicle followed [ ] and GRIFFIN and a pickup truck which, after getting out of the area, turned off in another direction. She stated they followed [ ] vehicle back to the assembly house where everyone met. [ ] and GRIFFIN went into the house for approximately five minutes and then came back out, and VIRGIL announced that they were going to follow [ ] to his home. She said that,

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upon arrival at [redacted] home, they went inside and turned on the television and radio and listened and watched the news bulletins concerning the shooting. After staying at [redacted] home approximately twenty minutes, the decision was made that they better get out of that home; and [redacted] suggested that they check into a motel. While at [redacted] home, the pickup truck that had been in front of them pulled up at [redacted] home, and in this vehicle was an unidentified man and the individual she knew as [redacted]. She stated that, upon leaving [redacted] home, [redacted] drove his own vehicle, and a man unknown to her got in with [redacted]. She stated that [redacted] got in the vehicle in which she was in.

At this point in the interview, LEDFORD stated that, at the site of the demonstration and prior to their vehicle leaving that site, the individuals known to her as [redacted] and CARL had gotten out of their vehicle when the shooting started; and she did not see them any more. As a result, they did not get back into her vehicle and leave the area and proceed to the assembly house. At that point in time, the occupants of the car were [redacted] herself; [redacted] and [redacted]

According to LEDFORD, when they left [redacted] house, they got back onto an interstate and stopped at a motel which she described as being small, one floor, swimming pool in front, brick construction, and not a nationally known type motel. She stated that [redacted] rented the room for them. She stated that, after going into the room, she observed the following individuals there:

[redacted]

GRIFFIN

An unknown man who was drinking a lot, was very noisy, and appeared to be drunk.

[redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

[redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

[redacted]

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After being at the motel a very short period of time, they decided to leave that location and they got back onto Interstate 40 and headed toward Lincolnton, North Carolina. At this time in the vehicle which was still VIRGIL GRIFFIN's black over white Buick were GRIFFIN, [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [REDACTED] herself, and [REDACTED]. She stated that they let [REDACTED] out in Lincolnton, North Carolina, in an area which she was not familiar with; and [REDACTED] went up an embankment and through some woods to VIRGIL's house. Prior to him leaving, VIRGIL told him to tell [REDACTED] and his own wife to get the kids and both go to Camden, South Carolina. She believed VIRGIL GRIFFIN made some statement that either his parents or his in-laws had a house in Camden, South Carolina. After driving around for approximately thirty minutes, they returned to that scene and picked [REDACTED] back up. While traveling on a road, they met [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who was driving a white Ford Granada automobile and whom she recognized as being at the Greensboro demonstration. She stated that [REDACTED] talked to him for a while, and [REDACTED] wanted to park his car, which he did, and then he got into GRIFFIN's car with the rest of them.

She stated they drove to Hickory and, inasmuch as GRIFFIN felt it was not safe to stay in the Hickory area, they headed towards the mountains. She advised that [REDACTED] made the statement that his parents owned a cabin outside of Boone, North Carolina, and, therefore, they should go in that direction. She stated they drove to this cabin, which she felt was located approximately twenty miles north of Boone, and they stayed all night at this cabin. She stated there were two beds plus a mattress they put on the floor, and the cabin did not have any electricity and they used kerosene lights.

After leaving the cabin the next morning, she and [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) told GRIFFIN that they wanted to go home. LEDFORD stated that she placed particular emphasis on her request, stating that she had to get back to her children; and, after GRIFFIN warned them about talking to anybody and violating their Klan oath, she told GRIFFIN that she was heading home whether he liked it or not and that, if he was going to shoot her, he would have to shoot her in the back as she walked away from him. She stated that she and [REDACTED] got out at a service station on a hard-surface road across from a stop sign a short distance from the cabin and hitchhiked back home.

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Upon her arrival, she went to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] area, whom she knows to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and told [REDACTED] was okay and was still with GRIFFIN in the vehicle. [REDACTED] told her that she had talked to the police and put out a missing persons report on her daughter. [REDACTED] then asked LEDFORD if she wanted to talk to the police, which she said she would; and she then went to the Catawba County Sheriff's Office and gave a statement to the State Bureau of Investigation and the Catawba County Sheriff's Office. She advised that she met with the State Bureau of Investigation at the Sheriff's Office at approximately 8:00 or 9:00 P. M. on November 4, 1979, and provided them with a statement as to her activities.

In conclusion, LEDFORD advised that she could always be reached through [REDACTED] North Carolina, telephone number [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] North Carolina.

At this point in the interview, the following photographs as numbered were shown to LEDFORD:

- (1) HAROLD DEAN FLOWERS
- (2) ROLAND W. WOOD
- (3) ROY C. TONEY
- (4) [REDACTED]
- (5) [REDACTED]
- (6) BILLY JOE FRANKLIN
- (7) [REDACTED]
- (8) [REDACTED]
- (9) [REDACTED]

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(10) [REDACTED]

(11) [REDACTED]

(12) LISFORD CARL NAPPIER

(13) [REDACTED]

(14) [REDACTED]

After viewing the photographs, LEDFORD made the following identifications:

She identified photograph number 2, ROLAND WOOD, as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 3, ROY C. TONEY, as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 4, [REDACTED] as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 5, [REDACTED] as the individual that rode with her from Hickory to the Greensboro assembly house and also knew that he rode from the assembly house to the demonstration site in the yellow van. She stated that [REDACTED]

She identified photograph number 6, BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, as an individual she saw at the assembly house, and she thought that he also rode in the yellow van.

She identified photograph number 8, [REDACTED] as an individual she saw at the assembly house talking to [REDACTED]. She stated [REDACTED] is one of the individuals who rode in the car in which she was in from the assembly house to the demonstration site and then left this car with CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) when the [REDACTED] started at the demonstration site. She stated that [REDACTED] and CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) ran towards the crowd when the first shots were fired.

She identified photograph number 9, [REDACTED] as an individual she saw at the assembly house.



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She identified photograph number 10, [REDACTED] as an individual that left Hickory, North Carolina, driving his vehicle in which she rode to Greensboro, North Carolina, and also saw [REDACTED] get in the yellow van at the house to travel to the demonstration site. LEDFORD also advised that she saw [REDACTED] put a long-barreled weapon in the trunk of his car before they left CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)'s house in the Newton-Conover area.

She identified photograph number 11, [REDACTED] as an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 12, LISFORD CARL NAPPIER, SR., as the CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) she rode with from Hickory to the assembly house in Greensboro, North Carolina, and also rode with him in the same vehicle from the assembly house to the demonstration site. She further identified NAPPIER as the CARL (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) who got out of her vehicle with [REDACTED] at the demonstration site and run towards the crowd when the first shots were heard. She also identified NAPPIER as the leader of the Ku Klux Klan unit (Chief Spokesman) when she attended the meeting on Sunday, October 28, 1979, in the unoccupied trailer.

LEDFORD advised that she could provide no further information; however, she stated she would remain cooperative and, in the event she could think of anything else, she would immediately contact the FBI.

The following description and identification was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	BARBARA ELAINE LEDFORD
Home Address:	Johnson Bridge Road, Hildebran, North Carolina
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of Birth:	July 19, 1954
Place of Birth:	Taylorsville, North Carolina
Height:	5 feet 3 inches
Weight:	110 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue

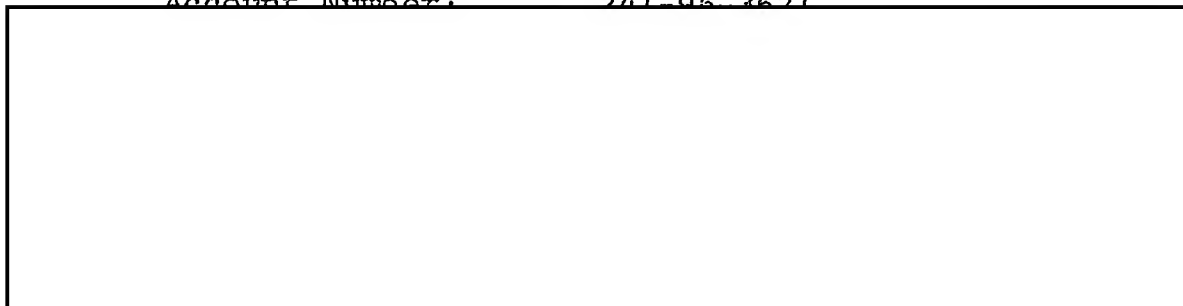
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Social Security

Account Number:

241-06-3621



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

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A black Chevrolet pickup truck, believed to be one half ton, was observed at the residence of HORACE GREELY MATTHEWS, SR., Post Office Box 343, Route 1, Castalia, North Carolina. This vehicle was totally black in color and had two orange stripes down the length of each side of the vehicle. The vehicle had North Carolina registration FC-4937, and a 1979 sticker was observed on the license. The vehicle also contained a large white dog box in the bed of the truck which box covered the entire bed and was higher than the sides of the truck.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Castalia, N.C. File # GE 44-3527

by SA  and  
SA  RM:ict Date dictated 11/9/79

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

HORACE GREELY, MATTHEWS, Post Office Box 343, Route 1, was contacted and advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and of the nature of the interview in that he was being interviewed in connection with a Civil Rights investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning an incident which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He advised the following information:

Several weeks ago he and a friend, [redacted] of Nashville, North Carolina, attended a horse show and rally sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in Lincolnton, North Carolina. MATTHEWS stated that he recently retired and that the rally and horse show in Greensboro sponsored by the Klan was the first Klan function he had been to in approximately 14 years. His primary interest was in horses and he and his friend primarily went to see the horse show and parade, although he admitted that he was interested in seeing the Klansmen. While at the parade and show, he learned that a Communist group was to have some sort of meeting and rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He could not specifically recall how he became aware of the proposed meeting by the Communist group nor could he advise any of the identities of the individuals in attendance at the rally in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, he and his friend, [redacted] decided that they would go to Greensboro, North Carolina, to see what was going on. He and [redacted] drove to Greensboro, North Carolina, in his personally owned 1974 Chevrolet pickup truck, black in color, having a large white dog box covering the entire bed, bearing North Carolina registration number FC-4937, and noted that no one else accompanied them and that to his knowledge, no other individuals from the Castalia, North Carolina, area went with or attended the meeting in Greensboro. He drove directly to Greensboro and went to a man's house, identity unknown, believed to reside on North Carolina Highway 220, outside of Greensboro, North Carolina. When he got there, various individuals outside of

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Castalia, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] Milet Date dictated 11/9/79

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the residence told him that they were going to a gymnasium or park to protest against the Communist demonstrators. He did not know who arranged the meeting at the residence, had never been to the residence before and did not know who was the leader of this particular group. He could not explain nor recall how he knew to go to the specific residence mentioned above and was vague concerning those details.

After the individuals at the house started getting into their cars, he and [redacted] got into his truck and followed a line of cars. They drove through Greensboro, North Carolina, and he noted that he could not provide any details regarding the streets or routes taken as he is totally unfamiliar with Greensboro, North Carolina. While travelling in the line of cars, at one particular point he saw people, identities unknown to him, beating various cars in the caravan with wooden clubs. He emphasized he did not know who these individuals were and noted that they were ahead of him in the line of cars. He then heard what sounded like "fireworks" behind and to the left of his vehicle. He stated that he had his dog box in the back of the truck and could not observe what was going on. He did not see any shooting, saw no guns, nor did he personally have a weapon on his person or in his truck. Because he realized that a confrontation had either taken place or was about to, as soon as possible, he drove off from the line of cars and immediately drove back to the residence on North Carolina Highway 220, where he had gone earlier in the morning. He stayed a few minutes there and noted that there were several individuals at the residence who had previously been there earlier in the morning. He estimated the amount of people at the residence at this time was approximately six or less but there was no discussion of any shooting or any incident. He felt at this time that the best thing for him to do was to leave Greensboro and he and [redacted] immediately returned to Castalia, North Carolina.

He is unfamiliar with the Workers Viewpoint Organization except to realize that they are affiliated or associated with Communist groups.

He was formerly a member of the United Klans of America but has not actively participated with the organization for approximately 14 or 15 years. He recently retired as a farmer and admitted that although he is not an active Klan member he is in sympathy and agreement with some of the Klan ideals concerning Communism. He is not against blacks, but is dissatisfied with the way the Government is currently being operated. He does not agree with violence and/or shootings and would not take part in

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any activity which could possibly lead to trouble. He merely went to Lincolnton, North Carolina, and to Greensboro because he is retired and it was somewhere to go.

MATTHEWS could not provide the identities of any individuals in the caravan in Greensboro, North Carolina, nor could he describe any of the vehicles involved in same. He stated that he did not see anyone in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, with whom he was personally acquainted.

MATTHEWS stated that he is a member of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens which meets on Tuesday nights in Louisburg, North Carolina. He was last at a meeting of the above group on Tuesday, November 6, 1979, and believes the rally in Greensboro was discussed. He stated there are approximately 12 members in the above organization and noted that he is a member of the organization because he is interested in changing the Government and he is also interested in politics. He would like to see the Government changed through votes and not through violence and related that this was the main aim as he could explain of the Brotherhood group. He did not wish to discuss the members of the above group but stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He advised that the brotherhood is not a secret organization and anyone can attend the meetings on Tuesday nights.

MATTHEWS advised that he has a hearing problem and that he answered questions to the best of his knowledge and ability as he had nothing to hide.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	HORACE GREEKLY MATTHEWS, SR.
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	March 14, 1914
Place of birth:	Castalia, North Carolina
Occupation:	Farmer (retired)
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	150-160 pounds
Build:	Slim
Eyes:	Hazel
Hair:	Dark
General health:	Described by MATTHEWS as poor, hearing

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problem, high blood pressure,  
high cholesterol, and irregular  
heart beat.

Marital status:

Divorced

--	--

Vehicles owned:

MATTHEWS stated he owns only one  
vehicle, a 1974 black Chevrolet  
pickup truck, bearing North Carolina  
registration FC-4937.

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TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]  
On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that the NCDMV records do not reflect a [redacted] in [redacted] North Carolina, for either a driver's license or a registered motor vehicle.

[redacted] further advised there are numerous [redacted] in North Carolina; however, none have an [redacted] address.

[redacted] Criminal Records Section, Harnett County Courthouse, Lillington, North Carolina, advised her records are negative regarding GLENN MILLER, Angier, North Carolina.

[redacted] City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records are negative regarding [redacted]

A check at the Clerk of Court's Office, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed a [redacted]

[redacted] Records further show a [redacted]

[redacted] Unable to determine if either of above individuals are identical to [redacted] who supposedly lives in [redacted] North Carolina.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/8/79

[redacted]  
[redacted] was contacted at his residence and advised of the identities of the interviewing agents. He was advised by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] of the nature of the investigation. [redacted] stated that he will consent to be interviewed only if he was allowed to record the interview and that the interview was conducted in the presence of [redacted] (last name not stated). [redacted] was advised that if the FBI desired to interview him under those circumstances he would be recontacted.

[redacted] was subsequently recontacted by the interviewing agents and advised by SA [redacted] that the FBI had no objection to his recording the interview but that the interview would be also recorded by the interviewing agents, however, [redacted] would not be permitted to be present during the interview. [redacted] agreed to this and the following is transcription of the recorded interview conducted in the presence of his wife:

[redacted] Agent [redacted] arrived back at my house at 11:50 a.m. and they've agreed to this recording and I have my recording on now and they also have their recording. They would not agree to allowing [redacted] to be present at this interview but, however, they said that it would be okay for me to record it on my cassette as long as they could also record it on their cassette and I agreed and now we'll get on with the interview. Is that okay?

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
Let me make sure.

[redacted] and I are here to talk to you, interview you about your knowledge of and participation in and the events leading up to the incident which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, last Saturday in the late morning. Would you first, please, give us your full complete name.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Angier, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] RRG:lct Date dictated 11/8/79

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My name is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Correct.

[REDACTED]  
Yes.

[REDACTED]  
That is correct.

And your address?

Is [REDACTED] North Carolina.

[REDACTED]  
Fine. Could you tell us how you first learned of the planned demonstration in Greensboro this past Saturday.

[REDACTED]  
Yes, sir, I first heard of it at Louisburg, North Carolina, at a meeting of the National States Rights Party. That was last Saturday night, preceeding the third of November, at which time a person who was present at that meeting announced that they intended to stage a counter-demonstration against the Communists and invited anybody that wanted to come along to be there.

[REDACTED]  
Where did that meeting take place?

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It was on the outskirts of Louisburg, North Carolina. I don't know the exact address.

Was it a house or was it a hall?

Yeah, I would describe it as a hall more than a house. It's a meeting house of the National States Rights Party.

And how many people were there?

I would estimate 40-50 people.

All States Rights' members?

I know some of those people were members of the National States Rights Party. Not all of those people were, I don't think.

Are you a member of the National States Rights Party?

Well, I'd be glad to answer that. You mentioned before you weren't going to ask questions about organizations? Have you changed your mind about that?

No, I certainly have not. This all leads up to the circumstances surrounding your knowledge of ...

Okay. I would say I subscribe to their newspaper. I have been an active member of that organization in the past. I no longer would, I would consider now ...

But were you there as a member of that organization?

No.

You were there as a member of another organization?

Yes.

What is that?

National Socialists Party of America.

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A

Of which you are a member?

Yes.

Do you remember who made the announcement of planning a counter-demonstration?

His name, [redacted] Something like that, I'm not sure. I had seen the individual, I believe, one time before. I had never seen him prior to that night.

And this was in front of the whole gathering?

Yes.

Do you recall the wordage of it?

No, I don't. I don't recall the exact wordage of it. He is not a good speaker and he stammered and he did get the point out that they were planning to hold a counter-demonstration against the Communists, and he invited anybody that wanted to come to come.

And did he tell you where to gather?

Not at that time. I believe he explained the directions. I didn't memorize the directions at that time.

This was the Saturday, preceeding Saturday night?

Correct.

When was the next mention made ... Let me back up. Was, were there any instructions as to what the counter-demonstration would consist of?

Not at that time. Not at that time.

It was simply said there would be a counter-demonstration and you are all welcome or urged ...

Yes.

Welcomed or urged, which would be the better?

I think he said w e'd appreciate anybody wants

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to come to come, some words to that effect. I don't really remember the, his exact verbage.

And that was basically all that was said at that meeting the preceeding Saturday?

Yes.

About the demonstration. Counter-demonstration.

Yes. [redacted] there at the meeting. He said basically about the same thing. The fact that the Communists were marching in Greensboro and that they had, that they thought that there should be some kind of counter-demonstration to let the people know that some people don't want Communists marching down the street in North Carolina.

And by that he meant that the National States Rights Party, he was speaking, do you think on behalf of them? You said he was a member of it, I thought you said.

No, he's not a member of National States Rights Party, I don't think. I don't know the exact organization he is a member of?

Who did he mean when he said we want, are going to have a counter-demonstration?

The people that he supports. I don't know. I believe he's a klan. I don't know which klan organization. I understand there's a lot of them. I don't know which one. The name of it.

When was the next time that there was a discussion about the counter-demonstration?

Ok. [redacted] prior there, at the meeting, and [redacted] to the third of November. I don't remember exactly. I believe it was the Thursday, either Wednesday or Thursday prior to the third of November, that [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

And he lives in what town?

Mount Holly, I believe. And at that time he gave me the directions to how to get to the assembly site where everybody was supposed to meet up.

[REDACTED]

Which was where?

It was on the outskirts of Greensboro. Out on Highway 220.

[REDACTED]

Did he tell you that the house would be marked with a large confederate flag?

[REDACTED]

Yes. And that's how we located it.

Did he state then what the counter-demonstration would consist of?

[REDACTED]

No.

Did he tell you what it would not consist of?

No, I don't believe he did.

Do you recall what he did say?

Over the telephone?

Yes, sir.

Basically, nothing but the instructions and that he still intended to be there.

[REDACTED]

What then transpired, as far as your participation and attendance at...

[REDACTED]

Well, then we had arranged through telephone conversation, I believe, with [REDACTED] that it was a go and that we were going to participate and so that Saturday, we were supposed to meet up at another guy's house, and I believe ya'll plan on interviewing him tonight, I heard. We planned to meet up at his house and leave from there no later than 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

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[redacted] What instructions or what comments did [redacted] have with you concerning your participation in...

[redacted] made it perfectly clear to me that we would take no guns, that we'd merely be there to assist the people who were running it and I assume that it was the Klan. I don't know what Klan organization but it was specifically stated to me by [redacted] not to take any weapons and to only protect ourselves if we were attacked, and it was also described to me by [redacted] that we could expect... I might say at this point this first demonstration or protest I have ever personally participated in [redacted] up until the first of June and I did not...

[redacted] The first of June this year?

Yes. And Mr. COVINGTON described it to me, the situation when we got there would be that there would be dozens and dozens of police officers and that they would have barricades separating the two groups and that's what all of us expected.

[redacted] Did Mr. COVINGTON relate that to you over the telephone or in person.

[redacted] Over the telephone. I believe it was over the telephone. Let me think a minute. I talked to him several times on the telephone. He probably said that, basically those same things over the telephone. And he also, I believe, told me that in person, probably when we were coming back from the Louisburg meeting then.

[redacted] And when would the most recent time have been in relation to the Saturday of the incident?

[redacted] Would you repeat that, please.

[redacted] How late during the week of the incident would he have made that, furnished you with those instructions?

[redacted] My memory is probably going to fail me there.

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[redacted]  
Did you see him the Thursday or Friday before you went on that Saturday morning?

[redacted]  
I didn't, did I, [redacted]

(unintelligible)

I didn't see him. I just talked to him on the phone.

[redacted]  
And there was no doubt in your mind what he was instructing you to say? Or what he was instructing you to do?

[redacted]  
There was no doubt in my mind whatsoever. And my wife will attest to the fact that I took no weapon and I do have weapons, registered, all of them are registered. But I do have weapons and I took none.

[redacted]  
At this point would you say what weapons you do own, since you brought up ...

[redacted]  
Yes, I have a pistol, .357 Magnum, I have one .22 rifle that fires long rifle bullets, and I have a single barreled, single shot 20 gauge shotgun.

[redacted]  
Just the three weapons?

Yes.

[redacted]  
Now on that Saturday morning you indicated you planned on leaving not later than 8 o'clock.

Right.

[redacted]  
Would you relate to [redacted] and myself the circumstances surrounding your leaving. You left here about, left home about what time, in whose car, you went to [redacted] (unintelligible) you say.

[redacted]  
Ok, [redacted] and [redacted] driving, drove me to [redacted] house. We got there around 8, a few minutes after probably. About five or maybe five minutes after eight.

[redacted]  
That's [redacted]



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Yes. [redacted] house.

In Raleigh?

Yes. I might add at this point that I got a letter from [redacted]

That's [redacted]

About Thursday, I believe, I got it about Thursday or Friday, saying that he had decided not to go and that we should go if we wanted to to participate in the counter-demonstration, and at that point in time I didn't know who was going, from our group. Like I said, we arrived at [redacted] house about five after eight. My wife was driving and we waited around to see if anybody else was going to show up to go from our group until about 8:15, 8:20, maybe as late as 8:30. I don't recall the exact time we left his house. I believe we were there about a half an hour, something like that. And then we decided nobody else was coming and that since [redacted] had instructed us to leave there not later than eight o'clock, we decided to leave. So, about 8:30, 8:20, somewhere along there, we left.

And who was we? [redacted] and yourself?

And myself?

In whose car?

In his car.

Which is a... Could you describe the car, please.

What kind of car was he driving, [redacted]

He was driving a [redacted] ...

It's a [redacted]

Has it got the [redacted] on the side?

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[REDACTED]  
Yeah, I believe so.

So you left here not later than 8:30 or about 8:30...

From his house..

From his house.

Right.

And you, what did you take with you?

No weapons.

Did you look in the trunk of his car?

[REDACTED]  
No, I didn't look in the trunk of his car. You asked me what he took. I think he had three beers. Three or four beers, that he took. He had it in his house and we drank it on the way up there.

[REDACTED]  
But you did not look inside the trunk of the car. There could have been, possibly weapons.

[REDACTED]  
I didn't look in the trunk of his car. He was aware that we were not supposed to take guns and I don't believe he would have gone against [REDACTED] stated desires on the part of the guns. I'm almost positive he didn't have his gun. I know he didn't get any or he didn't get in his trunk, or he didn't make any guns available to me to my sight within the whole period of time that we were together.

[REDACTED]  
So, did you drive straight to Greensboro and located the assembly site?

[REDACTED]  
Yes.

And what time would you have arrived?

[REDACTED]  
I can only estimate, I didn't, well, I had a watch on me but I didn't look at it. You've got to wind it every day and I don't believe I had it wound up. It was, I didn't check the time.

[REDACTED] ont.): I can estimate that it was a little after 10.

Did you have trouble finding ...

Probably 10:30. Maybe it was 10:30. No, we didn't have any trouble finding it. No trouble at all.

Did you find a large crowd there when you arrived?

Yes.

How large was that crowd?

I would say around 50 people. 50, maybe 60. Counting women. There were quite a few women there.

Could you break it down?

Between sexes?

Yessir.

I can estimate that there were probably forty, forty to forty-five men and maybe six, seven, or eight, maybe ten women.

And about how many cars did you estimate?

Well, now, there was some around in the back of the house probably, because I noticed there was a back yard there and there was probably some I didn't see, but I would estimate, 16 to 18 cars, maybe, and that's just an estimate on my part. I didn't count them.

And you knew some of the people there when you arrived?

Yes.

Would you name them, please.

Oh, I was afraid ya'll was going to ask me to name all these people. Now, I hate to do that. Ok. I want to tell the truth and everything I know about it because, in my opinion, I know definitely I didn't break any laws nor did anybody in my vehicle break any laws, and in my opinion, none of our people broke any laws other than defend ourselves.

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[redacted] cont.): There was myself, there was [redacted] This is going to be a lot of people. Now you want me to name them all?

Please.

Okay, myself [redacted], MILANO CAUDLE, WAYNE WOOD, [redacted].

You said MILANO CAUDLE. His first name is another name.

RAYFORD.

[redacted]: When you name them, can you tell us where they're from?

As I go along?

If you can't, just say I don't know where they're from.

Okay, well, you know where me and [redacted] are from. MILANO CAUDLE is from Winston-Salem.

And he's with your group?

Yes.

(unintelligible) organization.

Yeah. WAYNE WOOD is with our group and he is also from Winston-Salem. MILANO has [redacted] I don't know his exact name off-hand. I think his last name is [redacted]

[redacted] Also with the same...

Yeah. VIRGIL GRIFFITH?

Could it be GRIFFIN?

Yeah. He was there...

He's not with your organization?

No, he's not.

You might designate, you know, the organization, with you or with whoever you knew them to be and where

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[REDACTED] cont.): they're from. It just helps us to identify who you're talking about.

He's with the Klan. And, [REDACTED] I believe his last name is [REDACTED]. It might not be [REDACTED] or something like that. He's also with the Klan.

Is he the one from Mount Holly who you called?

Yes.

And you refer to previously during this discussion?

Yes, correct. He was there. There was a lot of people that I don't know. The guy who was leading the thing or who was obviously in charge was a guy who only identified himself as "The Yankee".

The Yankee?

Yes.

[REDACTED] Was he, how old a male was he?

I would say he's [REDACTED] about my build, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] How tall are you?

I'm [REDACTED]

And he was about [REDACTED]

I would estimate so. I didn't stand next to him to compare our heights, but that was my ...

Mustache?

I don't recall a mustache?

Dark hair?

No, he was kind of, maybe a little gray.

You had never met him before?

No, I never seen the man before?

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[REDACTED] Don't know where he was from?

No.

Not a member of your ...

No, he's not a member of my organization. I assume he was a Klansman, I don't know which Klan organization. There was also an elderly guy there who is a member of the National States Rights Party and let me think of his name. I don't know if I can remember his name. He was short, red headed guy, and he's about [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] You remember his name, [REDACTED]?

No.

He's made a lot of meetings with the National States Rights Party, and his lady was with him. I don't know her name off hand, but she's also, at least she's attended National States Rights Party meetings, I don't know if she's a member.

You mentioned [REDACTED] being in charge. What led you to that conclusion? What was he doing to let you know he was the leader?

Okay, when VIRGIL GRIFFIN got there he asked VIRGIL GRIFFIN something. I overheard this and VIRGIL GRIFFIN said "Well, you're supposed to be running this. Don't ask me" and that led me to believe that this man was in charge. Plus the fact, just prior to us leaving that area, he got everybody together on the front, in the front yard.

[REDACTED] did?

Yes. He got everybody together on the front yard out there, and, do you want me to get into what he said at that time?

Sure.

Okay, he said just prior to that inside the living room of this house they had a map and I overheard him standing around talking to some of the other men there

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[redacted] cont.): that this is a route we're going to take, and I didn't look at the map that closely, and it was just a map, looked like a city map, and it had pencil marks on it.

Was this a route that you were going to take or was this a route that the marchers were going to take?

It could have been either one, either one. But I, he was showing us the route that the marchers were going to take. He said this is the route that they're going to take and they're going to march here and then they're going to assemble over here, et cetera, et cetera. I overheard him saying that. And then he got everybody out in the yard and he explained that we're not going to attack these people. He said, and he used the word "recon", if I'm not mistaken. He used the word "recon". We're going to recon, find out how many there are and going to assemble at, and he said some more things but I don't remember. I don't remember what else he said, but I tell you this. At no time did I hear any talk of any conspiracy and I read in the newspaper all these conspiracy theories. At no time did I hear anybody mention anything as far as shooting anybody or any kind of conspiracy to hurt anybody. VIRGIL GRIFFIN did explain that some men, some guy asked him "What do we do if we're attacked?" and VIRGIL GRIFFIN said words to the effect "Well, you just fight until you go down fighting."

Let me just back up if I could. You were identifying the persons who you knew at the assembly point there, in the house off of 220.

Right.

Did you have a chance to complete the ... the list?

Or did you digress?

I wasn't prepared to name everybody and I'm trying to think who else was there.

We stopped when you talked about the fellow from Mt. Holly because he went out on the porch later.

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I believe in my present state of mind that that's everybody that I knew that was there. I can't remember everybody off-hand that I knew. I probably saw some people that I recognized or had seen before but I can't identify them by name right now.

You indicated that you really, in fact, don't know exactly what time you arrived. Estimated 10:30, quarter to eleven.

Something like that, yeah.

What time did you leave the house, the assembly point off of 220.

I would estimate we were there 15 to 20 minutes.

And then left?

Right.

In a caravan.

It could have been longer than that, because I know we were late, and the reason we were late was we had to wait because [ ] had sent somebody to the store to get him something to eat. I think he's got an ulcer problem or something and he was nervous, I guess. Anyway, he wanted something to eat so he sent a car with one or two of his people that were with him there. . . to get something to eat and we had to wait for them to get back with something.

All right, when you said you were late, you meant you were late leaving the assembly point, not late in getting ...

Well I overheard, I heard ...

From Raleigh to Greensboro...

I overheard somebody say, I believe, that 11 o'clock is when they're supposed to leave. When they're supposed to leave their assembly site and I caught it from what [ ] was saying that we wanted to pass them on the march, not while they were



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[REDACTED] (cont.): assembled because we wanted to see how many people they had picked up, how many people were there.

Let me interject one question, if I could before we leave here. Do you see any weapons at the assembly site?

I saw no weapons.

Of your people or...

I saw no guns.

...Klansmen... or any other organization?

I did not see any guns.

Any mention of it?

No.

What instructions, were there any other instructions other than the general statements made by [REDACTED] on the porch?

That would be, and I should say at this time that they all, as far as I was concerned, I was a little confused as to exactly what was going on. I was listening trying to find out, getting my mind on what we were going to be facing there, and, like I said before, it was my assumption all the time and I didn't hear anything to contradict it, that all we were there to demonstrate against these people and to show our non-support for communism. And that's what we were there for. We were there to assist the Klan. To assist the Klan. And just give them our support.

[REDACTED] Did the entire group then get into cars and form a caravan?

Yes.

And the caravan consisted of about how many cars?

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[REDACTED]

Do you know their names?

No. I believe, I'm almost positive that one of them was [REDACTED] I'm almost positive of that.

That one was the [REDACTED]

Yes.

Did you ever hear him referred to by any other name than Yankee?

No, I didn't.

You're looking to the recorder. Are you about to run out, if you want to change it, go right...

How long have we been talking? I don't want it to run out.

11:50 is when we started, so that's about 25 minutes.

I'm watching this one. We're about out on this one, too.

I've got a 90-minute thing.

We're all right, go ahead.

And who was in the first car? You thought [REDACTED] was one.. Whowas the other person.

I don't know the other person.

Now what kind of a car was it. You said it was a pickup?

It was a pickup truck.

Did it have any Klan paraphernalia or insignias on the sides.

I didn't see any.

Did any of the cars have insignias which would indicate that you were with certain organizations?

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I saw some signs there. Some people had some signs.

Inside the ...

No, this was out in the yard, I noticed. It said "God bless JAMES EARL RAY", one of them, or something like that; and I seen a Confederate flag on a car, I believe. One of these license plate type deals, decals. But, other than that, I don't recall seeing anything that identified the caravan with the Klan.

Was VIRGIL GRIFFIN in the first car?

No.

He was not in the first car.

Is that the truck?

Yes.

I'm referring to it as a car; it's a pickup truck.

Now, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and I, that was obviously because we got there a little bit late and parked out near the highway so, obviously, when we left we were going to be near the front, and that's how we wound up in the front, the [REDACTED] vehicle.

Do you recall how many cars, approximately, were in the caravan? Cars, and/or trucks.

I would say eight to ten. Seven, eight, or ten, somewhere along that total.

Now let's take the whole group now that is at the rally.

I don't know because when we left, when we pulled out we were the [REDACTED] vehicle. I couldn't, I didn't turn around and look and make sure everybody was leaving. I heard later that most of the women stayed behind. I don't know if all of them stayed behind or not. I think there were a couple of women that were in the convoy.

How as it determined which vehicles would go and how the seating arran

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[redacted] cont.): the seating arrangement would take place?

There was no determination.

No instructions as to who would sit with who?

Well, WAYNE ...

WAYNE WOOD, now.

Yeah, just before we left now, he says, says "How do you think we should work this?"

Who did he say that to?

[redacted] and MILANO was standing there, and [redacted] I don't know his last name. He was there. He's also a member of our group.

From?

From Winston-Salem. I believe he's related, probably

[redacted]  
[redacted]

Yes, he was there. [redacted] I can't remember his last name. [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]

And, so, we all jumped in the vehicle and that's when we got behind the truck and we all pulled out together.

And who would [redacted]

[redacted]

Did [redacted] drive a car?

I believe he was [redacted] Now, they were behind us. They were several cars behind us and I don't know exactly where they were in line. They were towards the rear I believe, towards the rear of the convoy.

Now, the first was a pickup truck with [redacted] and one?

Yes.

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Did it have a CB radio? CB antenna.

Yes, it had a CB radio.

Did you have one in your...

Yes, we did and I didn't talk on the radio but I heard a voice that I assume was [redacted] up there because he was giving most of the instructions.

[redacted]  
Yeah.

Is he from the north?

Yeah.

That's where he got [redacted]

Yes, I assume he got it because that's his call sign, maybe, on his CB radio.

And you assume he's a Klansman.

Yes, right.

Do you know he is?

No.

But you know he's not a member of your group, the National ...?

Socialist Party of America.

Now, was just [redacted] and yourself in [redacted]  
[redacted]

No, when we left the assembly site there was, [redacted]  
was driving. [redacted]  
[redacted]

Now, that would be [redacted]

I don't know his last name.  
[redacted]

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[REDACTED] Might be, I don't know.

[REDACTED] You don't know?

[REDACTED] I can't remember. I always knew him by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ok, but [REDACTED] is a member of your group

[REDACTED] Yes.

[REDACTED] From?

[REDACTED] Winston-Salem.

[REDACTED] So there were four in your crowd?

[REDACTED] Right.

[REDACTED] Now, do you know what kind of a vehicle was behind you?

[REDACTED] (tape side B)

[REDACTED] Do you recall who was behind you, what type of vehicle?

[REDACTED] I'm pretty sure it was a light brown, large car. Either a Buick, Oldsmobile, might have been a Cadillac, and I'm pretty sure that VIRGIL GRIFFIN was in that car, sitting on the right front side, I believe.

[REDACTED] With how many others?

[REDACTED] I would estimate four or five? There was quite a few people in there. I think there was four or five people.

[REDACTED] Would they have all been friends of VIRGIL GRIFFIN, as opposed to friends of yours from your organization?

[REDACTED] I couldn't identify any of the rest of the opeople. I remember looking back one time and seeing him and I didn't, either didn't recognize or didn't know the other people.

[REDACTED] So, if they were persons from your group, you would have recognized them?

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[REDACTED] Oh, they weren't people from my group. I'm pretty sure. There might have been one in there. I don't know.

Do you recall, maybe, out of any description of any of the eight or nine, ten cars which were in the caravan?

Description of any of the other cars?

In other words, we're up to car number three.

Not definitely. Not definitely. I remember looking back one time after we got to where the Communists were and I looked back in the rearview mirror and there was seven or eight of those other demonstrators beating on the car with fists and pounding on it with sticks, et cetera. And that was a small white car. I'm almost positive. A small white car.

[REDACTED] You left the house then a little bit after 11 o'clock. As I recall, what you ...

Yes, I would estimate that. I didn't look at my watch. I don't even think my watch was working at that time.

Did you drive straight to the, where did you drive?

Ok, I personally am not familiar with Greensboro and I was lost about the whole time I was up there. Except for getting, I had the instructions for getting from [REDACTED] house. I knew how to get to Greensboro by 85, and the instructions were to go [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] so except for those instructions, I was lost the whole time I was there.

[REDACTED] Could you now describe your course of travel as best you can, and what subsequently took ...

I know when we left there in the convoy, we started going kind of slow because we wanted to make sure everybody could get out on the highway and get behind us and we remained in a convoy and we went up, I guess, a mile or two and I heard somebody say [REDACTED] just passed us."

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[redacted] Now this was over, was this comments made in your car or over the CB radio?

It was comments made on my car, but I believe one of the occupants of my car heard it on the radio. I'm not familiar with CB, and there's a lot of conversation on CB, I just don't understand and I can't make out what they're saying.

[redacted] was driving?

Yes. But anyway, I heard somebody say, [redacted] people just went past us.

Refers to?

[redacted] who is a Klansman. And, so, somebody said "Well, pull off the road and we'll send somebody back and see if they can find him."

This was before he got to the immediate site of the demonstration?

Oh, yes. Probably several miles and a car pulled up alongside our car and he said "Hey, you want us to go get [redacted] Somebody in our car said "Yeah".

Who pulled up alongside of you and in what kind of a car?

That was [redacted]

By himself?

Yes. He was in a little white car. I guess it was MILANO's car and I think it was MILANO said "Yeah, go get them" and then he got on the radio and told the guy in the truck up ahead to pull over and let's wait for [redacted] people. We wanted more people you know, in case. I heard somebody state there would be 500 Communists there, and that's about what I would expect.

[redacted] Had you seen any police at all during this period of time?

I don't recall seeing any police.



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[REDACTED] Then, you...

So, we waited there. If you want me to just go and continue. You haven't asked a question.

Just go ahead.

So we pulled off the road. I believe it was right after we pulled on I-85. We pulled off the road in a convoy and we sat there maybe five to ten minutes, and then I think it was MILANO said "Well, they couldn't catch them. They couldn't find them. We don't know what happened but we are going to go ahead without them." So, that's when the truck up ahead of us pulled out and the convoy moved on towards the Communist rally site.

[REDACTED] Consisting of maybe eight to ten cars. The same eight to ten you assumed ...

I assumed they were back there. I didn't turn around at that time to look how many was behind.

And you still have your original four in the car?

[REDACTED] Yes. The same people. The same four people. And we continued on to about, I would say three-quarters or a quarter of a black away from where the Communists were. I, well, what it was was we pulled up to where the Communists were on our left on the street. We came to a T in the road and you take a left and right down on the left was where the Communists were.

[REDACTED] You knew because you could see them?

No, I knew because the Klansmen in front of us explained that up to your left front up there is where the Communists are.

[REDACTED] Did you have a map with you?

No. We were just simply following that pickup truck in front of us. Like I said, I was lost the whole time I was there. But anyway, when we got to this intersection, a T in the road, where you can't go straight and where you've got to take a left and the Communists down on the left, the Klansmen pulled

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[redacted] (cont.): off the side of the road. To the edge of the street, and the convoy pulled off behind. At that time, to the best of my knowledge and remembrance he explained that to your left front up here is the Communists and he said something else, mumbled something else, I couldn't ...

This is [redacted]

Yeah. I assumed it was [redacted]

Sounded like [redacted]

Yes. He said "This is the Communists." He might have said words to the effect "If they attack you we'll have to fight back, but we're just going to run through them. We're just going to ride through them." And the whole time that was my assumption, that we were just going to ride through them. We're going to heckle them and just demonstrate against them. We were going on past them and go down to where their final assembly site was set up, and I don't even know where that was. Then we took a left and pulled down to where the Communists were, and as soon as we got down there I heard MILANO tell one to the right "Oh, I remember you at China Grove." That's the Klan rally they had down at China Grove.

Now who said that?

MILANO.

What, did you have the windows down?

Yeah. MILANO had his arm sticking out. [redacted]

And CAUDLE said "I remember you in China Grove?"

Yeah. He was shaking his finger at him. He didn't have a weapon or nothing. He was shaking his finger "Oh, I remember you down at China Grove", you know.

Can you describe that person he was shaking his finger at?

No.

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Was he a white man?

A black male, white male, or do you know?

I don't know.

You just heard the statement.

And, plus, there was a lot of people on both sides of the street and I don't know exactly which one he was looking at or talking to. But all of a sudden they started shouting "Death to the Klan", and hollering and raising Cain. Nobody attacked our vehicle.

At no time?

No. At no time. Nor the vehicle in front of us. I didn't see anybody attack those two vehicles. Obviously we caught them by surprise and we went right on down the street. I would estimate maybe 200 feet, 300 feet, maybe as much as 300 feet, we pulled down. We were going slow. I couldn't understand why we were going slow but I wanted to get the hell out of there.

How close were you to the pickup in front of you?

Right behind them. How many feet? I would estimate maybe 20 feet, maybe a little closer. And, we got down to maybe 100 or 200, between 150 and 200 feet, somewhere along in there past where the main group of Communists were standing there. Where they had the cameras set up on the left over there. I saw a t.v. camera on the left over there. It got past there and we turned around to look. I turned around to look and I saw.

Had you stopped or were you still moving slow?

Moving slow.

Okay.

Moving slow and I still couldn't figure out why we were going slow because I wanted to get out of there

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[redacted] (cont.): and I turned around and looked through the back window, and I saw one of our vehicles being attacked with pounding on it with sticks and you can see they was just all over, like ...

Was the vehicle immediately behind you?

No, I believe it was the one behind that. I believe it was the one behind that. I'm not sure. I'm not sure.

Before the cars were in single file, is it still possible to see the car two cars behind you if you're in a straight line?

Well, that's a good question. I hadn't thought of that, so, it could have been the car that was right behind, but I don't believe it was. It could have possibly been the car behind us. I'm not sure. Like I said, I was nervous and I wasn't planning on remembering all this stuff. I just wanted to get the hell out of there.

Did any comments come over the CB radio at that point?

During that point? Uh, I don't believe so. I wasn't listening and I wasn't concentrating. I don't believe so. I don't believe I heard anything. Mostly the comments hollering "Death to the Klan" and shouting obscenities and that sort of thing.

Had you seen any guns to that point?

No. I had seen no guns, heard no guns to that point. I was hoping everybody would get through and that would be that. That was my fondest wish at that time. I just wanted to get out of here. We are in a black section of town, eight or ten cars of white people, and anybody with any sense knows that's a dangerous situation, especially when they are expecting the Klan, so I just wanted to get out of there. Like I said, we moved on past to where the Communists were in like a little parking way or something over here on the left. We come up right here on this street, right here, with the T in the road. This is where our

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[ ] (cont.): convoy was originally. He explained this was Communist on our left. We took a left and went down this street, truck up here and us right behind them, I would guess, I would estimate probably 200, 200 feet between where the main group of people was and where we finally stopped. When we turned around and looked at all them Communists attacking the vehicle back there. I'd estimate it must have been about right here where they were attacking the vehicle.

For the record, I think that is Everett Street.

I don't know what street it is. Like I said, I was lost the whole time I was there.

Was there a lot of space between here and right here. How far are you from here?

You mean how far was my car from the one directly behind us?

Yes.

I'm not one hundred percent sure because I'm not sure whether it was the car behind me that was being attacked or the one behind that, and I don't remember looking. It might have been several cars behind me being attacked.

Can you picture a description of the car in your mind, whether it was black or white or blue or brown? It was light.

About the possible description of that car, do you think, you know it was a light color. Do you think it was a light color?

I'm pretty sure it was a light colored car.

An old car?

No, I don't believe so. I don't believe it was a late model car. But, you want me to just continue all the way up to that point?

Please.

At that point in time I wasn't sure whether we were going to go back and help them people or not. Thinking

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[ ] (cont.): back, I didn't have the inclination to go back and help them because, to be perfectly frank about it I was scared. Anyway, I believe it was MILANO who said "We got to go back and help them." I believe he said [ ] back there." He either said that then or later on. I believe he said it at that time, so, at that time we all got out of the car and I ran back, I would estimate about 60 feet. At that point, I saw a Communist, who I assume was a Communist, with a pistol pointed at me or in my direction, standing right here. The television camera was over here, as I recall. It was a Communist standing basically in the vicinity right here, about, beside the road on our left in front of where the main group of demonstrators were, and he had a pistol and I saw shotgun fire, or I saw the smoke and I heard the pop, pop, pop, three or four rounds coming from that pistol in my general direction, and it looked to me like it was pointed right at me.

Could you describe the individual?

I'll attempt to. I don't believe I could identify him in a lineup or anything like that because we were probably, maybe as much as 100 or more than 100 feet away from who was firing at us. I'd say he was about five-nine, or five-ten. It was a white man. I don't think he had a hat on. I believe he had light brown hair or brown hair. He was about five-nine or five-ten. He was in kind of a crouched position, and he was firing at me with a pistol.

How old was he?

I'd say mid-twenties. That would be my off-hand. I don't know. He could be much older than that or much older.

Could you tell what kind of pistol?

No, it was just too far away. I could see the smoke coming from it and I could hear the pop, pop, pop.

Could you hear them hit anything?

No. It caught me all of a sudden. Even after I saw it I probably ran a few more steps before it dawned on me, somebody's shooting

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[REDACTED] ont.): on me that somebody's shooting at me. It was about that time that I heard, I believe it was MILANO, it's okay, they're okay, get back to the car and get the hell out of here. That's when the shots started being fired. There were a lot of shots.

What were these? The shots you just described, the first shots that you heard.

That's the first shots that I heard.

You had not, prior to that, heard one shot.

Not one shot. If I had I damn sure wouldn't have been running back in the direction of where the shots were coming from. And that's when I turned around and we got back in our vehicle. When we got back in the vehicle [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Now, let's go back over that, the order in which you were sitting when you left, please.

Okay, [REDACTED] was driving.

That's [REDACTED] ...

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]

That's RAYFORD CAUDLE.

Yes, and [REDACTED] was in the rear. [REDACTED] was in the back seat.

[REDACTED] I think.

Yes.

And you're hearing a lot of shots.

Yes.

Are you seeing anybody else fire?

No.



Do you see anybody else fire any time?

No, I just wanted to get out. I was up there in the front.

Did you see any other guns in the hands of anybody at the time you see the gentleman pointing at you with what you say was a .45. Do you see any others with guns?

Immediately after that I saw one other, possibly, I saw one person from one of our vehicles get out and shoot up in the air. I believe it was a hand gun. He was shooting up in the air, two or three rounds. Up in the air.

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Which vehicle was that?

I'm not sure. I was running. I was scared and I really don't remember.

Could it have been the pickup truck in front of you?

I do remember when I was running back to help some of our people, I passed two or three cars. I can remember that. I passed two or three cars and I believe I ran about 60 feet.

You were stopped in the center of the road, rather than, I assume there were cars parked on the sides of you.

I don't believe so. I don't believe there were. There could have been. I don't remember. I remember having the feeling that it was a real narrow street and I remember thinking that we can't get around this truck up here and I remember thinking that the people behind us can't get away either as long as we're in front of them. I remember thinking that. And I remember thinking how important it is for us to get the hell out of here and get off the street so the people behind us can get out and it was my assumption that they were stuck back there, as long as that truck was in front of us, and as long as we were where we were, the people behind us were stuck and could not get out.

How far from your car were you when you saw this person shooting at you who you estimated was a possible



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[REDACTED] (ont.): 100 feet away.

Yeah, I'd say about 60 feet back from my car, from where we got out of the car.

Let me clarify one thing. Did you say you thought the gun might be a .45 or you couldn't tell whether it was an automatic?

I don't know what type hand gun it was. It was a hand gun. I don't know what it was.

You want to continue with what...

Well, at that time MILANO was saying "Get the hell out of here, they're shooting", "Get the hell out of here", and he, when they got back in the car he got on the radio and said "They're shooting. Get the hell out of here. Everybody get the hell out of here", and at that ...

CAUDLE did that?

Yeah, now when we run back and got back in our car, if I'm not mistaken, that pickup truck was gone. I believe they were already gone. When we got back into our car, that truck was gone. We got back in and got the hell out of there. We went down to the first street that we could take a right and we took a right, and I remember passing a black man and a black woman who tried to run us off the road. If [REDACTED] hadn't of swerved they'd run us off the road. I don't understand whether he was drunk or doped up on something or whether he intentionally tried to run us off the road. I don't know.

Did you see a car way behind you?

I remember looking back and I really don't know whether there was, I heard MILANO say "I think they all got away" or "I think most of them got away" or words to that effect.

Where did you go from there?

We went, well, I don't know where we was at but we intended to go back and drop MILANO off back at his

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(cont.): house in Winston-Salem and we drove back to his house in Winston-Salem and dropped MILLANO and [redacted] off at what I assumed was his house. I'd never been to his house before.

Meaning CAUDLE's house.

Yes. We dropped them off and left, and we come back to Raleigh.

Are there people on this side of the street, too.

Yeah, yeah.

You're getting them on both sides?

Yeah, there was quite a few and they were hollering at us, but ...

The one you see shooting is here and you're running from up here.

Yes, and I got the impression that most of the people or most of the Communists were on this side in this general little parking lot.

Little parking area?

Yeah, a little parking area about maybe, 50 feet by 100 feet, something like that, maybe smaller or larger.

With an entrance right here?

Yeah, kind of an indentation with maybe a building here and a building here, I don't know. But I remember seeing a t.v. camera and maybe, unless I got disoriented, the guy that was firing maybe 30 or 40 feet adjacent and on the same side of the street as that t.v. camera. He was standing about right here.

Enroute to the place where this, where the Communists, as you refer to them, were gathering, did you stop and make any purchases?

No, definitely not.

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Nobody in the car got out and went in and bought any gum, cigarettes, eggs, or otherwise?

Now, wait a minute. Thinking back, MILANO got something to eat. The people that had left to go get him something to eat, I don't believe had gotten back to the original assembly site before we left and I believe, wait a minute. MILANO, yeah, MILANO did get out of the car and he went back to, I believe, a car that was behind us and got that something to eat, whatever it was.

When was that?

That was before we got down to I-85 to pull off and wait for [redacted] people. Prior to that. And, let me say it again. I was nervous the whole time we was there and I didn't make it a point of remembering every little detail or what transpired during the whole trip.

Well, did he come back and get in the car with a sandwich or ...

Yeah, I didn't [redacted] look at him eating. I didn't [redacted] look at him eating, but I remember seeing him come back to the car and I'm pretty sure he had something in his hand, like a hamburger or something like that.

Would you, could you figure anything else if we were to, just give you time to think, I wonder?

I don't think so, I could think of something. I think that's all. That's...

While you're here, at the scene, the only shooting you witness is the shooting being done by a member of the group that's demonstrating.

Plus I vaguely remember seeing someone from one of our vehicles standing to the right side of his vehicle with the door open. He was standing in between the door and inside of his car and he shot a couple of shots up in the air, as I remember.

Hand gun?

I'm not sure. I believe it was a hand gun. I believe it was a hand gun.

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[REDACTED]  
You don't see anybody fall or get hit or anything like that?

I never saw that. I never saw that. I didn't know anybody was wounded, hurt, or anything until we were probably at least a mile or two down the road and I came, I can't remember whether we heard it on the radio or the CB. I believe it was the radio. The radio news. Said the first report we got was one injured, I believe.

Now when you came back, you later had some contact with [REDACTED]

When we come back to Raleigh?

Right. You've already related that you went to Winston-Salem and you dropped off CAUDLE?

Yeah.

And you dropped off...

[REDACTED] at their house, CAUDLE's house.

At what you think is CAUDLE's house.

Yeah, and we come back to Raleigh. We went over to [REDACTED] house. He lives this side of Garner.

And who is that?

[REDACTED] And [REDACTED]

Could you relate your conversation with him as a reaction as to where this conversation took place.

The conversation I had with [REDACTED] when we got back?

Yes.

I just basically told him what happened.

And was that in the [REDACTED] house?

Yes. Well, he and I went outside, went out in the back of [REDACTED] house. I was going to tell him

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cont.): right there, but he said let's go outside. For some reason he wanted me outside.

Was [ ] I mean, was it the three of you?

[ ]  
And [ ] was on the inside.

You mean [ ] had come back with you and was in the house.

Right.

And what was [ ] reaction?

Well, he was upset. He had obviously been listening to the news and he was upset and he was concerned about our people, any of our people being hurt, and he was relieved that none of our people were being hurt and he was kind of upset that the whole thing happened and blew up like it did. But, basically I just told him the truth about what happened.

You indicated, I recall, that at no time were instructions given as to who would sit with whom in the cars which participated in the caravan.

Right.

That the only ones in your car were members of your organization.

Right, and we decided that, like I said before.

[ ]  
WAYNE WOOD?

Yes, yes, and I said [ ]  
[ ]

In this morning's paper, which is Thursday morning's News and Observer, states that a man by the name of [ ] went to the Greensboro Police Department and obtained a map. Who was [ ]

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I don't know. I read that myself this morning. After I called you on the phone this morning at 9:30, I went and got a News and Observer and I read that. I don't have any idea who [redacted] is.

That is not [redacted]

I don't know. It could be. I don't know who [redacted] is.

You don't know...

That's a complete stranger to me. That's a new name.

Do you know most of the Klansmen by name?

No. I don't know that many Klansmen. The ones I know, I've already mentioned their names.

And you state that your party is the National Socialist Party of America?

Right.

Do you hold a position with this party?

No.

But [redacted] is the [redacted]

The [redacted] of the National Socialist Party of America.

Is that the North Carolina Unit?

That's the North Carolina Unit.

That means North Carolina.

Right.

Well, I can't think of anything. I think it's pretty well covered. I think he's been thinking about it.

Yeah, and like I said before, the reason I didn't talk to ya'll last night was because you caught me by

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(cont.): surprise and like I told [redacted] I don't have a high opinion of the FBI, based on highly publicized accounts of how the FBI pulled dirty tricks on the Klan back in the sixties and I was just protecting myself, not that I had anything to hide last night, and I've told everybody that I've known that I intended to come forward and to make our positions known to tell what happened.

Do you have any complaints about our conduct or this interview?

Not so far, no, sir. Not so far. I would say, you've got to admit that all this media, the way the media has described what took place in Greensboro is about the exact opposite of what actually happened, and that's got to cause me and other people that was there to believe that something's going on. I mean, when the Klan and National Socialist Party of America are legal organizations, otherwise, I wouldn't be affiliated with either one of them. But here we are riding down the street to have a counter demonstration against Communists in the streets of Greensboro, North Carolina, and when we get attacked with fists, with sticks, and with guns in our own cars on a public street and it appears to be that people ought to have a right to defend themselves, and when the complete media portrays the whole thing as otherwise. It's just completely different from the truth of what happened, it makes people wonder.

Which leads me to one other question, to re-iterate. With your own eyes, you only saw the "Communists" attacking the car. You saw none of your persons being physically attacked, other than the vehicles.

That's correct. That's correct.

What kind of sticks did they use?

I seen long white sticks.

That seemed to be uniform in length and uniform in size, or were they made of different materials?

I don't recall. I saw on television, it looked to me they were uniform on television, but at that particular instance, I don't recall.

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Would you describe yourself as advocating violence or being a non-violent person?

I don't advocate violence. I think every organization should have the right as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to stage peaceful demonstrations and to counter-demonstrate and that's what we were there for; the Communists staged a counter-demonstration, a heckling up in China Grove. I wasn't at China Grove but some of our people were there and they were just simply there to show a movie, and they were up there hollering "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan" and we were going there to kind of stage a counter-demonstration and heckle them and let them know we didn't want them there, we didn't want them to counter-protest and it was simple as that, and we were attacked.

And your organization doesn't advocate violence?

No. It's my personal belief as long as we have freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to of assembly, as long as we have those I have no ambition to break any laws and I have previously told my wife that and everybody I'm associated with. I will not break any laws, and I have not broke any laws.

You previously indicated to me that you were born in Neuse, North Carolina.

Well, that's where I grew up. I was born in Raleigh.

Born in Raleigh. And did we get the date of birth?

No, I think we could get that now.

My date of birth is the [redacted]  
I was born at [redacted] in Raleigh,  
North Carolina.

And you are, you were recently

(end tape number 2, side B)

I think you indicated on our tape when it ran out that you were a [redacted]

Yes, I was a [redacted] but I



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[REDACTED] nt.): had previously been a [REDACTED] and my [REDACTED]

And, how much education have you had?

12 years.

Graduating from high school in?

Well, I got my high school diploma after I went into the Army. I dropped out of school in the 12th grade, [REDACTED]

And, we, of course, met your wife and you've got [REDACTED] childrens

Right, [REDACTED]

And you're [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and?

[REDACTED] pounds.

[REDACTED]

Good looking.

Well, I can't think of anything else.

I can't think of any more. We appreciate your time.

Yes sir. I appreciate ya'll's attitude, and have you got the warrant now or are you going to wait a while?

We have no warrant.

In addition, [REDACTED] advised he is known as [REDACTED] and that he is now a [REDACTED]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

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TIMOTHY LUKE ROCKETT, Walker Trailer Park, Jenkins Road, Morganton, North Carolina, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the investigation. ROCKETT advised that he did not wish to make any statement to the interviewing Agents. ROCKETT was advised by SA [redacted] that he, ROCKETT, had been identified as a Ku Klux Klan member who had accompanied BOBBY BRADSHAW to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and participated in a caravan of cars which became involved in a conflict and later shooting between the Ku Klux Klan group and a group of communist sympathizers that were having a rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, that date. ROCKETT was advised that, if he did not make a statement at this time, he could be subpoenaed before a Grand Jury to tell of the above-described incident. ROCKETT advised that he would not make a statement and did not wish to further talk to the interviewing Agents.

The following description of ROCKETT was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	TIMOTHY LUKE ROCKETT
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Nationality:	American
Date of Birth:	January 22, 1960
Place of Birth:	Burke County, North Carolina
Height:	6 feet 2½ inches
Weight:	180 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Hazel
Facial Characteristics:	A beard extending from sideburns across the chin
Occupation:	Wansetta Mills, Morganton, North Carolina
Previous Arrests:	No previous arrests claimed.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Morganton, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] JCH/rep. Date dictated 11/8/79

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] was interviewed in the presence of and at the office of [redacted] in [redacted] North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

She advised that she had attended a meeting on a Sunday in Lincolnton, North Carolina, two or three weeks ago which was a Ku Klux Klan (KKK) rally. She said at this meeting it was determined and discussed that the Klan had been invited by Communists to come to Greensboro to observe a march. [redacted] Sunday, October 28, 1979, she attended another meeting of her Klavern at a trailer in Icard, North Carolina. At this meeting, the persons present were [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] and an individual known to her as Chief [redacted] CARL NAPPIER, from [redacted]

She said that this meeting was held in the Trailer [redacted] near [redacted] North Carolina. There were no guns in the cafe.

On November 3, 1979, she accompanied [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] to Greensboro in [redacted] car. She noted that DAVID was [redacted] and that she had met him at his house to go to Greensboro. They drove to Greensboro Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, and met at a house which was marked by a flag, she believes to be an American flag. At the house were a "bunch" of people, numbering 20 to 30. She did not know but about half of them. They were there waiting for about 10 to 20 minutes and she and [redacted] went into the house and looked at some books which had items about the KKK in them. She did not see any guns. There might have been guns around the fireplace in the living room but there were a "bunch of people" and she was unable to see. The meeting was more or less being run by [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). He was issuing instructions. She remembers that he had been at a meeting at Lincolnton, North Carolina, and had told them that

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Hickory, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

SAs [redacted]  
by and [redacted] RET:1ct Date dictated 11/9/79

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they were invited by the Communists. VIRGIL GRIFFIN was there. She got into VIRGIL GRIFFIN's car along with [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [REDACTED] CARL NAPPIER, and [REDACTED]. On the way to Greensboro they stopped and waited for a blue car that had come up to join in the group. She did not know who was in this car. This car had passed them, turned around, come up and joined the group. She recalled that VIRGIL GRIFFIN was in a car behind her, and an unknown number of cars were in the procession. The car she was riding in was third or fourth from the front and there were several cars behind her. GRIFFIN was in the car directly behind her. She recalls that a very small 50-ish looking white man was at the house but she did not recall his name and stated only that he was about five feet tall, being shorter than she was. Another individual who was at that house was a white male about 40 years of age. She said that neither of these individuals was HORACE PRESNELL or RICKY PRESNELL. She knew both of these individuals. She also advised that BOB, whose last name might be BRADSHAW, from Morganton, North Carolina, was at the house. She described him as tall, heavy-set, between 50 and 60 years of age. She saw him with a tall, skinny guy, whose name she did not know. BOB BRADSHAW was in a car behind VIRGIL's car or it could have, she said, been in front of VIRGIL's car. The lead vehicle was the one of [REDACTED]. The blue car, which they had met, had gotten into the back somewhere. They drove to a project area in Greensboro. No robes or other identifying items were worn by the participants in the vehicles and the plan was to shout at them. Back at the house, she recalled that VIRGIL GRIFFIN had said after the confrontation and melee had taken place, "what happened?" and [REDACTED] said "I told them", meaning that he had told them who they were. She recalled that when they got to the project area, the Communists came up to the car and hit the back of the car. The Communists hit the car with sticks and placards. CARL, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] either got out of the car or tried to get out. She saw no guns in the possession of any of these individuals. [REDACTED] was somewhere, but she was not sure where, at that time. She heard shots coming from the crowd on the curb, but did not see anyone doing any shooting. She saw no guns on the sidewalk. She did state that she saw some of the Communists in possession of long-barreled guns. She stated that one black guy had one and she believed he was shooting up over the cars. There was beating on the cars and she was scared. [REDACTED] got back into the car and she heard VIRGIL say to get in the car and leave. They drove off and went to the meeting house where they had first assembled. They were there only a short time and while they were there, she went

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across the road to a store and got a Pepsi. They then left the area and went to [redacted] home. Those that left the area together were [redacted] VIRGIL, [redacted] another girl whose identity she did not know, and herself. At [redacted] house, they listened to the t.v. for a short while but left there and went to a motel somewhere in Greensboro. She did not know the name of the motel or its location. [redacted] registered and they went into a room and watched t.v. They stayed there for about a half an hour when [redacted] and the fellow that was with him previously in his pickup truck got to drinking badly. This fellow that was with [redacted] got louder. She did not know his identity but stated he was from Greensboro. VIRGIL GRIFFIN then said "We should leave" and we decided to go. Leaving then in VIRGIL's car were VIRGIL GRIFFIN, [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) from [redacted] and herself. She remarked that [redacted] is from [redacted] North Carolina, where she is in the Klan. She described him as a white male, about 18 years of age, less than six feet tall, and stated that she had seen him in Lincolnton at a number of meetings and rallies.

She stated as far as she knew, BOBBY BRADSHAW had left and gone back to Morganton, North Carolina. She had seen BRADSHAW lots of times at meetings and knew he was from Morganton. She also remarked that BRADSHAW had been to meetings in [redacted]. She described him as a white male, tall, heavy set, about 50 years of age, with a large stomach, weighing about 200 pounds. He sometimes came to the meetings in a station wagon, sometimes in a car. After the group, including herself and VIRGIL GRIFFIN and those set out above, left the motel in Greensboro, they drove to Lincolnton, North Carolina, where they went to the home of [redacted] was still with them. They then drove up towards Boone, North Carolina, to a cabin that was owned by [redacted] people. This cabin was on the other side of Boone and was a nice cabin containing one bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. They stayed overnight in this cabin and stayed there until about 10 a.m. on Sunday morning. Then, [redacted] and [redacted] wanted to go home and so they let them out of the car near Boone and they hitchhiked back to the Hickory area. They then drove towards Morganton, North Carolina, and from there towards Asheville, North Carolina. She went to sleep in the car. They continued to drive and she remembers waking up and seeing that they were in South Carolina somewhere. She recalls that VIRGIL GRIFFIN telephoned someone but she did not know who. She knew they were in South Carolina, because she saw a road sign identifying where they were as being in South Carolina, but not as to the exact location. They drove a long time and arrived in Whiteville, North Carolina. It was fairly late when they arrived there, perhaps 10 or 11 at night. At

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this point [redacted] VIRGIL GRIFFIN, and [redacted] got out of the car in Whiteville and told her and [redacted] to go to Charlotte and ditch the car and go home. They then gave her and [redacted] some money and they proceeded to leave and go to Charlotte. They went in behind the bus station in Charlotte, North Carolina, and left the car there. They checked on the bus schedule to Hickory, North Carolina, but found that they would have to wait too long to get to Hickory on the bus. They then called [redacted] and she told them to call [redacted] but they could not get ahold of her and they did not know how to get to the house. They then called [redacted] back again. Not too long after that, the Charlotte police arrived and picked them up at the bus station. They stayed at the Charlotte Police Department for a while and then an officer from the Sheriff's Office in Catawba County at Newton, North Carolina, and an SBI agent arrived and picked them up and took them back to Newton, North Carolina, where they stayed at the Sheriff's Office there until the next morning.

[redacted] advised that she joined the KKK about three months ago in [redacted] North Carolina, at the trailer meeting place and that [redacted] is the [redacted] in [redacted] North Carolina.

The following is a description of [redacted]  
obtained through observation and questioning:

Race:  
Sex:  
Born:  
Home address:

Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Marital status:

--

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] was interviewed at the residence of HORACE GREELY MATTHEWS, after having been advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents by oral greeting and display of credentials.

[redacted] advised that she lives on [redacted] North Carolina, and that there is no telephone at her residence. [redacted] also said she was employed at the [redacted] North Carolina.

[redacted] said she went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, with MATTHEWS, in MATTHEWS' 1974 black Ford pickup truck. [redacted] said she went to Greensboro, North Carolina, with MATTHEWS because MATTHEWS had asked her to accompany him. [redacted] stated that she was aware that there was going to be a Communist march or a parade in Greensboro, North Carolina, and that she and MATTHEWS were going to watch the parade. [redacted] did not recall how she first heard of the Communist parade or march.

[redacted] said that she and MATTHEWS drove to a house outside of Greensboro, North Carolina, but that she could not recall anything distinctive about the house. [redacted] said she did not know where the house was and that MATTHEWS must have known since she, herself, did not know. [redacted] did not recall referring to a map or other directions in order to get to this house. [redacted] said that while she was at the house she noticed that a "few" other people were also there. [redacted] declined to estimate the number of people other than "few". [redacted] said that aside from MATTHEWS she did not know the names of any other people present at this house. [redacted] did state that she had seen some of the people at the house previously, probably in Rocky Mount or Lincolnton, North Carolina. [redacted] said that a couple of weeks previously she had been in Lincolnton, North Carolina, for a march and rally with MATTHEWS.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at [redacted] N.C. File # GE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and [redacted]  
SA [redacted] MM:let Date dictated 11/9/79



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[ ] said that she was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) but that MATTHEWS has stated that he used to be a member of the KKK but is not currently.

[ ] said that from the house outside of Greensboro, North Carolina, the people assembled there, got into their automobiles, and "just left". [ ] said she had no idea where they were going but that they were to go to a parking area to observe the Communists march. [ ] said that she and MATTHEWS were the only ones in MATTHEWS' pickup truck, and that MATTHEWS was driving and followed other cars from the house.

[ ] recalled that the line of cars drove into a housing area where some people were standing to her right shouting "Death to the Klan". [ ] stated that she saw cars ahead of her being hit with axe handles or sticks but that MATTHEWS' pickup truck was not hit. [ ] stated that because of the dog cage in the back of MATTHEWS' pickup truck, she could not see behind the pickup truck.

[ ] said that after seeing the car being hit, she heard firecrackers going off. [ ] said she could not identify the firecracker noises she heard as gunshot noises. [ ] stated that she did not observe any guns while she was in the procession of cars. [ ] said she always carries a .22 caliber revolver in her purse but that she did not take this weapon out of her purse while she was in the line of vehicles.

[ ] said that after observing the car being hit with the sticks and hearing the firecrackers, MATTHEWS drove away from the area. [ ] said that she and MATTHEWS drove back to [ ] North Carolina, stopping only to eat some food that they had brought along with them.

[ ] stated that she is a member of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens. [ ] stated that she goes to meetings of this Brotherhood of Free Citizens on Tuesday evenings for the purpose of meeting, talking, and having a good time with some friends. [ ] admitted that she had been to meetings of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens with MATTHEWS, but declined to identify any other members of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens. [ ] also declined to state where the meetings of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens took place.

[ ] stated that [ ] at [ ] but declined to furnish any additional identifying information, including the

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exact location of her residence. [redacted] stated she was divorced approximately 15 years ago and that she has children, but declined any further information. [redacted] was observed to be a [redacted]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 12, 1979

Date of transcription

GUY FRANKLIN STILLEY, 3306 Burns Road, Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number 274-4187, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and thereafter provided the following information:

STILLEY stated that one of his neighbors, a black woman, whom he did not want to identify for fear she would be angry with him, overheard two white women talking about the march on Saturday. STILLEY said that this black woman overheard the two white women at a store or laundromat, and they were talking about the men down at the house on 220 where BRENT FLETCHER lives. STILLEY stated that he knows about FLETCHER because another friend of his knows him from the gas station. He continued by saying that the black woman did not know anything specific and merely overheard the two white women talking about loading the cars with robes and white shrouds.

STILLEY could provide no other information that his neighbor overheard, and he is sure that she could not and would not have any more information for the FBI. He said that he has heard from other sources that FLETCHER is scared to death and is afraid they are going to get him involved in some way.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	August 11, 1910
Place of Birth:	High Point, North Carolina
Height:	6 feet 1 inch
Weight:	143 pounds
Occupation:	Retired toolmaker

Vehicle: 1974 Dodge Dart,  
green in color

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by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/9/79

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E.. MEDIA WITNESSES TO THE INCIDENT

In view of the advanced publicity provided by the Workers Viewpoint Organization such as "Death to the Klan" posters, various media representatives were present at the scene. The following represents the results of media interviews conducted by the FBI.

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Date of transcription

[redacted]

[redacted] indicated he was covering the demonstration which occurred on Everitt Street in Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979. [redacted]

[redacted] when shooting broke out amongst the demonstrators and individuals who had arrived in a car-type caravan. [redacted] indicated that, while he was standing in the area, cars began to drive down Everitt Street, and the demonstrators began attacking these vehicles with their fists and clubs and yelling, "Death to the Klan," and other "white obscenities." [redacted] also stated that people from the car caravan exited their vehicles and began to fist-fight with the demonstrators. [redacted] stated he heard two shots which came from the direction of the demonstrators which were gathered on Everitt Street, at which time several of the vehicles in the caravan accelerated quickly and left the area. [redacted] indicated that two vehicles, one being a light-colored sedan and one being a light-colored van, stayed parked on Everitt Street, and several of the people belonging to the car caravan ran back to these vehicles and obtained weapons, specifically, handguns, shotguns, and rifles, from the trunk of the sedan and from inside the van. Seconds later, several shots were fired by both demonstrators and the people who had arrived in the car caravan; and he observed several individuals being shot and falling to the ground.

[redacted] indicated that the light-colored sedan was occupied by two white males whose description he was not completely sure of. [redacted] did state, however, the driver of the light-colored van obtained some type of rifle from the trunk of his vehicle and began to shoot it at the crowd. He described this man as being [redacted]

[redacted]

He stated there was another individual who was riding on the

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by SA [redacted] d WTS/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

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passenger side of the vehicle, and he obtained a long-barreled shotgun, pump type, from the trunk of the vehicle and fired it at least four times into the crowd. He described this individual as approximately the same height and weight as the driver; however, no further description could be provided. [ ] did add that the passenger had [ ] and perhaps was larger in build than the driver.

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[ ] described the small, light-colored sedan as being a Ford two-door product, small, having a Rebel flag on the front bumper. [ ] also indicated that the shooting occurred at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979, but could provide no other information.

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November 6, 1979

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature of the inquiry; and he thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted]  
[redacted] In this regard, on the morning of November 3, 1979, he traveled to Greensboro, North Carolina, to photograph the rally which was to take place there. At approximately 11:00 A. M., he arrived near the intersection of Benbow and Lee Streets to film an interview with [redacted]  
[redacted]

Shortly after this interview was completed, a group of Caucasians and blacks who appeared to be part of the demonstrators began chanting "Death to the Klan" and "Pigs Stay Away." They made other statements and chants which [redacted] could not recall, but he stated that they were anti-Klan and negative toward white people. This group also had pieces of paper wherein these chants appeared to be printed.

There was a black female who had red-brown hair and light skin, approximately 5 feet 8 inches, who was leading this group and attempting to get them "fired up." Although [redacted] did not know what her name was, he stated that [redacted] would be able to provide her name.

The black female then got into a car, and [redacted] and [redacted] were to follow them to the Morningside Homes. They parked in front of a church in that area.

[redacted] next observed a line of cars that were traveling west on Everitt Street, and the chanting was still continuing. [redacted] heard what sounded to be people chanting and beating on cars as they were going by. The preponderant chant which [redacted] heard was "Death to the Klan." As the

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traffic was going by, [ ] hollered to [ ] "Shoot that," meaning to get it on film. [ ] then focused his camera on the occurrences. What he observed was both Caucasian and black people kicking cars and chanting. [ ] observed a white male run up to the window of a car and heard a "pop" sound, which he believes was the driver of that vehicle firing a shot at the individual. He observed the driver of that vehicle to be carrying a long-barreled pistol. The individual who ran up to the car ran away from the car into the woods, and [ ] is of the opinion he was not shot. This was the first shot which [ ] heard.

The driver of this vehicle then exited his car and fired several shots into the air. In the WGHF film, he is the white male holding a gun in mid-air by the pickup truck, wearing a green Army fatigue jacket. Many shots were fired thereafter, and [ ] just stood up "frozen" and filmed what was going on. [ ] heard [ ] yell to him to "get down," and he thereafter ran toward the church and got behind a car at the church. [ ] was also behind that car.

There was another car next to the vehicle behind which [ ] was hiding, and behind that car was a white male carrying and shooting an over-under double-barreled Derringer. Although this individual is on the WGHF film, [ ] does not believe he would recognize him.

[ ] also observed a white male who appeared to be crawling out from underneath another vehicle. As he crawled out from underneath his car, he observed something and then immediately crawled back under the vehicle. A white male whom [ ] believed to be associated with the counter-demonstrators, wearing a blue jean jacket, blue jean pants, cowboy boots, and long brown hair, carrying a revolver, stood point-shoulder and shot down underneath the car. This individual then ran away from the vehicle, and the victim stumbled up from underneath the car and ran to the grassy area where he was hit by someone with a stick. This sequence is also on the WGHF film.



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[ ] also observed an individual who he thought to be a member of the counter-demonstrators carrying a billy club attempting to strike someone and get shot in the elbow. [ ] did not see who shot this individual.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/8/79

I [redacted] was interviewed at his place of employment and furnished the following information:

[redacted] in his capacity as [redacted] for the Greensboro newspapers, received an assignment to obtain photographs at a Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) rally to be held at Windsor Center in Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:30 AM on November 3, 1979. [redacted] arrived at Windsor Center at approximately 11:00 AM and was to meet with reporter [redacted] who would be doing the actual report on the rally. After [redacted] arrival at Windsor Center, he saw a small group of demonstrators, most of whom were children wearing green fatigues with red berets.

[redacted]

[redacted] also learned from the Windsor group that there was an additional gathering of people at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets only a few blocks away.

[redacted] drove to this new location and observed a small crowd of approximately 50 people gathered in the street and on the curb at the Carver and Everitt Streets intersection. He also observed a truck with loud speakers being set up on the south side of Everitt Street across from the community center building. Again [redacted] attracted the crowd's attention as individuals pointed in his direction and shouted, "We see you, we don't need you." [redacted] vehicle had been parked at the same location as the loud speaker

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by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/7/79

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truck, however, in view of the crowd's reaction to him, [ ] moved his vehicle east on Everitt Street to an adjacent parking lot on the south side of Everitt Street, beside a WGHP-TV car.

[ ] estimated the corps group of demonstrators was 25 or so with the rest of the crowd being observers. [ ] recognized [ ] as being in the group but did not know any other individuals.

The crowd began to chant, "Death to the Klan, we'll whip the Klan, Death to the Klan, we'll whip the Klan." [ ] moved toward the intersection of Everitt and Carver and was planning to move into the crowd in front of the community center. Before [ ] could actually get into the street (Everitt Street), he heard what he thought at first was firecrackers popping and believed he heard three pops. He quickly determined that the three pops were, in fact, gun shots.

[ ] looked in the direction of the apartments across Carver Street from the community center which would be the northeast corner of the Carver and Everitt Street intersection and observed a white male whom he later photographed. This white male is depicted in [ ] photograph #2 as carrying a riot gun and known to the interviewing agent as [ ] was carrying the riot gun when he first observed him. [ ] did not observe [ ] firing the riot gun. [ ] observed [ ] thereafter run back in the direction of Everitt Street where [ ] then observed an older model Ford Fairlane, either white or light blue in color, which [ ] also later photographed. [ ] identified this vehicle in [ ] photograph #5 which reflected the vehicle bearing a North Carolina license JKD-494. This vehicle was in the middle of Everitt Street facing west. Directly behind this vehicle was a van which [ ] later photographed and is depicted in [ ] photograph #9 as bearing North Carolina license HX8394.

At the time [ ] moved to the rear of the automobile, [ ] observed several individuals at the rear of this automobile. At some point during the time [ ] first observed [ ] and the time he observed other individuals behind the sedan, he heard somebody say, "You wanted the Klan, here we are." [ ] recognized a violent situation and quickly moved back to his automobile for safety. [ ] found himself directly across the street from

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the sedan and van and made photographs of the individuals he observed in the immediate area.

[ ] photograph #2 depicts [ ] facing other individuals and it is at this time that [ ] heard [ ] say something to the effect of "They've got a gun," or "There's a gun." [ ] eye surveyed the area and immediately detected a flash in the shadows in the area of the northwest corner of Carver Street where a WXII television news car was parked. The flash was what [ ] believed was reflection off of a metallic object and his thought at the time was, There's somebody over there with a gun. [ ] could not further identify the source of the reflection.

[ ] photographs #1, 2 and 3 further identify the individuals at the trunk of the Ford Fairlane, some of whom are carrying sticks. A second white male whom [ ] photographed and identified in photograph #2 (known to the interviewing agent as [ ]) removed an AR15 weapon from the trunk of the car. [ ] thereafter pointed the weapon over the Ford Fairlane in the direction of the WXII TV car parked on Carver Street. [ ] looked in the direction where [ ] was pointing the AR15 and observed several people scrambling for cover. One individual [ ] observed was directly beside the WXII TV news car and was in a crouched position. [ ] did not actually see anyone fall as if they had been shot as he, himself, had to take cover. [ ] did state that in [ ] photograph #13, the individual lying on the street next to the WXII news car and bleeding from a head wound is similar in appearance to the individual he saw running for cover at the time [ ] was pointing his weapon in that direction. The individual laying in the street as depicted in [ ] photograph #13 is known to the interviewing agent as MICHAEL NATHAN, deceased.

[ ] stated he jumped into his automobile and lay down on the floorboard as he began to hear several shots being fired. Just before [ ] ducked for cover, he observed a third white male whom he photographed in [ ] photograph #1 and known to the interviewing agent as [ ] pull a long barreled pistol from a holster he was carrying in his hand and pointed the weapon directly at [ ]

While in the floorboard of his automobile, [ ] radioed his newspaper for help and specifically requested an ambulance as he knew from all of the shots being fired someone would be hurt. After the shooting stopped, [ ] peeked

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over his automobile and observed the Ford Fairlane and the van truck leave the area heading west on Everitt Street. [redacted] photographed the sedan leaving the area as depicted in [redacted] photographs #4 and 6, however, could not state the number of individuals in the automobile nor could he identify any individuals in the automobile he has previously photographed.

[redacted] also photographed the van leaving the scene as depicted in [redacted] photograph #9. [redacted] was able to determine that [redacted] drove the van from the scene as [redacted] photographs #7 and 8 show [redacted] in the driver's seat.

After the two vehicles left the scene, [redacted] moved across Everitt Street to the northeast corner of Carver and Everitt Streets where he photographed a victim as depicted in photographs #10 and 11 (the victim being known to the interviewing agent as CARSER VINSON CAUCE). Beside CAUCE as depicted in the [redacted] photographs #10 and 11, was another white male (known to the writer as [redacted] who [redacted] observed carrying a pistol. [redacted] appeared dazed and was staring in the direction of the van. When [redacted] realized this individual had a pistol, [redacted] quickly moved away from him.

[redacted] then moved toward the WXII TV news car and photographed the victim as depicted in photographs #13 and 14. [redacted] recognized [redacted] coming into view and carrying a stick. [redacted] photographed [redacted] as depicted in [redacted] photograph #13 as he passed victim MICHAEL NATHAN laying on the ground.

[redacted] also photographed a third victim as depicted in [redacted] photograph #12 (known to the interviewing agent as JAMES M. WALLER, deceased). [redacted] also observed two additional victims further up the street on Carver, however, did not go to them as he believed both of them moved and assumed they were still alive. [redacted] observed the van being stopped and ran up to it in order to photograph the arrests.

[redacted] provided a hand drawn map of the area of the shootings and identified the location of [redacted] identified in the sketch as #1 and [redacted] identified in the sketch as #2. DAVIS depicted the victims as (A) NATHAN (B) CAUCE (C) WALLER and (D) and (E) the other two victims he did not

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photograph. The X marks the location of [ ] at the time he first observed [ ]. The directional indications of north-south east and west were entered by the interviewing agent.

[ ] also provided photographs he, himself, made at the scene of the shootings, those photographs being [ ] photographs #1-14. Photographs provided by [ ] numbered 15, 16 and 17 were made by another photographer who was on the scene after the incident had taken place and merely reflect scenes of victims.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted]  
News. [redacted]

The Greensboro Daily

[redacted] was

interviewed at the Greensboro Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised at the outset of the interview of the identity of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that, on November 3, 1979, he was sent by his newspaper, The Greensboro Daily News, to cover a routine rally being held by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) because his newspaper had received a press release from that organization concerning the rally on that date. He stated he went to the Windsor Community Center and drove his own car, arriving there about two or three minutes after eleven. He stated he was fairly certain of the time because he had been listening to a news broadcast on the radio in his car.

He stated that, upon his arrival at the Windsor Community Center, he observed 20-22 people gathered there and noticed a Channel 8 (WGHP), of High Point, North Carolina, car there and [redacted] who was interviewing [redacted]. He stated he got out of his car and walked over at the conclusion of [redacted] interview, and [redacted] got in a car and drove away; and the Channel 8 reporter said, "Can I follow you over," and indicating that they were going to the Morningside Community Center. He stated that he followed a light-colored black female over in her car to the Morningside Community Center. He observed her at the Windsor Community Center, where she had a bullhorn in her hand and she was practicing chants; and he stated he saw one marked Greensboro Police Car at the Windsor Community Center and what he believes was one unmarked police car at the Windsor Community Center and noticed that there were some white people there wearing hard hats. He stated he then got up with [redacted] and they decided to follow [redacted] and the black female over to the Morningside Community Center. He stated eventually he

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by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

learned that this woman whom they followed over to the Morningside Community Center was arrested by the police. He stated that, when they got to the Morningside Community Center, he was surprised at the size of the crowd and had some difficulty parking and eventually wound up parking two blocks down from the Community Center and walking back to the Community Center. As he approached the Morningside Community Center, he stated a couple of black males came up to him "spouting rhetoric," and he observed that one of them had been drinking. He stated that his impression of these males was that they were neighborhood guys.

[ ] stated that he noticed a flatbed truck with loud speakers on it and also noticed that there was a Channel 11 news team there. He stated that approximately half of the crowd gathered at the rally were white people, some of which were wearing hard hats; and some of the hard hats had handwritten on them "CWP." His impression was that this rally was highly organized.

He stated that he at about this time was standing on the edge of the crowd, which was chanting; and he stated that this crowd was located in the vicinity of the mailbox in front of the Community Center. He stated that there was a Klansman hanged in effigy up near an individual who was wearing a hard hat and playing a guitar. [ ] advised he did not see any weapons although he did see placards on big sticks, and his impression was that these sticks were very big just to be carrying signs on them. He noted that the crowd was chanting, "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan."

[ ] advised that he then noticed a car "creeping slowly" and heard the crowd saying, "There they are," "the Klan, the Klan," and observed a Confederate license plate on the front of the car and six "rough-looking men" inside, and both sides were yelling racial epitaphs back and forth. [ ] advised he then observed a second car which he thought was a "Klan car" and then a third car, but he did not believe from looking at the people in the third car that they were part of this "Klan group." He stated he then noticed a fourth carload and heard the sound of metal being hit and noticed that the people were attacking the first car and hitting the car with



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signs and fists and running back from the car. He stated that in the third car he thought he saw pistols on the laps of the individuals inside the car, and at this point he began to be concerned. [ ] advised that then the people from the rally began to attack the second car banging it with sticks, and it was at this point that [ ] stated he decided to go across the street when he heard a sound which he described as a "pop," but he did not think it was gunfire. He stated it sounded as though it came from up Everitt Street. He stated he looked in that direction and observed a white male, about 40, out of the car, 100 to 150 feet away from him, out of the first "Klan car," firing a long-barreled pistol into the air; and this man was standing on the passenger side of the car.

[ ] stated he then looked back at the rally group and observed several "CWP" members pull weapons, small, black weapons, from their person; and these were all white males wearing hard hats, and they, too, fired up in the air. He stated he recalls hearing two "pops." He stated at this point he got in back of a car in the vicinity of the laundromat and observed one CWP guy in the street between the cars; two others were standing on the curb.

[ ] advised he then turned and observed men getting out of the "second Klan car" on the passenger side, and this individual had a rifle or shotgun in his hand. He described him as a [ ]

[ ] However, he did not see this individual fire this weapon. He stated at this point he observed others getting out of the cars, and he looked back toward the crowd and saw people fighting with sticks and scuffling; and most of these were white people. He stated then further to his right, 20 to 25 feet down Everitt Street, he observed a car that he described as a mid-1960's Comet, and guys were pouring out of this car armed with pistols and long guns, and they began to open fire; and others immediately went to the trunk of this car.

[ ] advised that he observed white men began to "pour out" of a van, all of which were armed; and the guys at the trunk of the Comet were handing out guns and some were shooting. He stated that the people who came out of the van

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seemed to fire into the middle of the crowd and the crowd was dispersing rapidly. He stated he then began to observe people falling in the street from the shots, and he was looking back and forth from the crowd to the van and back and observed what he stated was one assailant who seemed to chase after anyone. He stated one of the rally group tried to run but jerked as though he had been shot and fell, and the guy from the Ford ran up to within ten feet of him with a pistol in each hand and shot him and ran back in the direction of his friends. He described the shooter as a

[redacted]  
[redacted] but he stated he did not see this individual's face but did observe that he was [redacted]

[redacted] He stated the fire from the individuals with the guns was in a steady barrage.

[redacted] stated that then the "Klansmen" got back into the Ford and took off suddenly, and a few seconds later the van also took off after firing a few more shots.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] ended up behind the same car as he was crouched behind, and he recalls seeing [redacted] cut across the street and get behind the car. [redacted] stated he observed that [redacted] did not appear to be hurt in any manner at that time. He stated that he then realized after the vehicles left that it was over and rushed to aid the victims.

[redacted] advised that he did not recall seeing any return fire by the CWP people, and it appeared to him as though everyone was fleeing for their lives on that side. He stated he went over and observed those that were dead and more bodies up in the courtyard, and in about thirty seconds he heard sirens.

He stated he then returned to the street and looked and observed that the van had been stopped, and he walked up there and observed the weapons in the van and the weapons being taken off the persons of those being arrested. He stated that, from his viewpoint of the action, he was unable to figure out who shot whom. [redacted] further advised that he believed that the "Klan" caravan actually consisted of five cars. He stated that later that same afternoon [redacted] the Greensboro Daily News. [redacted] stated that his opinion was

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that the targets, those killed, were random shots. He stated he had not covered either the CWP or the Klan previously with the paper, but he was aware of [redacted] [redacted] and his background, that is, his attempts at unionization in the cotton mills. He stated that, from previously covering the Ku Klux Klan in the Winston-Salem area, he always considered them to be talkers rather than action-oriented people.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
[redacted] was  
advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the  
nature of the investigation. She furnished the following  
information:

[redacted]  
[redacted] and has been for three weeks.  
She desired that the interviewing agents know some of the  
background for her appearance at the incident which occurred  
November 3, 1979.

On Thursday, November 1, 1979, in her capacity  
as [redacted] she attended a gathering  
at the Government Plaza, Greensboro, North Carolina, which  
was in fact a news conference. The leaders of this news  
conference were [redacted] and [redacted]  
read a typed statement which generally promoted the march  
Saturday, November 3, 1979, against the Klan, accused Greensboro  
Mayor JIM MELVIN and the Greensboro Police Department of being  
secret supporters of the Klan. [redacted] stated he wanted the  
police "to stay out of our way" and further stated that the  
police had given them the runaround when they had applied  
for the parade permit which they had "just picked up."

[redacted] stated that the Klan consisted of  
cowards and challenged the Klan to come to the rally Saturday,  
November 3, 1979.

On November 3, 1979, inasmuch as she had received  
a news release which was purported to have been made by the  
Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) which stated that the  
march on November 3, 1979, was to start at the Windsor Community  
Center, Lee and Benbow Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina,  
she and [redacted] in their capacity  
[redacted] went to the Windsor Community Center,  
arriving at about 10:55 A.M. When they arrived, there were  
about five to seven adults and a small group of what appeared  
to be eight grade-school children dressed in khaki shirts  
and red berets. One of the adults, noted above, was a black  
female who had been observed at the news conference, Thursday,

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Winston-Salem, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and RRG:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

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November 1, 1979, and who told [ ] and [ ] that they were not gathering for the march at that location, but were gathering on Everitt Street. She asked this unknown black female why and was told that they do not want the police to know. Several police cars arrived at the scene. She and [ ] were told the directions for the gathering site which they went to several blocks away, parking on the wrong side of the street on Carver Street facing away from Everitt Street. As they arrived near the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets, persons were gathering. She observed persons unknown setting up a public address system on the back of a flatbed truck. There were approximately 15 adults present plus possibly 7 or 8 small children. The black female was observed wearing a khaki shirt, red beret and holding a metal megaphone. There was also a small pickup truck (like a Toyota in size) butterscotch color, with a camper on the back in the immediate area, but she does not know who or how many came in or got out of that vehicle.

Immediately after getting to that site, she and [ ] exited their WXII vehicle. [ ] was present and she talked with him. [ ] stated that they were just going to march through the neighborhood. She asked [ ] if violence was going to occur and [ ] stated that violence would occur if the cowards showed up. [ ] stated "We want to physically exterminate the Klan," further stating that he understood there is a coalition between the Klan and the Nazis. [ ] stated that the WVO advocate armed self-defense. She did not see any weapons at that time.

About five minutes later, [ ] arrived. [ ] and [ ] were talking behind a blue truck while others were passing out literature entitled "DEATH TO THE KLAN" and contained an open letter to the Klan.

She asked [ ] if he - the group were Communist. [ ] replied "Yes, that is the affiliation." [ ] stated he had no time for an interview at that point but would return in five or ten minutes after which [ ] walked to where the group was singing protest songs, such as "We Will Not Be Moved." [ ] and [ ] were in the group taking pictures. Other newsmen were there and included representatives of Channel 2 and Channel 11. There

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were others present. identities not recalled. She recalled as they arrived and exited their vehicle, she observed a

[redacted] holding a dummy which represented a Klansman. This individual held a can of charcoal fluid in his hand and said he was going to light it during the march. She had not seen this individual's photograph in any newspapers depicting the events of November 3, 1979, but stated it was her understanding that this individual was later arrested by the Police Department.

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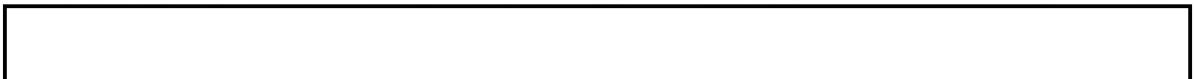
It was approximately 11:15 A.M. when [redacted] stated he would be back in five to ten minutes.

[redacted] deceased JAMES M. WALLER, was distributing or selling newspapers for 25 cents each. She told [redacted] that they gave them to the workers, but it would cost [redacted] 25 cents. [redacted] asked for and received a copy of a letter which was addressed to [redacted] (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted] and others and which contained a picture taken at the China Grove incident in August, 1979. It was approximately 11 inches by 14 inches in size. She and [redacted] returned to the vehicle which they came in, going to the front of that vehicle (a station wagon) which was faced away from Everitt Street and parked on the wrong side of Carver Street. [redacted] sat up the tripod and she was on her knees holding the letter near the bumper area of their vehicle in order for [redacted] to take pictures of it. She heard what appeared to be a gunshot which she thought came from the right hand side of the Carver and Everitt Streets intersection or from the general area nearest the community center. She recalls seeing in the general area of that intersection a light beige recent model, possibly a 77 Oldsmobile. She started around the passenger side of the vehicle when several seconds later, she heard two or three shots which appeared to come from the left hand side of the Carver and Everitt Streets intersection. By then persons were scattering. She recalls then seeing three cars behind the beige car, previously described. Shots were heard coming from behind her. She ran back around the front of their station wagon and went underneath the vehicle. She could see many legs, but no faces. Glass was flying and she cut her finger on a piece of glass. It was mass confusion. Sounds of cars leaving were heard. Individual shots were heard as well as what sounded like repeating rapid firing shots. People were screaming

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they needed doctors and ambulances. She saw one white male fall against the adjacent building. This person was hurt before he was heard to ask for a gun. It was determined that this individual was one of the four who had been killed during this incident. He was a white male, tall, blue eyes, blond hair, with a mustache, wearing a plaid CPO jacket with a blue hard hat. The first shot which she heard and which she believes came from the area of the beige car was just a single "crack" noise. All hell broke out shortly thereafter. After it appeared that the gunshots had ceased, she got up from under the Channel WXII station wagon and viewed the scene, believing that she saw five dead. She counted eight casualties when she stopped counting. It was at least two minutes before the police arrived. She recalled seeing a black male WVO member with a rifle and a white male WVO member, whose picture was in the newspaper, with a pistol. The identities of these persons are not known.

She concluded from talk after the incident was over that the black neighborhood did not offer support to the marchers and that all those involved on both sides were outsiders and not from that immediate area.



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She furnished no additional, pertinent information.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
interviewed at his place of employment, [redacted]  
and advised at the outset of the interview of the  
identities of the interviewing Agents through a display  
of credentials. He was also advised of the nature of this  
investigation.

He advised that he resides at [redacted]  
[redacted]  
and he advised that he has been employed as a [redacted]  
[redacted] for the past two weeks.

[redacted] advised that on Saturday, November 3, 1979,  
he and [redacted] left the Greensboro  
Office [redacted] at about 10:40 A. M. and went to the Recreation  
Center located on Benbow Street in Greensboro, where the  
Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), a communist-affiliated  
group, were having a rally. Upon arrival at that site, he  
observed about a half-dozen people there; and they were told  
that the rally had been moved to the Community Center on  
Everitt Street, and they received directions to get to that  
location. Prior to leaving the Recreation Center at Benbow  
Street, they were stopped by a black female, age in her thirties,  
who told them that, if they were stopped by the Police Department,  
they were not to tell the Police Department that the rally site  
had been moved.

[redacted] stated that they went to Everitt Street,  
arriving there at about 11:00 A. M., and parked their news car  
on Carver Street by the Community Center, and he began filming  
the activities. He observed that the people participating in  
the rally, black and white, had set up a flatbed truck and  
were rigging it with microphones and loud speakers. He further  
observed that another group of individuals were standing and  
singing and that they had made an effigy of a Klansman, so he  
continued to walk around that area shooting footage all of the  
time for the next ten to fifteen minutes.

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by SA [redacted] and JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79



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He advised that, at about 11:15 A. M., the [redacted] had obtained a leaflet which contained on one side an open letter to JOE GRADY, the alleged leader of the Ku Klux Klan organization; and she wanted him to photograph the letter, so they walked back to the news car where he got his tripod out and set up the camera on it. She, [redacted] was going to hold up the letter by the curb in the front of their news car; and, just as he was beginning to shoot footage of the letter, he was kneeling down, [redacted] said to him, "I think someone is shooting," at which time he heard sounds like guns firing from the vicinity behind the news car.

[redacted] stated that he stood up [redacted] [redacted] heard more shots, and got down on the ground and began to get under the front of the Channel 12 staff car. From that position he advised he saw people running in all directions and heard more shots, which he characterized as coming from the direction of behind the Channel 12 news car and which sounded like shotguns. He stated he went down to the ground and underneath the front of the car, and his camera was still running. He covered up his head with his arm from time to time although on other occasions he did look out from under the vehicle.

[redacted] advised that he could not recall hearing any return fire and, to the best of his recollection, there were one or two lulls during the shooting. He stated that, after the lulls, the firing would restart and then suddenly the gunshots stopped and he could observe people walking from his place underneath the vehicle. People were screaming and calling for ambulances. He stated he did not hear any cars leave the scene and looked out from underneath his vehicle and observed a still photographer taking a picture, and it was at this time that he got up. When he got to his feet, he did not observe anyone in his immediate vicinity with guns. He stated he looked around quickly and then obtained his camera and tried to get it working and was able to do so and began to take footage.

[redacted] stated that he never saw anyone shoot. He stated he did not hear any of what he would characterize as return fire and that the shots he heard seemed to be coming

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from the same direction. At one time [ ] stated he heard a very loud shot which he thought came from five to ten foot from the end of the news car. [ ] stated that he took pictures for about twenty minutes after the shooting stopped [ ]

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[ ]

[ ]

In conclusion, [ ] stated that he did not know anyone at the scene of the shooting.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] Durham, North Carolina, home address - [redacted] Durham, North Carolina telephone number [redacted] was [redacted] Durham. He advised as follows:

[redacted] with [redacted] was assigned to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, to cover a planned "Death to the Klan" rally sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO). [redacted] and [redacted] went to Greensboro in a company vehicle, a Chevrolet Blazer. They went first to the Windsor Community Center, where the rally was originally scheduled to be, but were directed by persons there, apparently affiliated with the WVO, to the Morningside Community Center. [redacted] and [redacted] arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:50 A. M. The Community Center is located at the intersections of Carver and Everitt Streets. The [redacted] Blazer was parked in a church parking lot diagonally across from the Community Center. [redacted] began photographing placards of the group. These placards were on wooden poles approximately two inches by two inches by four feet long and were anti-Klan in nature. The placards were all in one place. The WVO demonstrators were mostly white males and females, but there were some black males and females apparently with the organization.

While photographing the demonstrators and their placards, [redacted] was on the side of Everitt Street closest to the Community Center. A convoy of approximately ten or twelve vehicles began to come up Everitt Street, which was very narrow and crowded with cars. Of this number, perhaps seven or eight of the vehicles contained white males and females. In the caravan of vehicles was a green Pontiac Bonneville. A white male in this vehicle yelled at the crowd, "You all were looking for the Klan. Well, we're here." The crowd and then the persons in the vehicles began shouting obscenities at each other. Some of the crowd, mostly blacks, began kicking and hitting vehicles in the street with their feet and hands and with placard sticks. Some persons hitting the cars were using what appeared to be chunks of firewood for this purpose.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Durham, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/79

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Near the front of the convoy of cars was a light green pickup with three white males in it. This vehicle stopped after the crowd began assaulting the vehicles and was parked some distance past the Community Center. The man closest to the passenger side of this vehicle got out. He had a long-barreled pistol in his hands. He pointed the weapon up and fired several shots above his head. This man was a white male, approximately 6 feet 1-2 inches tall, dressed in a jean suit. He had long, dark brown hair which came over his collar. The pickup in its drive up the street had been hit by the crowd with sticks. [ ] filmed the firing of the pistol in the air.

Approximately ten to twenty-five seconds after the shots were fired from the pickup, [ ] heard firing from the vicinity of two other vehicles parked on Everitt Street below the Community Center. Approximately eight or nine white males had alighted from a beige van and a small, light-colored car believed to be a Dodge Dart or other similar small vehicle. These men had shotguns, rifles, and long-barreled pistols and began shooting in the direction of the crowd near the Community Center. [ ] was unable to associate any one person firing with shots striking particular individuals near the Community Center.

[ ] had crossed Everitt Street following the shots from the pickup and was filming from a church parking lot across the street from the Community Center. [ ] saw a WVO member, identified to him as CESAR CAUCE (phonetic), fall after apparently being shot. The gunfire from the men at the van and car lasted approximately one minute and was continuous. After the first barrage, four or five of the men went back to the smaller car after having advanced forward towards the Community Center from it and reloaded their weapons. Some of these fired more shots in the direction of the Community Center.

[ ] was filming at this time from beside a vehicle in the church parking lot. He noticed a white male WVO member near him raise a two-barreled Derringer and point it at the man standing by the beige van. [ ] did not know if this individual fired his weapon because at that point in time he dropped the camera and went to the [ ] Blazer and jumped inside. Thereafter, he heard a screech of tires and looked up to see the small blue vehicle driving off down Everitt Street

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rapidly. The van several seconds later also attempted to leave but was stopped by police further down Everitt Street.

[redacted] saw five bodies, all white males except for one black female. In conversation with other news men at the scene, [redacted] learned that [redacted] of WXII, Channel 12, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was injured by gunfire.

[redacted] saw three bodies immediately across Carver Street from the Community Center. One was the body of a white male, thought to be CESAR CAUCE (phonetic), lying closer to Everitt Street than the bodies of two other white males on the same side of the street. The body of another white male was in the street by the WXII company car. The body of a black female was lying near the steps of a building across Carver Street.

The police arrived in riot gear about 45 seconds to a minute and a half after the shooting.

[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

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[redacted] Durham, North  
Carolina, home address - [redacted]  
Durham, North Carolina telephone number [redacted] was  
interviewed at [redacted] He advised as follows:

[redacted] with [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, to cover a planned "Death to the Klan" rally sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO). They went to Greensboro, North Carolina in a company vehicle which was a Chevrolet Blazer. [redacted] was aware that the rally had been planned for at least three weeks. [redacted] went first to the Windsor Community Center where the rally was originally scheduled to be but were directed by persons there apparently affiliated with the WVO to the Morningside Community Center at the corner of Everitt and Carver Streets. They arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:45 A. M., and [redacted] began shooting film. Members of the WVO were at the Community Center chanting and unloading signs which carried anti-Klan slogans and were mounted on long sticks. After being there for about twenty minutes, during which time the demonstrators who were both black and white continued chanting, [redacted] saw a number of cars driving up Everitt Street. This convoy of cars was segmented into approximately four or five cars which came first including an old pickup with three white men in it. In the middle of the convoy was a vehicle with two or three elderly black people in it, not thought to be part of the procession. Then followed several other vehicles. As the pickup passed, the man nearest the passenger side, which side was most visible to [redacted] appeared to be doing something with his hands in his lap. [redacted] thought that he might be going to light firecrackers and throw them out of the pickup. The crowd and the men in the vehicles were shouting obscenities at each other, and the crowd began to beat on the cars with placard sticks and with their hands and feet. The pickup truck stopped slightly past the Community Center, and the white male who had been doing something with his hands in his lap got out and displayed a long-barreled pistol which he fired four or five times in the air. [redacted] crossed

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Durham, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/79

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Everitt Street and was near a gray vehicle in a church parking lot. He noticed an old Ford Fairlane and a light-colored Ford van in the line of cars parked down from the Community Center close to the first telephone pole on the other side of Carver Street from the Community Center. He saw white men getting out of the Ford Fairlane and the Ford van. Some of these men unloaded weapons from the trunk of the Fairlane and began firing in the vicinity of the Community Center. He was unable to connect lines of fire from individual men to those shot. Approximately eight to twelve men took part in the shooting and were armed with pistols, rifles, and shotguns. Some of these men moved from the van and Fairlane towards the WVO demonstrators and were firing. The firing was continuous and possibly included automatic rifle fire. The individuals shooting were aiming as they fired. The first shooting from the van and Ford Fairlane came approximately 30 to 40 seconds after the man in the pickup fired in the air. [redacted] was not certain he would recognize any of these individuals should he see them again.

[redacted] saw one man behind him as he was behind the gray vehicle in the church parking lot with a two-shot Derringer. This man was loading his Derringer and appeared to be one of the individuals from the WVO rally party. [redacted] did not know if this individual shot at men from the van or Ford Fairlane but was pointing his gun in that direction. [redacted] ran to the [redacted] Blazer and jumped inside. He was unsure of subsequent events with the blue Ford Fairlane but did not see it when he looked up. He saw the Ford van stopped by Greensboro Police. Subsequently, he saw the bodies of five individuals on the ground by the Community Center and across Carver Street on the ground.

[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, residence address [redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone  
number [redacted] furnished the following information:

On Thursday, November 1, 1979, members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), Greensboro, North Carolina, announced they would hold an anti-Klan rally on November 3, 1979, at the Windsor Community Center in that city.

At approximately 11 A.M. November 3, 1979, she and [redacted] arrived at the center for the purpose of covering this march.

Upon arrival there, they observed adults and children singing and chanting anti-Klan slogans and after making inquiry as to what time the march would actually get started, she was told by a Negro female that the march location had been changed to the Morningside Housing Project.

This Negro female who informed her of the new location appeared to be in charge of the march and was also the same individual who was later arrested.

She and [redacted] then arrived at the Morningside Housing Project and observed approximately 15 adults surrounded by 15 or 20 children. They were all singing and chanting anti-Klan slogans. The adults, who were apparently WVO members, appeared to be trying to get these children involved and motivated for the march by singing and chanting these anti-Klan slogans.

While this activity was in progress, she then walked over to the recreation center behind the group which was located at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets and made inquiry from the residents of the project where she might find a restroom.

She was initially told by two of the residents, names not recalled, that there were no restroom facilities at the recreation center. She was then asked by these two

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] : LRJ:egp Date dictated 11/6/79



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individuals for her identity and she indicated she was a [redacted] Television.

She indicated these two individuals then indicated to her that as long as she was not with that group, referring to the WVO, she was all right. She was then told where the restroom facility was located. She also stated, however, these two individuals indicated to her that they did not want anything to do with those people, referring to the WVO.

Shortly thereafter, she went back to the vicinity of where the WVO group was located and observed approximately four vehicles containing white individuals drive up to the vicinity of the marchers on Everitt Street.

Apparently the WVO members recognized the people in these vehicles because they immediately started shouting, kicking, rocking the vehicles and one individual jumped onto one of these vehicles.

She then went over to her vehicle to call [redacted] for backup. While en route, she heard sounds similar to that of firecrackers; however, she paid no particular attention to this.

After entering her vehicle to call for backup, another [redacted] jumped into her vehicle, pushed her down on the floor, and told her there was shooting between the WVO marchers and the Klan.

She stated at no time did she actually see any of the exchange of gunfire; however, after the shooting was over, she exited her vehicle and saw four white males lying on the ground in the vicinity of where the marchers were located and one appeared to be dead.

She went over to one white female who was bending over one of the injured individuals. This white female was crying for help and [redacted] offered her assistance by stating she would call for the police department. This white female who was unknown to her, stated she did not want the police there. This white female also stated "See what they have done to us." This individual was apparently referring to the Ku Klux Klan.

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[ ] stated she then milled around the area to survey what had happened.

[ ] concluded by stating that prior to the shooting incident, it was apparent that the police department was not present at the location where the WVO marchers were located. She stated, however, she got the distinct impression had the police department been in the immediate vicinity, there would have been problems and trouble by the marchers. According to [ ] in regard to the police department, there was a "damned if you do - damned if you don't situation."

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She also stated it was apparent to her that upon their arrival at the initial location of the march, Windsor Community Center, that selected reporters and camera crews were told of the relocation site for the marches. She stated other reporters were left behind at the original march location.

She also voiced some concern as to why the marchers were soliciting the use of small children for their march.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home address - [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] advised as follows:

On November 3, 1979, [redacted] arrived at the Windsor Community Center at approximately 10:30 A. M. [redacted] was driving this vehicle. At the Windsor Community Center, they encountered a black female wearing an orange beret who was later arrested by the Greensboro Police following the shootings at the Morningside Community Center. Also present at the Windsor Community Center were several small black children wearing orange berets and khaki shirts and another one or two black females thought to be with the first woman. The woman wearing the orange beret walked over to the [redacted] vehicle and told [redacted] and [redacted] the scheduled "Death to the Klan" rally was to be held at the Morningside Community Center and gave them directions to get there. [redacted] drove down Lee Street towards the Morningside Community Center; driving down either Willow or Dunbar Streets, he saw two Greensboro Police Department vehicles parked about two blocks from the Community Center and uniformed officers were outside the vehicles talking to a black male. [redacted] continued and parked near the edge of a church across Everitt Street from the Morningside Community Center. [redacted] saw Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) demonstrators in front of the Community Center. These were white males and white females with some black individuals. A sound truck was parked near Everitt Street, and WVO participants were setting up amplifiers and placards on long poles. A white male appearing to be with the WVO rally was playing a guitar and leading a small group in singing several songs including "We Shall Overcome." The group was small and included only about 10 to 12 people initially. [redacted] spoke with an individual subsequently identified as [redacted] who subjected him to what he termed a "standard

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/79

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communist rhetoric" including discussions of the evils of capitalism. The WVO participants were mostly white males who had on plastic hardhats. [ ] did not wear such a hat. One of the WVO rally members held up an effigy of a Klansman consisting of a white stuffed sheet and encouraged blacks and children to strike it. This activity appeared to stimulate the group who began chanting, "Death to the Klan." [ ] told [ ] that she had been advised it would be approximately thirty minutes before the demonstration began. [ ] and [ ] had arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:40 A. M.

[ ] eventually saw [ ] with the WVO rally members. He had not initially noted his presence with them.

[ ] went back to the [ ] vehicle, which was parked in a church lot. A black minister with the church had asked [ ] to move the vehicle. Shortly following this request, [ ] told [ ] to "look at the cars being hit." [ ] noticed several vehicles with white men and women on Everitt Street. These vehicles were being assaulted by a crowd of blacks and whites including members of the WVO party. [ ] began filming the assault of the cars but began having trouble with his lenses. He ran down the parking lot towards the Community Center, pausing at the curb of Everitt Street. He saw some members of the WVO, both black and white, hitting a pickup truck in the street with placard posts. At nearly the same time, [ ] heard gunshots both from his right and left. Smaller caliber gunfire appeared to be originating from the area where the WVO people were in front of the Community Center. A much heavier barrage of gunfire came from a group of men near a light-colored van and smaller car down Everitt Street from the Community Center. These individuals had rifles, shotguns, and pistols and were firing towards the WVO participants and the crowd in front of the Community Center. [ ] had lived for a time in Northern Ireland and knows the sound of gunfire. He did not identify any of the gunfire as coming from an automatic weapon.

[ ] was unable to connect individuals firing weapons with particular victims.

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Following the initial gunfire, [ ] returned to the parking lot and crouched beside a brown vehicle and continued filming. The men who were firing were around a smaller car parked in front of the van. During the course of the shooting, a white male WVO demonstrator was standing next to [ ] by the brown vehicle. This man aimed a small Derringer at the man by the van which he attempted to fire twice. The weapon would not discharge, and the man brought it down again apparently to reload it. [ ] pleaded with this man not to fire the weapon, saying, "Please don't do this." He said this twice. This man was [ ]

[ ] felt like he would recognize this individual should he see him again. This man appeared to be "spaced out" as his actions were mechanical and his eyes glazed. He did not speak to [ ]

[ ] identified a victim as depicted in a photograph numbered 14 in a series of photographs provided by [ ] and numbered, as one of the men shot during the firing at Morningside Community Center. This man was shot at the beginning of the barrage and fell. [ ] believed that a black pickup was one of the Klan vehicles which went past while he was filming the caravan. [ ] identified photographs numbered 4, 5, and 6, depicting a Ford Fairlane vehicle, as the vehicle in front of the van at the scene of the shooting. [ ] identified individuals depicted in photograph number 3 as present at the scene and getting guns from the trunk of the Ford Fairlane. He identified an individual with a riot gun in his hands in photograph number 2 as a man firing a shotgun toward the crowd at the Community Center. [ ] believed that the partially bald man partly depicted in photograph number 3 also fired at the crowd with a weapon (unrecalled). He identified a photograph numbered 9 as depicting the van at the scene and photograph numbered 8 as depicting an individual present driving the van at the scene.

Besides the WVO member with the Derringer, [ ] indicated that the man standing in photograph number 10 had been seen with a pistol among WVO rally members.

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[ ] thought that the men by the van and car appeared to be executing a well orchestrated attack on the men and women at the Community Center as they took deliberate aim, fired, and returned for more weapons.

[ ] saw the smaller blue car in front of the van drive off very fast up Everitt Street. The van took off later but slowed by the Community Center and was stopped by Greensboro Police Department cars parked in front of it. [ ] believed he heard gunfire when the first small vehicle was leaving but was not sure of its origin. Afterwards, [ ] photographed the bodies at the scene.

[ ]

For clarification purposes, the individuals identified by [ ] in the [ ] photographs are being set forth by name:

(1) The victim shot at the beginning of the gunfire in photograph number 14 is MICHAEL NATHAN.

(2) The individuals depicted in photograph number 3 as being present at the scene of the shooting and getting guns from the trunk of the Ford Fairlane are [ ]

[ ] ROLAND WAYNE WOOD, and [ ]

(3) The individual depicted in photograph number 2 as firing a shotgun toward the crowd at the Community Center is [ ]

(4) The individual partly depicted in photograph number 3 as also firing at the crowd with a weapon is [ ]

(5) The individual depicted in photograph number 8 as driving the van in photograph number 9 is [ ]  
[ ] The van is registered to [ ]

(6) The individual depicted in photograph number 10 as having been seen with a pistol among WVO rally members is [ ]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

CARL BOSWELL, City Editor, Herald Sun Newspaper, Durham, North Carolina, advised his company had no photographers or reporters on the scene of the demonstration staged by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) at Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA  :egp <sup>b6</sup><sub>b7C</sub> Date dictated 11/7/79

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

1  
[redacted] of Channel 8 News, High Point, North Carolina, located at 400 North Main Street on the third floor of the Sheraton Hotel, provided SAs [redacted] and [redacted] with a copy of a three-quarter inch video tape of the "Greensboro shootout." This tape contains footage taken by Channel 8 [redacted] of the activities which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, involving a shootout between the American Nazi Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the demonstrators which had congregated on Everitt Street in Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] indicated that, should he be needed, he could be contacted at Channel 8 News at either telephone number [redacted]

Investigation on 11/3/79 at High Point, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] d WIS/rep Date dictated 11/6/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 13, 1979  
Date of transcription

1

On November 7, 1979, at 5:35 P. M., [redacted]  
[redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina Police  
Department, made available to SA [redacted] three  
Scotch MBU-15S cassette tapes labeled "Eyewitness News,  
Greensboro Shooting, Tape Number 1, Tape Number 2, and Tape  
Number 3." These cassette tapes were contained in black  
containers labeled "Greensboro Shooting dub, WTVD (Channel 11,  
Durham, North Carolina), Tape Number 1, Tape Number 2, and  
Tape Number 3. These were hand-carried by SA [redacted] to  
[redacted] WFTY-TV (Channel 2, Greensboro), Phillips  
Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina. [redacted] prepared a  
complete dub of the three above-mentioned tapes onto a single  
Sony Videocassette KCA 60 tape four different times. In  
this manner he created four new dubs of the Channel 11  
material. SA [redacted] was present throughout the entire  
dubbing process. SA [redacted] took possession of the three  
Scotch MBU-15S cassettes as well as the four new dubs upon  
completion.

The new dubs of the Channel 11 material marked  
"Dub Number 2," "Dub Number 3," and "Dub Number 4" were  
turned over to Special Clerk [redacted] at 8:30 A. M.  
on November 8, 1979. New Dub Number 1 and the three Scotch  
MBU-15S cassettes were turned over to [redacted], above, at  
11:05 A. M., November 8, 1979.

Investigation on 11/7, 8/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

On November 6, 1979, and November 8, 1979,  
copies of video tapes were submitted to the FBI Laboratory,  
Washington, D. C., with requests for scientific analysis  
and stop-action photographs.

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F. NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS

The following interviews were conducted in the vicinity of Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, where the incident occurred.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 19791

[redacted]  
was interviewed at his residence. He advised as follows:

Sometime after 10:30 A. M. on the morning of November 3, 1979, he saw out his kitchen window, which faces onto [redacted] several carloads of white males driving towards the intersection of Willow and Everitt Street. These vehicles turned to the left going down Everitt Street towards the Morningside Community Center. Several lengths beside the last vehicle in this procession, which was a light-colored van, was a Chevrolet Malibu. Individuals in this vehicle stopped within his vision. They appeared to have walkie-talkie radios and binoculars in the car.

[redacted] stepped out of his house and could see five or six men near a van firing towards a crowd of people near the Morningside Community Center. He was unable to connect anyone firing with any one particular victim. The men jumped in the van after shooting for several minutes and drove up Everitt Street where he believed but did not see, they were stopped by Greensboro Police. [redacted] would not be able to identify individual members of the group of men near the light-colored van.

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information:

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, at approximately 11 A.M. he was at the recreation center located in the Morningside Housing Project. At that time he was actually positioned directly across from [redacted]

Up the street, at the corner of Everitt Street and Carver Drive, he observed a small group of individuals gather. This group consisted of both black and white people.

He walked up in the direction of where this crowd was located and immediately observed a white vehicle pull up in the vicinity of this location. He then observed approximately four white males exit this vehicle after the people congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt began kicking and shouting at the people in this vehicle.

He then heard shots and saw a white male fall to the ground at the corner of Everitt and Carver. [redacted] indicated he could not recall which individuals had guns as he immediately ran away from the area back into the housing project to avoid being hurt. He also stated that the individuals who had initially congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt were strangers to the area and were not tenants of the Morningside Housing Project to the best of his knowledge.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted]  
was interviewed at her residence. She advised as follows:

Sometime after 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979, [redacted] heard what she believed to be shots coming from the direction of the Morningside Community Center. She looked out her front door and could see white men standing by a van and a smaller blue car in front on Everitt Street. These men were armed with shotguns and pistols and were firing towards people in front of the Community Center. She noticed one individual particularly firing a shoulder weapon at the direction of the Community Center. She believes she saw someone fall during the shooting but cannot say certainly that this man who was a white male was the victim of any particular one of the individuals firing at the crowd. She did not think she would be able to identify any of the persons doing the firing.

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina was interviewed in the presence of her [redacted] and advised at the outset of the interview of the identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that, on the afternoon of November 3, 1979, she, her [redacted] and a friend, [redacted]

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, came in their car to visit friends at [redacted] and came on Everitt Street and parked behind that residence [redacted] exited the car to go in through the back door of that residence.

She stated that she and [redacted] remained sitting in the vehicle, and she observed a car which she described as an old blue Ford Fairlane being driven by a white male. The reason she stated she particularly noticed him was because he was talking on what appeared to be a CB radio. She then noticed a van which was near the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets; and there were men coming out of this van, "a lot" of men, estimated 10-12 men, all armed, according to [redacted] with rifles. She stated they opened fire on a crowd which was standing in the vicinity of the Community Center. However, she stated she could not with any degree of accuracy say that she saw one man fall as a result of one man shooting.

She stated at this point she exited her car and ran into the residence to get her husband; and, when they returned to Everitt Street, the shots were still being heard, but she was uncertain as to whether or not she could detect people falling.

[redacted] viewed the Sunday edition of the Greensboro Daily News, and a photograph contained therein; and she advised that the photographs in the paper of a white male with his cigarette in his mouth may be identical to the individual she saw talking on the citizens band (CB) radio in the old blue Ford Fairlane on Everitt Street.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 1979

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised at the outset of the interview of the identities of the interviewing Agents through display of credentials and of the nature of this investigation. He advised that he is presently assigned to [redacted] Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and that, on the afternoon of November 3, 1979, he, his [redacted] and a friend, [redacted] who is also assigned to [redacted] Fort Bragg, North Carolina, came over to see some friends, [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, and her boyfriend, and parked on Everitt Street in the back of [redacted]. He advised that he exited the automobile and went inside the house; and shortly thereafter he heard noise, and his [redacted] came in the house excitedly looking for him. He advised that he went outside the back door onto Everitt Street and observed a van and heard shots. He advised that he started up in the direction of the van which was up at the corner near the intersection of Dunbar and Everitt and observed a white male lying on the grass across the street shot in the stomach. He stated he also believed that he observed a black guy on the grass and that his head was shot away. He then observed the police come from the opposite end of Everitt Street and stop a car and the van. He advised that he could not identify any of the individuals who were doing the shooting.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] SA JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone [redacted] telephonically advised that he was not on the scene of the Workers Viewpoint Organization rally on Saturday, November 3, 1979, when the violence erupted. He did not arrive on the scene until about 2:00 PM when all of the excitement was over. He denied telling anyone that he almost got shot and he stated that he has no information concerning the events that took place that day.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] at [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979  
Date of transcription

I

[redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised at the outset of the interview of the identity of the interviewing Agent through a display of credentials and of the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that she is a resident of a residence located within sight of the Morningside Community Center and that on November 3, 1979, she was at her residence, which faces [redacted] and stepped out on her front porch and observed several vehicles, including a van, go by at a very slow, deliberate manner. These vehicles were occupied by white males. [redacted] advised that this made her very suspicious because she was aware of the fact that a rally was being held at the Community Center, so she left her front porch and walked through her house to her back porch, at which time she observed the car and van, occupied by white males, stopped, and observed what she estimated to be eight white males come out of the van and to begin firing shoulder weapons into the crowd. She stated she watched horrified for a minute, and then a man with a shotgun turned in her direction, so she went back inside of her house and began to look out of the bedroom window. She stated then she observed the white males get back into the cars and van and leave. She stated that just prior to this time she had been getting ready to go over to the rally. She stated that, even though her door was located some distance from where the men with the weapons stood, she believed she might be able to recognize them were she to see them again.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone 272-8350, was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and thereafter furnished the following information:

On the morning of Saturday, November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 a.m., [redacted] was walking from a store to his residence. As he neared the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets, he saw several people preparing for an anti-Klan demonstration. Numerous leaflets had been distributed throughout the neighborhood earlier in the week indicating that a demonstration was to take place, but he thought it was to be held at the Windsor Community Center, several blocks away. He did not know why the location had apparently been changed but he guessed that the demonstrators wanted to get closer to the people. Most of the demonstrators were white, although there were some blacks. To the best of his knowledge, he had never seen any of them before. The demonstrators were singing anti-Klan songs and at one time changed "Kill the Klan".

During the demonstration he became aware of three or four cars which had driven up Everitt Street and stopped near the demonstration. The vehicles he could recall were what appeared to be a light blue or white 1969 Plymouth Fury with four occupants, a short white car with three men in it, and a van with at least six in it. Several men exited from these vehicles and at first he thought they were part of the demonstration but soon noticed that they were armed with clubs and sticks. A fight broke out and [redacted] ran down Carver to get away.

By the time he reached the bend of Carver, he heard someone yell "He's got a gun" repeatedly, as if in warning. He had no idea who was yelling this or where it was coming from other than from the general area of the fight. Very soon thereafter, a matter of a few seconds, he heard two to three shots in quick succession. After those shots, the fight appeared to break up and the men ran back to their vehicles and began pulling out guns.

[redacted] specifically recalled a large man with a beard who was handing out weapons from the trunk of the small

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SHD:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

CK 44-352F

white car. This man obtained a military-type rifle for himself and soon there was a lot of shooting. The man with the military rifle shot several times in the direction of the Channel 12 TV station wagon which was parked on Carver, as well as back towards the office.

[redacted] also observed a [redacted] firing a hand gun towards the general direction of the office. He described this individual as [redacted]

[redacted] He did not know what vehicle this person got out of or whether or not he actually hit anyone. He could have been shooting near where the lady was shot.

The only other person he could specifically recall was a [redacted]

[redacted] This person was wearing [redacted] and was armed with a shot gun. This person came out of the Fury and appeared to shoot at the Channel 12 TV vehicle. He did not see this person actually shoot anyone either.

After the shooting started, it was over in approximately 45 to 50 seconds. He could not recall seeing any of the demonstrators with a gun. He could not tell if the men from the cars were trying to shoot specific people or just shooting at random. They did seem to be shooting at just the men but he was surprised that more women were not hit.

At one point, one of the men with a long-barreled gun looked at him but gave no indication that he was going to shoot and did not do so.

After the shooting stopped, the men got back into the vehicles and sped away from the area. The van was the last to leave. [redacted] did not see any policemen at the demonstration site and noted that it seemed like several minutes before he arrived on the scene.

CE 44-3527

On 11/8/79, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro Resident Agency. Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he traveled to the neighborhood on the east side of Greensboro, N. C., recently and talked to approximately 15 to 20 residents of the neighborhood where the 11/3/79 riot and shooting took place. [redacted] stated that, as a result of these conversations with the residents in the neighborhood, he was quite concerned as were the residents that the Greensboro Police Department may have responded to the riot too late and with too little force. In connection with his position as social worker, [redacted] felt that it was his responsibility to call the Federal Bureau of Investigation and report the results of his conversations with these residents.

CE 44-3527

SHD:lct

1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] on November 4, 1979, in the vicinity of Morningside Homes, Carver and Everitt Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina:

MARY SPRUILL, 1700-A Carver Drive, advised that she is 84 years old and in poor health. She was home on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, however, was not aware that a demonstration was taking place outside her residence and only became aware of it after shootings when a large crowd gathered. She knew nothing about the individual groups involved and saw nothing.

[redacted], advised that she left her residence to go to the grocery store at approximately 10 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, November 3, 1979. At that time there was absolutely no unusual activity in the neighborhood. She returned to her residence some time after 11 a.m. and there was a large commotion. She saw what appeared to be several dead bodies laying in the area and understood from neighbors that there had been a shooting confrontation between demonstrators and Klan members.

[redacted] stated that she was aware that an anti-Klan rally was to be held in Greensboro that day but understood that it was to be held at the Windsor Community Center, located at Lee and Benbow Streets, several blocks away. There had been absolutely no discussion in the project about the rally and she really did not know what it was all about. She assumed that the organizers of the rally had recruited some marchers from A&T College.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted], was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the investigation. She furnished the following information:

On Friday, November 2, 1979, a white female came to her residence and told her that on Saturday, November 3, 1979, "they" were going to march in that area against the Klan. This female told [redacted] that she wanted [redacted] to know what the people were marching for. This white female did not ask [redacted] to participate. She left [redacted] a paper handout entitled "DEATH TO HE KLAN!!! - PROMOTE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNITY" and was signed "THE WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION."

[redacted] went to a nearby grocery store at about 11 A.M. on November 3, 1979, and saw people gathering in the area of the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets and returned to her home after the shooting incident had occurred. She knew no one who was gathering in that area prior to the shooting incident.

She could furnish no additional, pertinent information.

[redacted] furnished the paper handout described above.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, at approximately 11 A.M. he observed a group of white and black individuals at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets in the Morningside Housing Project of Greensboro.

He walked up to the vicinity of where this group was located out of curiosity to see what was going on. As he walked up, he observed a white car containing white males pull up to the vicinity of where this group was located. This group exchanged obscenities and began kicking the car previously mentioned. The white males in the vehicle exited the vehicle, went around to the trunk of the vehicle and took rifles from this vehicle. [redacted] then ran from the area down toward the end of the recreation center at Morningside Housing Project and heard shots coming from the vicinity of where this vehicle and the previously described group were located.

[redacted] concluded by stating that he could furnish no additional information regarding this incident as he was running from the area, had anticipated trouble, after observing this activity and wanted to be as far away from the location as he possibly could be.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the investigation. He furnished the following information:

On November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 A.M. he was outside his residence when he heard gunshots from the general area of the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets. He saw various persons whom he could not identify with guns pointed at each other. He recalls seeing two "pump" guns in the hands of white persons. He recalls seeing a trunk of a car opened and recalls seeing some white persons putting guns into the trunk of that car. He does not recall seeing guns in the hands of any blacks. He recalls seeing a white male in the grass area at the intersection of Carver and Everitt go down from an apparent gunshot, but he could not tell who had shot this individual. Many persons were yelling "He is going to die - he is going to die" and it was possibly two or three minutes after that when the police arrived on the scene. He believes that the person he saw go down from the apparent gunshot described above was the person whose photograph appeared in that morning's edition (November 4, 1979) of the Greensboro Daily News. He could not identify and did not know any of the persons participating in the incident, November 3, 1979.

He could furnish no additional, pertinent information.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, advised she is [redacted] years old. She stated she was at her home at approximately 11 A.M., November 3, 1979, when she heard some noise that sounded to her like shots being fired. She stated she believes this was close to 11 A.M. She stated she left her apartment by the front door and walked up to Everitt Street which is the main street which runs by Morningside Homes. When she arrived at Everitt Street, she saw a light brown van parked in the middle of the street. She stated several white men jumped out of this van and started running up the street shooting guns. She stated at this point she ran back to her house and went inside. She stated she did not see anyone get shot and had no idea who the white men were shooting at. She stated she does not believe she could identify any of the white men.

She stated she was unaware that there was any confrontation at her apartment project. She stated she stayed in her apartment until she heard the police come to the scene. She stated she then walked up to Everitt Street once again and observed the police all around the area. She stated she then returned to her apartment.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

At approximately 11 A.M., Saturday, November 3, 1979, she observed a group of individuals congregated at the intersection of Carver Drive and Everitt Street in front of the Morningside Housing Project. She did not know the reason why these individuals were located at this location or have knowledge as to the identity of any of the individuals. She did not think much of the activity at this location until she saw five white males exit a van in close proximity to this group. These individuals were in possession of rifles.

She then observed shooting erupt between these individuals that had exited the van and the individuals that had previously congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets.

She concluded by stating that she immediately sought refuge in her apartment; however, she did observe both groups shooting back and forth at each other. Two individuals apparently were shot because she saw these two people, white males, lying in front of Apartment C at 1700 Carver Street. She also saw one white male located adjacent to the side of her apartment building.

[redacted] concluded by stating that she could not furnish any additional details regarding this incident as she had become extremely frightened and fearful and was in no position to determine exactly who shot who.

It is to be noted that [redacted] throughout the interview, was somewhat hesitant to provide any information and repeatedly indicated that no one who resided in the apartment housing project was involved in this incident.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, advised she was walking along Everitt Street near where she resides at the Morningside Homes. She stated she was on her way home from the store at this time. She stated it was sometime after 11 A.M. when she saw a light colored van parked in the middle of Everitt Street. She stated she saw three or four white males shooting guns. She stated they appeared to be rifles or shotguns. She stated she had never seen any of these individuals before. She stated she also saw one white male hit another white male with a stick or a club. She stated she became frightened and ran to her apartment. She stated she did not see anyone get shot. She stated she did not realize that there was a fight until she heard about it on the radio later on November 3, 1979. She stated she does not believe that she would be able to identify any of the individuals involved in the shooting.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] egp Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] resident, Morningside Housing Project, [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted] furnished the following information:

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 A.M., she observed a group of individuals located on the corner of Carver Drive and Everitt Street. These individuals, white and black, numbered maybe 15 to 20 individuals. One of these individuals appeared to have a guitar and was singing and those surrounding this individual were also singing along.

She did not know the reason why these individuals were at the Morningside Housing Project area and she did not recognize any of these individuals as being tenants of the housing project.

Shortly after observing these individuals, she then exited the rear entrance of her apartment and was walking toward the mailbox located on Everitt Street to check her mail. As she walked toward the mailbox, she saw a yellow van parked on the street and also observed one white male exit the side door of this van with what appeared to be a shotgun in his possession.

After observing this individual, she became frightened and immediately ran back into her house. Moments later she heard what sounded like gunshots; however, she stayed in her apartment and made no effort to see what was transpiring outside.

She did not observe any other individuals in possession of firearms other than the one previously mentioned. She concluded by stating she was extremely frightened, had no idea as to why anyone from the WVO would be in the Morningside Housing Project. She did state that she assumed that people had been injured after the gunfire ceased; however, as stated before, she was frightened and made no effort to find out what had transpired outside.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] LRJ:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

CE 44-3527

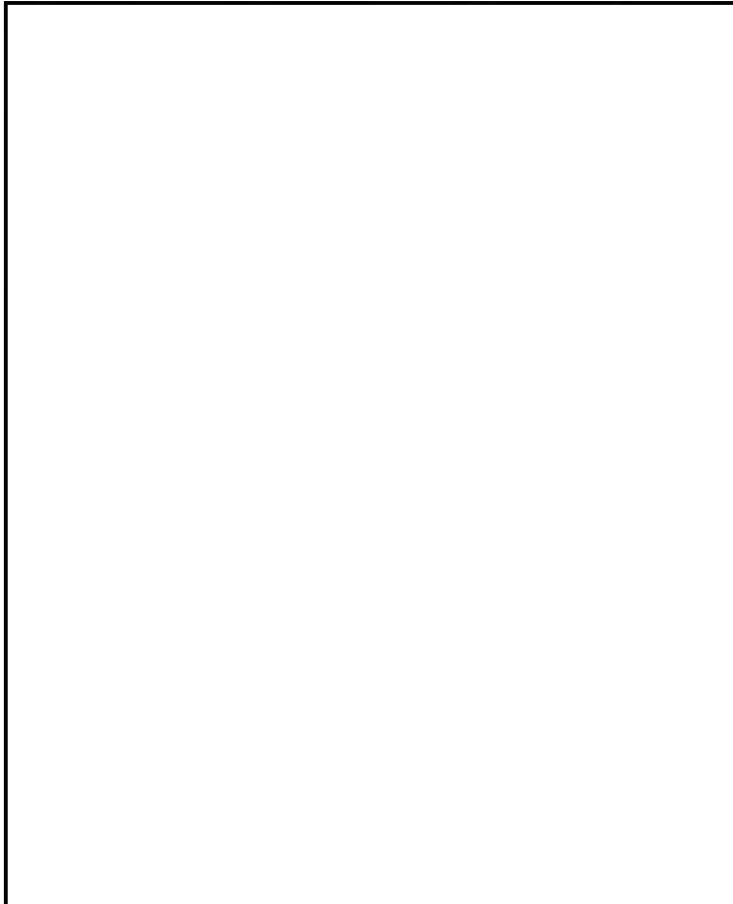
APK:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted] on November 4, 1979:

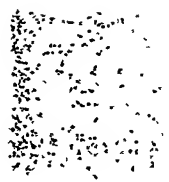
AT GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

The following below-listed individuals were contacted by SA [redacted] with regard to the shooting incident which occurred at the Morningside Homes on November 3, 1979. These individuals could provide no pertinent information with regard to the shootings.

EE 44-3527  
APK:egp  
2



b6  
b7C



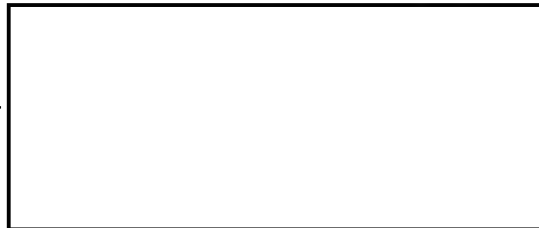
CE 44-3527

JJR:rep

1

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA [redacted] at Greensboro, North Carolina:

On November 4, 1979, the below-listed people  
were contacted during the course of a neighborhood  
investigation but were unable to provide any information:



b6  
b7C



EE 44-3527

RRG:egp

L

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted] on November 4, 1979:

AT GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Each of the following persons advised that they were unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning the incident which had occurred in their immediate area on November 3, 1979, apparently involving the Workers Viewpoint Organization and the Klan.

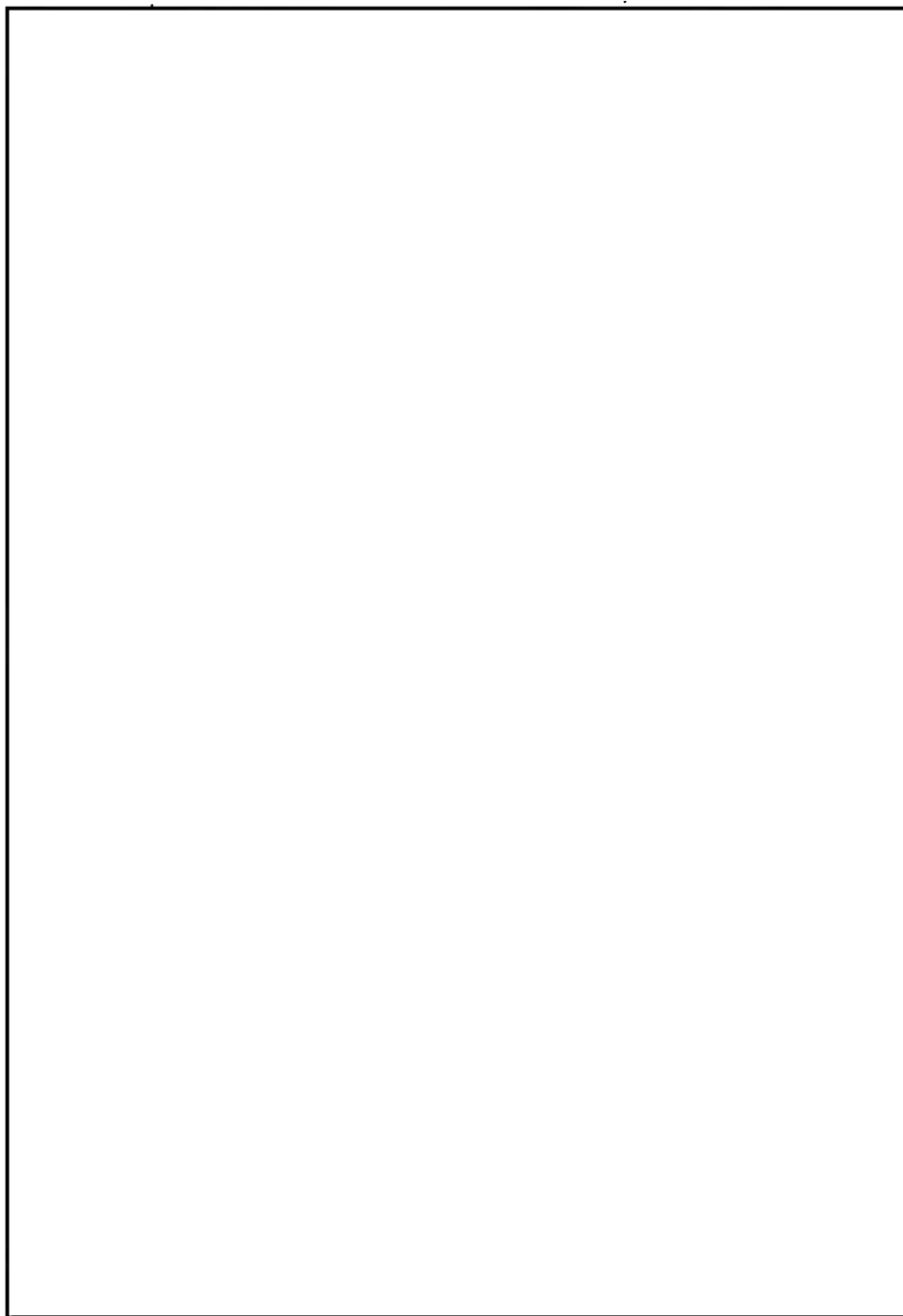
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

CE 44-3527

RRG:egp

2



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription: \_\_\_\_\_

1

[redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was interviewed at his residence. He advised as follows:

On November 3, 1979, [redacted] sometime after 11:00 A. M., had gone to a store at the corner of McConnell Road and Dunbar Street and was returning with some groceries. He was almost in his front door, which is on an inside court away from Everitt Street, when he heard a commotion near the Morningside Community Center approximately two blocks from his residence. [redacted] ran up to the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets, and looking towards the Community Center he saw a white male with a pump shotgun by the right side of a light-colored van. This man was among other white males by the van. The man with the pump shotgun shot one or two times towards the Community Center where there was a crowd of people. [redacted] did not see who, if anyone, was shot by this man. The man with the shotgun then went to the trunk of a small light-colored car parked in front of the van on Everitt Street and said something to another white male standing there. [redacted] was approximately three or four car lengths on the other side of the street from the man who fired the shotgun. He described the man as [redacted]

[redacted] After seeing the shooting, [redacted] saw children at his apartment and ran back to it and got the children inside his house. [redacted] lives at his address with [redacted] who has several children.

When [redacted] saw the individual with the shotgun, he noted that the man had it pointed level as if aiming, and people were in front of the gun. After firing once, the individual racked the shotgun pump action then ran back to the car. [redacted] displayed photographs which appeared on page A5 of the Greensboro Daily News of November 4, 1979, and said that the man depicted with the shotgun in the middle two photographs appeared to be the same individual he saw firing.

[redacted]

Investigation on: 11/4/79 Greensboro, North Carolina Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/5/79

CE 44-3527

G. VICTIMS

The section represents the available information concerning the deceased and other victims of the incident. Investigation is continuing to identify the WVO participants. As of November 13, 1979, no WVO participant would consent to interview by the FBI; therefore, the following does not include information to confirm or refute allegations by members of the caravan that WVO fired the first shots. The following does not include all the negative investigative efforts expended by the FBI.

The Workers Viewpoint Organization was the name of the organization until approximately one week prior to the November 3, 1979, incident when the name was changed to Communist Workers Party.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 10, 1979

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for CESAR VINCENT CAUCE, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Perforating gunshot wound of the right supraclavicular area with passage through the right upper lobe of the lung, trachea, aorta, laceration of pulmonary vein, injury to left lower lobe of lung, laceration of spleen and exit.

a. Bilateral hemothorax, hemopericardium  
Blunt force lacerations, head"

[redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER  
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

ME 79-750

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT CESAR VINCENT CAUCE Autopsy authorized by Johnson, M.D. M.E.  
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title  
Guilford County

TYPE OF DEATH:		Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/>		RIGOR		LIVOR		Body Identified by: Accompanying tags, and Greensboro P.D.
Violent or Unnatural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/>		JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COLOR		
Means: Gunshot wound.		Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/>		NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>		BACK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABDOMEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/>		
				LEGS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL		PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY

AGE 31 RACE white SEX male LENGTH 72" WEIGHT 220 lbs HAIR brown PUPILS R. equal OPACITIES, ETC.  
HAIR curly BEARD YES MUSTACHE YES CIRCUMCISED NO BODY HEAT cool equal

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: This is the body of a well developed well nourished white male clothed in brown boots, brown socks, blue jeans with black belt, brown suede leather jacket, yellow-white plaid long-sleeved shirt, blue sweatshirt with the University of Miami on it. In his pockets are 10¢ in change, two keychains, one with 11 and one with 9 keys, two books of matches. On the ring finger of his left hand is a yellow metal band. Gunshot entrances and exits are present to be described further below. Several lacerations are present on the head, one just above the hairline running from the midline laterally 2 inches in diameter. There is an area of

Continued on attached sheet...

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

- 1. Perforating gunshot wound of the right supraclavicular area with passage through the right upper lobe of the lung, trachea, aorta, laceration of pulmonary vein, injury to left lower lobe of lung, laceration of spleen and exit.
- a. Bilateral hemothorax, hemo-pericardium.
- 2. Blunt force lacerations, head.

Probable  
cause of death: Gunshot wound

PROVISIONAL REPORT ☐  
FINAL REPORT ☒

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M.D.

Signature of Pathologist

11-03-79

8:45 P.M.

OCME

Date and time of autopsy

Place of autopsy

Chief Medical Examiner

Date

CE 44-3527

MICHAEL NATHAN was severely wounded on November 3, 1979, which resulted in his death in the hospital on November 5, 1979.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979  
Date of transcription

1  
[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 5, 1979, for MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN, which reflected probable cause of death as brain injury secondary to gunshot pellets. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Shotgun pellet wounds with injury to head, brain, face, sinuses, right shoulder and superficial back and chest and right arm S/P neurosurgical procedures."

[redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE  
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER  
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

ME 79-52

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEASED MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN Autopsy authorized by: H.C. Warwick, M.D.  
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title

Guilford Co.

TYPE OF DEATH: Unattended by a physician ☐ Sudden in apparent health ☐ Unusual ☐ In prison ☐ Suspicious ☐  
Vitality of Unnatural ☒ Means: Shotgun  
RIGOR: JAW ☒ ARMS ☐ NECK ☒ CHEST ☐ BACK ☐ ABDOMEN ☐ LEGS ☐ 1+  
LIVOR: COLOR sl purple ANTERIOR POSTERIOR ☒ LATERAL ☐ REGIONAL ☐  
AGE 33 RACE white SEX male LENGTH 73" WEIGHT 157 lb EYES brown PUPILS: R 7mm L 7mm OPACITIES, ETC. None  
HAIR shaved BEARD dark MUSTACHE YES CIRCUMCISED YES BODY HEAVY YES

Body Identified by: Det. McNair  
Greensboro P.D.  
Accomp. papers hospital I.D.  
PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY Messrs. Brinkhous, McNair, Mr. Armfield

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: Airway in place. Head shaven. Sutured surgical incisions on head. Contused appearing areas on right shoulder, right pectoral region, both antecubital spaces. Needle or phlebotomy type wounds on arms. Hospital I.D. tags right wrist and right ankle. Sutured cutdown site left ankle. Abrasions hands. No jewelry or property on body.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Gun pellet wounds with injury to head, brain, face, sinuses, right shoulder and superficial chest and right arm.  
S/P neurosurgical procedures.

Probable cause of death:

Brain injury secondary to shotgun pellets.

PROVISIONAL REPORT ☒  
FINAL REPORT ☐

A true copy:

Chief Medical Examiner

Date

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Page Hudson, M.D.

Signature of Pathologist

11-05-79

4:15 P.M.

OCME

Date and time of autopsy

Place of autopsy

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979  
Date of transcription

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for WILLIAM SAMPSON, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound, chest. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Gunshot wound left arm and shoulder  
Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation  
of left lower lobe of lung  
Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation  
of heart and left lower lobe of lung  
a. Left hemothorax, hemopericardium"

[redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/8/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 10, 1979

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for SANDY SMITH, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound to head. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Gunshot wound to head, with perforating wound of right cerebral hemisphere, (prob. shotgun)."

[redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79

b6  
b7C

ME 79-754

<b>TYPE OF DEATH:</b>		Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>RIGOR</b>		<b>LIVOR</b>		Body Identified by:	
Violent or Unnatural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/>		JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COLOR _____		Dr. Johnson	
Means:		Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/>		NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/>			
		Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>		BACK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABDOMEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/>		PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY:	
				LEGS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1+	REGIONAL _____		Mrs. [redacted] & Hudson	
DE _____ RACE black SEX female LENGTH 67" WEIGHT 136 lb EYES brown PUPILS: R 4mm OPACITIES, ETC.									
HAIR _____ BEARD _____ MUSTACHE _____ CIRCUMCISED _____ BODY HEAT COOL L 3mm									

The body is that of a young black female

She is dressed in tan shoes with pink socks, brown corduroy pants, white underwear, white sweater, brown shirt with tan vest. She has five white metal bracelets present, three of them are narrow and two wide. She has a yellow Seiko metal watch, white metal earrings in both ears with loop earring in the left ear and other loop earring present on the chest beneath the shirt. She has a "Guilford Gentry" card with numbers written on the blank back side. She also has a corn white bra. Ecchymoses are present over both eyelids on the left. There is a drying

continued on additional sheet...      PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

'Gunshot' wound to head, with perforating wound of right cerebral hemisphere (prob shotgun)

Probable  
cause of death: Gunshot wound to head

~~PROVISIONAL REPORT~~  
~~FINAL REPORT~~

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Michael Wheeler, M.D.

Signature of Pathologist

11-03-79

9 P.M.

OCME

Date and time of autopsy

### Place of Europe

Chief Medical Examiner

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979

Date of transcription

1  
[redacted], M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for JAMES MICHAEL WALLER, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Shotgun wound of back, principally left  
buttock area  
Penetration of one buckshot pellet upward  
and forward through kidney, stomach,  
lung and head  
Hemothorax, left, massive  
Abdominal hemorrhage  
Pellet injury of sigmoid colon and bladder  
Multiple gunshot pellet wounds (bird shot),  
superficial with involvement of right  
chest, abdomen, buttock, penis, and  
lower right leg"

[redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

Investigation on: 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep Date dictated 11/8/79

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER  
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEASED		JAMES	MICHAEL	WALLER	Autopsy authorized by: H. Johnson, M.D. M.E.	
		First name	Middle name	Last name	Name Guilford County Official Title	
PLACE OF DEATH:		Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/>			RIGOR	
Cause of Death: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unnatural		Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/>			LIVOR mixed	
Means: Gunshot wound		Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/>			COLOR	
Shotgun		Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>			ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/>	
					LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
					REGIONAL	
AGE _____ RACE _____ SEX _____ LENGTH _____ WEIGHT _____ EYES _____ PUPILS: R _____ OPACITIES, ETC. _____		HAIR _____ BEARD _____ MUSTACHE _____ CIRCUMCISED _____ BODY HEAT _____			PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY	
					Messrs. McNair, b6 Armfield, b6 Alston, Brinkley, b7C Wheeler,	

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES:

Clothing: boots, socks, shirt, pants, belt,

watch, gold colored wedding ring, and one walkie-talkie on strap about shoulder. Teeth: slight anterior discolorations especially of 9 which slightly overlaps 8 and of 24 which is chipped. Fingerprints and photographs taken.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Shotgun wound of back, principally left buttock area

Penetration of one buckshot pellet upward and forward through kidney, stomach, lung and heart

Hemothorax, left, massive

Abdominal hemorrhage

Pellet injury of sigmoid colon and bladder

Multiple gunshot pellet wounds (bird shot), superficial with involvement of right chest, abdomen, buttock, penis, and lower right leg

Probable  
cause of death:

Shotgun wound

PROVISIONAL REPORT ☒

FINAL REPORT ☐

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Page Hudson, M.D.

11-03-79 6:30 P.M. Signature of Pathologist

Date and time of autopsy

Place of autopsy

Chief Medical Examiner

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

Detective [ ] was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department relative to his reports regarding the autopsies of the victims who were killed at the shooting incident at Everitt and Carver Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. Detective [ ] furnished to the interviewer a copy of his report filed with the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, file number 79-0145368.

Detective [ ] advised that he accompanied the bodies of four of the victims, WILLIAM E. SAMPSON, CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE, JAMES MITCHELL WALLER and SANDY SMITH, from the emergency room of Moses Cone Hospital to the morgue at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

VICTIM - WILLIAM E. SAMPSON

SAMPSON had suffered two bullet wounds to his left chest area entering in the vicinity of his rib cage and under his left breast nipple. The cause of death was determined to be gunshot wound which caused two buckshot pellets to enter his heart. Two buckshot pellets were removed from the vicinity of his heart, and one from his left shoulder. The autopsy was performed by [ ] with [ ] assisting.

VICTIM - CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE

CAUCE suffered a bullet wound in the upper right chest area below the collar bone which exited between the 11th and 12th rib. This bullet was not recovered and was identified by the physician doing the autopsy as either being fired from a handgun or from a rifle. The cause of death was determined to be a bullet wound to the heart. This autopsy was performed by [ ] and assisted by [ ]

VICTIM - JOHN MITCHELL WALLER

WALLER had many shotgun pellet wounds to his lower back and legs on the left side of his body. He also suffered

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [ ] at [ ] Date dictated 11/10/79



CE 44-3527

2

three grazing wounds, possibly from buckshot, two in the left arm on the inside. Approximately 14 to 15 small pellet wounds were located on his body and legs. There were eight entrance wounds and two exit wounds. It was determined that the bullet, buckshot, entered the lower left back area, traveled upward and hit the left kidney, and penetrated the left lung and heart. This bullet, buckshot, was removed from the left chest area just under the skin. The cause of death was determined to be the bullet that passed through the kidney area.

VICTIM - SANDRA NEELY SMITH

SMITH suffered one bullet wound to the right side of her head approximately four inches from the temple area. SMITH also suffered an egg-shaped laceration and wound to the rear of her head, possibly a blow from a blunt instrument. There were fresh abrasions to the left knee and right knee area. It was determined the cause of death was a single gunshot wound to the head. The bullet, a buckshot, was removed from the left skull area. This autopsy was performed by [redacted] and [redacted] and assisted by [redacted]

VICTIM - MICHAEL R. NATHAN

NATHAN suffered numerous shotgun wounds to the right shoulder and head. Cause of death was three buckshot wounds to the right side of the head which caused extensive brain damage and hemorrhaging.

The buckshot was removed from the head and is being maintained by the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department lab.

Detective [redacted] advised that he expects to complete autopsy reports to be furnished by the Medical Examiner both to the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department and the FBI. Detective [redacted] furnished a complete set of photographs of the autopsies of all of the above victims to the interviewer.

ACTIVITY NUMBER  
79-0145368

GREENSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

b6  
b7c

OFFENSE Criminal Homicide	CLASSIFICATION Murder	4 OFFICER [REDACTED]	6 TIME & DATE OF REPORT 1120 11/7/79
VICTIM See Below	7 VICTIM'S ADDRESS See Below		

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

On 11/3/79, this writer, Detective [REDACTED] received a call at my residence from Captain [REDACTED] who requested I call him. At approximately 1300 hours, I returned the call and talked with Captain [REDACTED] who informed me he needed me to report to duty. He advised a confrontation had occurred between the Klan and the Workers Viewpoint Organization. He advised there had been some shooting and four Workers Viewpoint Organization people were killed, and some others were hurt.

I left my residence and arrived at the Criminal Investigation Division at approximately 1300 hours. After arrival, I was assigned by Captain [REDACTED] to handle the follow-up investigation concerning the dead and injured. He assigned Detective [REDACTED] and Detective [REDACTED] to assist me. I was also assigned Special Investigator [REDACTED]

I was given a list of the dead and injured and told that most of the injured were taken to Cone Hospital, and the rest were at [REDACTED] and Greensboro Hospitals. I then assigned Detective [REDACTED] to check Wesley Long and Greensboro Hospitals. Detective [REDACTED] and this writer went to Cone Hospital.

When we arrived at Cone, most of the injured had already been treated and released. The ones we did see were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

While at the hospital, I talked with Officer [REDACTED]. He stated that most of the injured had already been released. He stated that one subject, Michael Nathan, was in surgery and was not expected to live. He also advised [REDACTED] was in surgery, but his condition was not known. He was advised to remain there and recover any bullets recovered from the victims and to take their clothing for evidence.

Three other victims at the hospital who had received injuries were in custody and were being treated and released. I was then informed by the hospital personnel that the dead were at a temporary morgue at the Guilford Transportation Service Headquarters. Detective [REDACTED] and I, along with [REDACTED], went to that location. When I arrived, I observed in the parking bay for the ambulances the four dead victims. There were three white males and one black female.

The following is a description of the victims as I observed them:

Victim 1: William E. Sampson, W/M, brown hair and beard. He was dressed in a gray/black flannel shirt with blue shirt under it, with a yellow T-shirt with an emblem stating, "Cotton Dust Kills," on it. He was wearing Army O.D. pants, black belt, brown shoes. I could observe, where his shirt had been cut while being treated, two bullet wounds to the upper left chest area.

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL -- FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

Victim 2: Caesar Vincent Cauce, W/M, dark brown hair and beard. He was dressed in a brown suede jacket, blue and yellow striped shirt with a lighter background, and a blue sweat shirt under it. He was wearing blue jeans, a black belt, and brown boots. This victim had a large amount of blood on his face. I could not observe any visible gunshot wounds at this time.

Victim 3: James Mitchell Waller, W/M, black hair and beard, dressed in a red and blue checked flowered shirt with a green cotton type work shirt under it, and a blue shirt under it. He was wearing brown corduroy pants, black belt, and black army boots. This victim appeared to have been shot in the lower legs and hips with buckshot. He was lying face down on the stretcher.

Victim 4: Sandy Smith, B/F, dressed in a white sweater, a vest type blouse with a brown shirt under it, wearing brown pants and brown shoes. This victim had the #4 written on her breast. This victim also had a bullet wound to the head. Also, there was blood under the head.

Photographs of the victims were made by Armfield at the Ambulance Headquarters at the time of my viewing them.

After viewing the victims, I was advised [redacted] the local Medical Examiner, had already viewed the victims and also that Dr. [redacted] and some of his staff from the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill were there and had gone to view the scene. When they returned to the temporary morgue at the Ambulance Headquarters, Dr. [redacted] informed me the victims would be transported to Chapel Hill to the Chief Medical Examiner's Office for an autopsy. The decision was made that they would be taken on 11/3/79, and the autopsy would be done on Saturday night, 11/3/79.

The bodies were to be transported by the Guilford Transportation Service employees, [redacted]. We left at 1715 hours, arriving at the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill at 1815 hours. Myself and Detective [redacted], along with Special Investigator [redacted], escorted the bodies to Chapel Hill. While at Chapel Hill, Special Investigation [redacted] photographed the victims and their wounds. He also collected their clothes and the shotgun pellets that were removed. He also fingerprinted all the victims.

The autopsy was started at 1900 hours. The victims were first x-rayed. Persons present other than Greensboro officers were [redacted] Dr. [redacted] Dr. [redacted] and Dr. [redacted]. All these people are employees of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill. After the clothes were removed, we observed the following wounds on the victims.

Victim William E. Sampson had two bullet wounds to the left chest area, approximately 2" apart. He had one bullet hole in the left shoulder. The victim, Sampson, was approximately 73-1/2" long and weighed approximately 164 lbs. No other wounds were present except an old collar bone break. The chest cavity was opened, and it was determined the cause of death was a buckshot wound to the heart. He had three buckshots removed from his body. This autopsy was performed by Dr. [redacted] with Ron Boone assisting.

Victim Caesar Cauce had one bullet hole in the upper right chest area near the collar bone. He had a bruise to the left eye area and lacerations to the right front of the skull, approximately 2" in length. He had an abrasion to the left knee. After the chest cavity was opened, it was determined the bullet had entered in the right chest area, traveled downward

79-0145368

CONTINUATION SHEET

11/7/79

Page 3

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across the body, hitting the heart, and exiting between the 11th and 12th rib. This bullet wasn't recovered. It was also determined there were some bruises to the head. The cause of death was determined to be the bullet wound to the heart. The body was approximately 6'1" tall, and it weighed approximately 220 lbs. This autopsy was performed by [redacted] and assisted by Ron Boone.

Victim C. Mitchell Waller had many shotgun pellet wounds to the lower back and leg on the left side of the body. He also had three grazing wounds, possibly from buckshot, two in the left arm on the inside. He also had approximately 14 to 15 small pellet wounds to his body and legs. It was determined he had approximately eight entrance wounds, two exit wounds, and three grazing wounds which were made by buckshot. It was determined the bullet in the lower left back area traveled upward and hit the left kidney, stumbled the left lung and heart. This bullet was removed from the left chest area just under the skin. The cause of death was determined that this bullet passing through the organs mentioned was the cause of death. This autopsy was performed by Dr. [redacted]

Victim Sandra Neally Smith, B/F, had one bullet wound to the right side of the head, approximately 4" up from the temple area. She also had an egg-shaped wound to the rear of the head, possibly from a blow from a blunt instrument. She had fresh abrasions to the left knee and the right knee area. It was determined the cause of death was a gunshot wound to the head. The bullet was removed from the left skull area. This autopsy was performed by Dr. [redacted] and Dr. [redacted] and assisted by [redacted]

All the evidence and bullets collected and packaged by Special Investigator [redacted]

On 11/5/79, at 1109 hours, I was notified by Dr. [redacted] that Michael Nathan had died. He advised Dr. [redacted] the local Medical Examiner, was notified. I went to the Cone Hospital Morgue, arriving at 12 noon. After arriving, I observed a W/M with a dark full beard. His head was wrapped in white gauze. Both of his eyes were black. He had a breathing device in his nose. He was dressed in a blue paper hospital gown. He had a dark bruise to the right shoulder area. I observed what appeared to be a bullet wound near this area. Also, I observed possibly two bullet marks to the chest area. I contacted Dr. [redacted] while at Cone Hospital, and he advised the body would be sent to Chapel Hill, and Dr. [redacted] had already been notified. The hospital tag on the victim indicated the time of death was 1045 hours, 11/5/79.

The body was transported to Chapel Hill by the Guilford County Transportation Service and was escorted by myself and Special Investigator [redacted]. We arrived in Chapel Hill at 1500 hours. The autopsy was performed by Dr. [redacted] and he was assisted by [redacted]. After the victim was x-rayed, the wrapping was removed from the victim's head. At this time, it was observed that the victim's head had been shaved, and he had two surgical incisions to the head, one an X-shape to the right rear and one half moon on the left side of the head. Also, I observed three entrance wounds in the right side of the face near the cheek and also one entrance wound in the right rear of the head near the X-shape incision. There was what appeared to be an exit wound just to the right of the nose and a graze under it. He also had a bruise on the left eye. He also had a laceration on the bridge of the nose. He had four entrance wounds in and around the right shoulder area. He also had an entrance wound in the upper right back area. He had two entrance wounds to the back right upper arm and one exit wound. He had three abrasions to the back of the right hand. He had two bullet fragment entrances to the upper left chest area. He had needle wound marks to both lower arm areas. He had an ID tag on his right arm and an ID tag on his right ankle. He also had a small minor cut on the left ankle. In the x-rays taken

COMPLAINT NUMBER  
79-0145368

GREENSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CONTINUATION SHEET

DATE/PAGE

11/7/79

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at Cone Hospital that were taken with the body. They showed three bullets and some fragments that didn't appear in x-rays taken by Dr. [redacted]. These bullets were removed in surgery by Dr. [redacted]. It was determined the bullets that were removed from the brain in surgery would have been fatal to the victim. All the bullets removed by Dr. [redacted] were taken by Special Investigator [redacted] and the body was also photographed and fingerprinted by [redacted].

No further to report at this time.

WEM/ow/68,dc/18-20.

11/7/79

10:40a-12:23p

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] Clinical Supervisor, Greensboro Hospital, 1501 Pembroke, advised that [redacted] who was hospitalized after the shooting incident November 3, 1979, was in critical condition.

[redacted] was unavailable for interview at this time and likely would be unavailable for some time into the future.

[redacted] was treated on Saturday and released Saturday evening and she understands returned to Durham. He was treated for superficial wounds from a gunshot over several parts of his body.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

1  
[redacted] employee, Moses Cone Hospital, 1200 North Elm Street, advised that MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN was at the hospital in critical condition and unavailable for interview. His home address is shown as 3761 Dunhaven Road, Dallas, Texas, and another address is Duke Hospital, 4428 <sup>Duren Street</sup> [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. He was under the care of [redacted].

[redacted] was in the hospital in poor but stable condition. His home address is shown as [redacted] (appears to be) [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. It is her understanding that upon release he will be in care of [redacted] Richmond, Virginia. [redacted] was under the care of Dr. [redacted] [redacted] was unavailable due to his condition.

[redacted] Lawndale Drive, Greensboro, and [redacted] Clemmons, North Carolina, were both treated after the incident on November 3, 1979, and released. Others treated and released were HAROLD FLOWERS, [redacted] and [redacted].

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527

JHO:swl/rep

1

The following investigation was conducted by  
SC [redacted] on November 7, 1979:

[redacted] Credit Bureau, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised a review of computerized files of her agency, which includes coverage of Durham, North Carolina, revealed the following:

[redacted] residing [redacted] Boulevard, Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since [redacted] with former addresses of [redacted] and [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. His employment was listed as a student.

A review of computerized files was negative for  
CEASAR CAUCE, 907 Iredell Drive, Durham, North Carolina.

[redacted] residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since [redacted] with former addresses of [redacted] and [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. Employment was listed as Durham [redacted] and former employment listed as Durham [redacted].

MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN, residing 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since October 1, 1978. Employment for NATHAN was listed as Lincoln Community Health Center, Durham, North Carolina.

[redacted] residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since [redacted] No employment was listed for [redacted].

[redacted] residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since May 11, 1979. Employment for [redacted] was listed as [redacted] the Red Cross.



CE 44-3527  
TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]  
On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration  
Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),  
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that  
[redacted] Durham, North  
Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1976 Plymouth, four  
door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) ~~VE4EC6E1G4433~~  
1979 North Carolina License MCE-204. Her records further  
reflect that [redacted] has driver's License number [redacted]  
He is a [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] Records Section, Durham,  
North Carolina Police Department, advised his records reflect

[redacted] No other records in his files concerning [redacted]

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]  
On November 7, 1979, Mrs. [redacted] Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that CESAR VICENTE CAUCE, 106 West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1977 Toyota, two door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) KE30222011, 1979 North Carolina License PSH-597. Records further show CAUCE is a white male, born March 5, 1954, driver's license number 4864394.

Mr. [redacted] Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no record in his files identifiable with CESAR VICENTE CAUCE.

CE 44-3527  
LCL:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted]

AT CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 5, 1979, [redacted]  
Walker Funeral Home, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, confidentially  
advised that CAESAR VICENTE CAUCE, born Havana, Cuba,  
March 5, 1954, was at the Walker Funeral Home after being  
autopsied by the North Carolina Medical Examiner's Office  
in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that CAUCE's mother and sister had  
visited from Miami, Florida, and they are Spanish-speaking  
people. He further advised they had told him that CAUCE's  
father is very ill in Miami and was unable to come to  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Originally, according to  
WOMBLE, the mother was going to send CAUCE's body back to  
Miami; however, his wife had apparently persuaded her  
otherwise. He said the wife, a [redacted] called  
and asked that the body be kept at Walker Funeral Home,  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, until Saturday. She advised  
she would be in touch with further instructions.

[redacted] advised this was the extent of his information  
regarding victim CAUCE.

GE 44-3527

FSS:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

On November 8, 1979, efforts to locate anyone at 209 and 209½ West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, met with negative results.

On November 8, 1979, [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, who was additionally described as a [redacted] was interviewed outside her residence.

She reported that CAESAR CAUCE and his wife were familiar to her as neighbors. She reported that she had been casually acquainted with CAESAR CAUCE as [redacted] and CAESAR, prior to his death, worked at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. The couple had been residing at 209 West Trinity Avenue for only a matter of a few months and during that time he had occasionally helped her with minor household problems. Her contact with Mrs. CAUCE had been extremely limited. She was aware that Mrs. CAUCE worked at the Durham County General Hospital and she recalled seeing her on hospital property on one occasion handing out literature relative to a labor dispute which was underway at the hospital at the time.

The couple did occasionally have visitors at their apartment and she recalled one as being a white male who was probably in his mid-twenties who had red hair. She believed that his first name was [redacted]. He was probably the most frequent visitor to the apartment of the couple. [redacted], whose last name she did not know, was going to marry a girl shortly who either currently works or did work at the Durham County General Hospital. She described this individual as speaking with a "thick tongue."

Since the incident occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, she has only seen Mrs. CAUCE on one occasion and that was on Sunday when Mrs. CAUCE was very briefly at the residence. She did not believe that anyone had been at the residence since that time.

CE 44-3527

PSS:egp

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She has seen Mrs. CAUCE being interviewed on television from Greensboro, North Carolina, and she believed this interview took place on Tuesday, November 6, 1979. She was watching the WTVD News on Channel 11 in Durham, North Carolina.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 9, 1979

[redacted] Property Management Office, Southland Associates, Durham, North Carolina, advised that CAESAR CAUCE and his wife, [redacted] are currently residing at 209 West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, in property which is handled by her firm. The couple pays \$150 per month rent.

She made available a rental application dated August 7, 1979, and a review of this application revealed the following background information pertaining to CAESAR V. CAUCE:

Name: CAESAR V. CAUCE  
Age: 25  
Social Security Account Number: 262-06-9374  
Prior Residence: 106 West Trinity Avenue  
Durham, North Carolina  
Telephone 683-8665  
There for ten months.  
  
907 Iredell Street  
Durham, North Carolina  
There for one year, six months.

Employment: Employed by Duke University Medical Center for three years, eleven months as computer operator, receives \$800 per month, telephone number 684-8111.

The following information was contained on the application concerning [redacted]

Name: [redacted]  
Age: [redacted]  
Employment: [redacted]

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

Provided as a reference was [redacted]  
[redacted] telephone number [redacted] Credit references  
provided were the following:

b6  
b7C

Ford Motor Company

Montgomery Ward

Duke University Credit Union

They provided a checking account number [redacted]  
at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, and a savings account  
at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, account number [redacted]  
[redacted]

Indicated on the application was the fact they owned  
a 1977 Toyota vehicle, a Corolla model. They also owned a  
Ford Maverick, 1977 two-door model.

Provided as the identity of the nearest relative  
was V. CAUCE, 2170 South West 29th Street, Miami, Florida,  
681-8113, a parent.

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted]

On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration  
Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),  
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that Dr. [redacted]  
[redacted] Durham, North Carolina, is the  
registered owner of a 1971 Ford Truck, Vehicle Identification  
Number(VIN) F10GNL03026, 1979 North Carolina License DD-7409.  
NCDMV records further reflect that [redacted] has a driver's license  
number [redacted]. He is a [redacted]

[redacted] Records Section, Durham,  
North Carolina, Police Department advised his records are  
negative regarding [redacted]



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

In an effort to interview [redacted] at the Central Collection Service, Duke University Hospital, Durham, North Carolina, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] accompanied Dr. [redacted] Laboratory Services, to the office where she works. Upon arrival there, Dr. [redacted] advised [redacted] that agents of the FBI desired to talk with her, whereupon in the presence of the agents she immediately waved her hands at Dr. [redacted] and advised she would not talk to the FBI.

It should be noted she was observed to be a [redacted] years of age [redacted]

She appears identical with the [redacted] depicted in photographs 2 and 4 and 6 which photographs were taken at the [redacted] and reportedly depict demonstrators representing the [redacted] Corporation Workers Association. (Photographs furnished by [redacted] Management Services, Durham County Hospital Corporation, Durham, North Carolina.)

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and DMM:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] and [redacted] reside in the apartment [redacted] and she has known them for several months. Apparently they were married several months ago and [redacted] shared the apartment with another girl prior to her marriage and after her marriage, [redacted] moved into the apartment and the other girl moved out.

From conversations with [redacted], she has learned [redacted] where [redacted] is employed as [redacted]. She believes [redacted] works at [redacted] and [redacted] may work at [redacted] because he frequently is seen wearing a white uniform similar to that worn by [redacted].

They seem to be good neighbors; however, she noted they have numerous visitors, both black and white, and are particularly friendly with a black couple, (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted] (black female) and (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted] (black male).

Both [redacted] seem to work "odd hours" and he has been observed driving a camper from time to time.

At this time a white male was observed to pass the door of [redacted] apartment and she advised this white male was [redacted] who appeared to then enter his apartment.

She could offer nothing further.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] DMN:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

Records of the Driver's License Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed one [redacted] born [redacted] [redacted] has North Carolina driver's license number [redacted] and a duplicate copy was issued to him on September 6, 1979, at which time he indicated his address was [redacted] Sedgewick Street, Durham, North Carolina. License expires [redacted] He was cited in [redacted] North Carolina, on [redacted] 1979, for speeding 50 miles per hour in a 35 mile per hour zone and was found guilty, however, records do not reflect a disposition.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] egp Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

1  
[redacted] Durham, North Carolina, advised he is [redacted] and does not speak English well and furnished the following information through [redacted]

He owns the apartments at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, and [redacted] and [redacted] are tenants at [redacted] in that apartment building. They signed a lease for the rental of this apartment October, 1979, and this apartment was formerly occupied by [redacted] who apparently shared the apartment with [redacted] prior to her marriage. [redacted] moved from the apartment in September, 1979, and he believes she was employed as a [redacted]

He also rents [redacted] at the same address to [redacted] and [redacted] who supposedly are married and they signed a lease for the rental of that apartment dated June 21, 1978. [redacted] may be employed at the [redacted] and he believes this because when he sends his checks for payment of the rent, they are in envelopes bearing the return address of the [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] possibly at [redacted]

He could furnish nothing further concerning them and has had no problems with any of these tenants.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] DMM:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

In response to a knock on the door at [redacted] a male voice speaking through the door requested the identity of the caller and was advised of the identity of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. He asked what was wanted and was advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] desired to speak with him concerning the incidents which occurred at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He advised he was not available for interview at this time and when asked when he would be available for interview, he advised he would be available "tomorrow." In response to where he might be available for interview, he advised he would not be available at his residence or at his employment; however, would appear at the Durham Office of the FBI in the Post Office Building, Durham, North Carolina. When requested to furnish a time he might be available, he advised sometime tomorrow and would not furnish a specific time.

No further information was obtained.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and DMM:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription:

[redacted]  
Durham County General Hospital, 3643 North Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] works under her supervision as a Patient Care Assistant (PCA). She stated [redacted] is somewhat of a loner, is very highly educated and associates mostly with minorities at Durham County General Hospital. She stated she does not know very much about his private life other than the fact that he has been recently married within the past several months. She stated she does not know [redacted] but she works in one of the labs at Duke Hospital, Durham, North Carolina. She stated she has never seen [redacted]

[redacted] stated [redacted] is very communistic in his views and attitudes. She stated she has seen him handing out leaflets across the street from the hospital to employees who are leaving work. She stated last Thursday, November 1, 1979, she observed [redacted] handing out anti-Klan leaflets.

[redacted] stated that Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) [redacted], who works at Durham County General Hospital, is probably the closest friend that [redacted] has at the hospital.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was [redacted] leave on Monday and Tuesday, November 5 and November 6, 1979, but returned to work last evening, November 7, 1979, on the 11 P.M. to 7 A.M. shift. She stated when she arrived at work this morning, she received information from other employees that [redacted] was handing out leaflets last night [redacted]. [redacted] made available one of these leaflets entitled "March to Avenge The CWP Five!" Sunday, November 11, 1:30 P.M. corner of Marrow and Market Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that she observed Channel 11 news last Saturday evening, November 3, 1979, at 11 P.M. and watched the report about the shooting incident that occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, on that same day. She stated at this time she recognized [redacted] as being the [redacted] [redacted] at the rally in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] : APK:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979.

Date of transcription

[redacted] Durham County General Hospital, 3643 North Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised after a review of the hospital's personnel records that [redacted] has been employed at Durham County General Hospital since May, 1975. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was originally hired as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT). [redacted] stated [redacted] since being hired originally as an EMT had requested to be transferred to a lesser paying job as patient care assistant (PCA). [redacted] stated [redacted] immediate supervisor is [redacted] Ambulatory Services [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is considered to be somewhat of an agitator at Durham County General Hospital. MAY stated he has developed information that [redacted] has been handing out leaflets across the street from the hospital grounds on several occasions. [redacted] further advised during the past six months [redacted] has also acted as an advisor to employees who have been dismissed for cause. [redacted] stated that [redacted] tends to associate mostly with black employees at the hospital. [redacted] advised that a review of [redacted] application dated February 11, 1975, revealed the following information:

Date of Birth:  
Education:

[Redacted area]

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/9/79  
APK:egp

CE 44-3527

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Father:

Previous Employments:

Addresses:



[redacted] stated [redacted] has always had good performance evaluation. [redacted] stated he does not know any of [redacted] associates. [redacted] stated a review of his records revealed that [redacted] was on sick leave, November 5 and November 6, 1979.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Management Services, Durham County Hospital Corporation, 3643 North Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised he is familiar with [redacted] who is currently employed as a [redacted]

According to information he has received from a number of hospital employees, [redacted] in the past has been actively interested in the support of a number of employees who have been dismissed. He has also been observed by some employees distributing circulars off the hospital premises, but near the hospital to employees as they leave work. It appears he is actively involved with a group which calls themselves the Durham County Hospital Corporation Workers Association.

In connection with that association, he, [redacted] has collected since sometime in 1976 some of the circulars which have been distributed and appear to be associated with the group which [redacted] is interested in and he provided a copy of the circulars he has.

He noted the first circular is captioned "Paycheck Ripoff" and was distributed sometime in 1976 and is a criticism of the hospital's October 15 paychecks to Watts workers.

The second circular dated September 26, 1979, is captioned "[redacted] Formed" and refers to a meeting of over 70 workers held "last Sunday" in which the [redacted] was formed. The circular refers to the anger of the group about the fact that a worker in the laundry has contracted "TB" and indicates "We will picket the so called 'Family Fun Day'." [redacted] noted the Family Fun Day is a reference to the hospital's picnic which was originally scheduled to be held September 30, 1979; however, was postponed due to rain and finally was held on October 7, 1979.

He furnished a circular captioned "Picket is Still On," which refers to the [redacted] organization and the hospital.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and DMM:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

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CE 44-3527

2

administration's efforts to appear unconcerned about the formation of the association. It calls for "meet at Riverview Shopping Center, Sunday, 1:30 P.M."

He furnished a circular captioned "Stop the Merit-Raise Freeze! Fight the Housekeeping Cut-Back!" and this circular refers to "Slavemaster", the new housekeeping contractor which is going to get rid of 25 employees and discusses this problem and further "under the leadership of the [redacted] about 20 workers and supporters from the community held a fired up militant demonstration at the company picnic." The circular calls for a meeting Sunday, October 28, 4 P.M. at the Break The Chains Bookstore, 951 East Main (corner North Elm and East Main in Edgemont).

He furnished a copy of a circular captioned "Death to the Klan" indicating an anti-Klan march and conference would be held Saturday, November 3, 1979, at Greensboro, North Carolina, sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), indicating for more information call 919-682-1014 or 919-272-1692. The circular calls for assembly for the march at 11 A.M. in the parking lot of Windsor Community Center, 1601 East Lee Street, and a conference at 2 P.M. in the All Nation Pentecostal Holiness Church, 1800 Freeman Mill Road.

The circular dated October 22, 1979, contains "an open letter to [redacted] and All KKK Members and Sympathizers." The letter is a criticism of the KKK and challenged the Klan to "attend our November 3 rally in Greensboro."

He furnished a copy of a circular captioned "Turn Grief Into Strength! Avenge the CWP Five!" which refers to the November 3, 1979, incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, where "carloads of hired killers of the U. S. Government assassinated five members of the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization) and wounded ten others who were preparing to lead a march against the Klan."

The circular states "the Communist Workers Party will avenge these deaths, as all decent people would agree we should. A committee to avenge the Communist Workers Party Five has been formed to unite all honest and progressive people to avenge these deaths. The first task of the committee is to organize

CE 44-3527

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a funeral march in Greensboro this Sunday (November 11, 1979). The CHP is turning grief for the fallen comrades, shared by millions of people, into strength."

It indicates that the march November 11, 1979, at 1:30 P.M. will be at the corner of Morrow and Market Streets, Greensboro, and marchers from Durham will be leaving from Break-The-Chains Bookstore, 951 East Main in Edgemont at 11:30 A.M., marchers from Chapel Hill/Carrboro will be leaving from Byrd's parking lot in Carrboro at 11:30 A.M. and for more information call 682-TUT4 or 682-1285 in Durham.

In reference to this last circular, information indicates that [redacted] distributed some of these circulars inside the hospital during the shift he worked from 12 midnight to 8 A.M. Thursday, November 8, 1979. He is attempting to determine if in fact [redacted] did distribute this information on hospital grounds and if so, consideration would be given to dismissing him since this would be a violation of hospital regulations.

He also furnished a copy of four sheets of paper which were found on a copying machine in the hospital in early October, 1979, and these four sheets of paper appear to be of Communist writings and discuss the united struggle of multi-national working class to overthrow the United States monopoly capitalist class in the distant future and refers to strikes as basic weapons of the working class.

He does not know what if any association this material has with the Durham County Hospital Association.

He noted at the Durham County Hospital picnic a group appeared purporting to represent the Durham County Hospital Corporation Workers Association and demonstrated in favor of that organization. Photographs of the group at the picnic were taken and he provided eight (8) photographs. He noted photograph number 1 depicts [redacted] and standing behind [redacted] in a white shirt and tan trousers is Dr. NATHAN. Photograph number 2 reflects NATHAN and [redacted] and an unknown white female holding a sign.

CE 44-3527

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Photograph number 3 in which a white male holding a sign which says warning is a photograph of a group of individuals none of whom are known to [redacted]

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Photograph number 4 is another photograph of the group and the only person known to [redacted] in this photograph is NATHAN.

Photograph number 5 depicts [redacted] and others who are unknown.

Photograph number 6 depicts [redacted] NATHAN and others unknown.

Photograph number 7 depicts NATHAN and others who are unknown.

Photograph number 8 depicts NATHAN, [redacted] and others who are unknown.

In reference to photograph number 6, he noted a black male wearing a cap standing behind [redacted] left shoulder appears to be [redacted] who is [redacted] this [redacted]

He could offer nothing further.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/9/79

I  
Contact was made at [redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted]  
[redacted] After repeated knocks to the door of that  
residence failed to bring any response, a note was left in  
the door requesting [redacted] contact the FBI Office in  
Greensboro, North Carolina, at telephone number 855-7770.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527  
RRG:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] on November 7, 1979:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted], advised that the NATHAN family has resided at 4428 Ryan Street for about one year. The MATTHEWS Realty Company, Durham, North Carolina, sold that residence to the NATHANS. [redacted] was of the opinion that it was [redacted] who was the [redacted] advised that since Monday night (November 5, 1979) there has been much traffic in and out of that residence and on one occasion, an individual stopped and asked her husband where the NATHANS lived. She stated she knew nothing additional concerning the NATHANS and although she knew nothing additional concerning them, she considered the NATHANS to be good neighbors.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted], on November 8, 1979:

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted] doing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] telephonically contacted the FBI and advised that [redacted] on the sale of property to NATHAN at 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, approximately one year ago. He advised the [redacted] who was at that time with [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, and he believes he is now [redacted] in Durham, North Carolina. He stated NATHAN and his wife came to [redacted] Office and they assumed the loan of [redacted] at the Guaranty State Bank in Durham, North Carolina. He stated he does recall the sale as the property was listed in NATHAN's name and his wife's maiden name. He recalled that NATHAN was employed at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, North Carolina, and she was employed at an unknown company in Raleigh, North Carolina. He stated he had only seen them on two occasions, once at the closing and once subsequent when he had to straighten out a minor matter.

CE 44-3527

REC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC [redacted]

On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, and his wife, [redacted], are the registered owners of a 1976 Dodge Station Wagon, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) NL45C6B266102, 1979 North Carolina License PTJ-441. NCDMV records do not reflect a North Carolina driver's license for Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN.

[redacted] Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no record in his files identifiable with Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

On November 7, 1979, SA [ ] and SA [ ] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) went to 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, residence of Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN and wife for the purpose of interviewing Mrs. NATHAN.

Mrs. NATHAN was to be interviewed as a potential victim in this matter inasmuch as her husband was fatally shot during a shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina.

At that time, SA [ ] made inquiry at this residence and was informed by a white male that Mrs. NATHAN was not at home at that time, was in the process of making funeral arrangements and would be back at her residence at a later time. SA [ ] informed this individual that the FBI would be back later in an effort to contact Mrs. NATHAN.

Later that day, SA [ ] and SA [ ] of the FBI returned to Mrs. NATHAN's residence, 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, and at that time were approached by the same white male, previously mentioned at the time SA [ ] made inquiry, and another white male. These individuals appeared to be in their late twenties to mid thirties in age.

At that time both of these white males indicated to SA [ ] and SA [ ] that they had relayed the message to Mrs. NATHAN regarding the FBI's request for an interview and she had furnished the following information:

She wanted these two white males to convey the message to the FBI that her husband had been killed by the FBI, that she did not want the FBI on her property, and that if the FBI returned to her residence at a later date, she would kill the FBI Agents with a shotgun.

These two white males then indicated that Mrs. NATHAN was not home at the present time and the interview was terminated.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [ ] and SA [ ] 11/8/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] was contacted at his place of employment, [redacted] Mount Herman Church Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. At the outset of the interview, SA [redacted] and Detective [redacted] attempted to identify themselves to [redacted] and before this could be completed [redacted] exclaimed "I don't want any, I don't want any." The interviewers continued to identify themselves to [redacted] and when this was completed, [redacted] exclaimed "I have nothing to say to you guys." [redacted] then turned and walked away.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] :lct Date dictated 11/9/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

1  
[redacted] Wesley Long Hospital,  
501 North Elam Avenue, Greensboro, advised that [redacted]  
had been treated and released on the prior day in satisfactory  
condition. He left under his own power. His home address  
is [redacted] North Carolina, telephone  
number [redacted]

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]  
On November 7, 1979, [redacted] North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1969 Plymouth, four door, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [redacted] North Carolina License [redacted] The files further revealed that [redacted] is a white male, born [redacted] 1943, and has driver's license number [redacted] The file revealed his complete name is [redacted] and he formerly resided at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina.

[redacted] Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no record identifiable in his files regarding [redacted]  
[redacted]

CE 44-3527

LCL:egp

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA [REDACTED]

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 5, 1979, [REDACTED]  
Scarborough and Hargett Memorial Chapel and Gardens,  
306 South Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised  
with regard to SANDRA SMITH, Scarborough and Hargett  
had been called by a funeral home in Greenville, South  
Carolina, to pick her up from the North Carolina Medical  
Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. [REDACTED]  
stated this funeral home was Watkins and Woods Mortuary in  
Greenville, South Carolina, and further they came on the  
night of November 4, 1979, and picked up the body.

He had no further identifying information regarding  
SANDRA SMITH.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 6, 1979

[redacted]  
Cone Mills Corporation, 1201 Maple Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that one of the deceased in the shootout that occurred on November 3, 1979, was a JAMES WALLER. He stated that WALLER was an ex-employee of Cone Mills who was fired when it was discovered that he had lied on his application and that he was actually a Medical Doctor. [redacted] described WALLER as being a heavy-set, bearded individual who was portrayed on the television news film as being at the scene and brandishing a hammer in his right hand and carrying a stick or a placard in his left hand just before he was killed. [redacted] stated that Cone Mills fired WALLER in June of 1978 and that WALLER had been active in the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and in attempts to organize the union at Cone Mills.

WARE continued by stating that WILLIAM E. SAMSON, another of the deceased, was also employed at Cone Mills at the White Oak Plant, Greensboro, North Carolina. He said that SAMSON, who had a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy, was also rumored to be an attorney. He said that SAMSON was involved in organizing the union at the Cone Mills plants and at the Revolution Plant, where he was originally associated with the Revolution Organizing Committee. [redacted] stated that [redacted] one of the individuals wounded in the shootout, [redacted] but described by [redacted] as a follower and not a leader or organizer as were WALLER and SAMSON. [redacted] added that SAMSON and WALLER were the authors of the pamphlets that were recently distributed among the workers and among the community calling for the death of the Klan. He said that WALLER and SAMSON also composed a letter which was sent to the Klan inviting them to the rally in Greensboro and seeking a confrontation.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/5/79

[ ] stated that he maintains a working file on the individuals at the plant who have had personnel problems or who are a problem for the management and that files are located at the Personnel Office on WALLER and SAMSON and that these files contain personnel action forms as well as legal opinions from the National Labor Relations Board and from attorneys representing SAMSON and WALLER in relation to their employment at Cone Mills. He also said that these files would be made available to the FBI if any information contained therein would be helpful in the ongoing investigation.

[ ] then provided a copy of JAMES WALLER's employment application at Cone Mills, a copy of WILLIAM EVAN SAMSON's employment application at Cone Mills, and WILLIAM E. SAMSON's pre-employment verification.

b6  
b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

SSRA [ ] and SA [ ] arrived at [ ] Greensboro, North Carolina, an address they believed to be occupied by [ ]. A white female met the agents in the front yard of the residence and identified herself as [ ] known to the interviewing agents as the widow of WILLIAM SAMSON who was killed at the shooting incident on November 3, 1979. [ ] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents, the nature of the inquiry and the desire to speak with [ ]. [ ] advised [ ] was not residing at the address at this time and further would not be available to speak with the FBI at this time. [ ] further stated [ ] would want to speak with her attorney prior to any interview.

[ ] was then asked if she were available for an interview and advised that she was not and that she would be speaking with her lawyer. Prior to any further questioning of [ ] a Black male, known to the interviewing agents as [ ] came out of the residence and moved immediately to [ ]. [ ] stated, "We need you inside," and took [ ] by the arm. [ ] was given the name and office telephone number of SA [ ] and was requested to contact SA [ ] for an interview.

SA [ ] addressed [ ] and advised him of the identity of SA [ ], however, got no response from [ ] or any acknowledgment that the agent was speaking to [ ]. SA [ ] further stated to [ ] that the FBI was desirous of an interview with him, however, [ ] continued to ignore the agent's presence.

[ ] and [ ] moved into the residence and there were no further attempts to speak with either of them.

[ ] was wearing a t-shirt at the time he spoke with [ ] in the presence of the agents and [ ] was observed to be wearing heavy bandaging on both of his arms.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # GE 44-3527

by SA [ ] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were in the area of [redacted] at the time of the conversation with [redacted] and [redacted] and were able to observe the discussions. Neither agent was in a position to hear any conversation taking place and were not a part of the actual contact with [redacted] or [redacted].

b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/10/79

On November 7, 1979, an attempt was made to locate and interview [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. At that time, vehicles bearing the following license plates were observed in the area of that residence:

North Carolina REC-738  
1974 Chevrolet, two-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina JMX-177  
1976 Honda, four-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

SJL-145  
1978 Toyota station wagon

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

MXZ-147  
1970 Chevrolet two-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

Pennsylvania 491-892  
Chevrolet

[redacted]  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79  
GVL:jat

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

On November 8, 1979, a spot check was made at the residence of [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. A banner bearing the following inscription was hung on the porch of that residence: "Committee to Avenge the Murders of the CWP-5".

Vehicles bearing the following license plates were observed in the area of that residence:

North Carolina SJL-145  
1978 Toyota station wagon

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina NXZ-147  
1970 Chevrolet two-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina PAB-337  
1978 Toyota four-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina HMF-771  
1974 Opel two-door

[redacted]  
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina RB5163  
1980 Chevrolet four-door  
Vann Car, Inc.  
doing business as Budget Rent-A-Car  
Box 1171  
Morrisville, North Carolina

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] GVL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

Texas JF2-690  
1975 Ford four-door



Greenville, Texas

Pennsylvania 491-892  
Chevrolet



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SC  
[redacted]

On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration  
Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),  
Raleigh North Carolina advised that [redacted]  
[redacted] Durham, North Carolina,  
has a driver license number [redacted] and is a [redacted]  
born [redacted]. Her records reflect [redacted] is the  
registered owner of a 1967 Plymouth, four door, Vehicle  
Identification Number (VIN) RH41B71116748, 1979 North  
Carolina License HMF-541. He is also the registered owner  
of a 1970 Plymouth, four door, VIN PM43COF249655, 1979  
North Carolina License SNA-961.

[redacted] Records Section, Durham, North  
Carolina, Police Department advised his records are negative  
regarding [redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 9, 1979

Visual Observation of a Fiat 128 vehicle, parked in front of 916 Park Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, revealed that this vehicle bore North Carolina License PAJ-152. Visual observation of the interior of the vehicle revealed there was literature, apparently of a hand-out variety, lying on the rear seat and the headline of this literature stated "Smash the Klan with the Correct Understanding and Armed Self-Defense." Lying on the floor of the front seat was a bill from Montgomery and Aldrich in the name of [REDACTED].

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [REDACTED], JR. and  
SA [REDACTED] SS:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

CE 44-3527

LRJ/egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

On November 7, 1979, investigation was conducted at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, residence address listed for [redacted]. Investigation at [redacted] failed to reveal anyone located there; however, the following information was developed through neighbors at this apartment building:

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that [redacted] had previously resided in [redacted] however, he had moved out of this residence during July, 1979. Both individuals also indicated that while residing there, [redacted] was extremely close with [redacted] and an associate of [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] formerly resided in [redacted] however, they have since moved from this residence as well.

On the same date, it was determined this apartment building was managed by Allenton Realty Company, 119 Orange Street, Durham, North Carolina, telephone number 683-1410.

Investigation at this realty company indicated that agency had recently purchased this building from a company that had gone into bankruptcy and their files only reflect that [redacted] had been formerly leased by one [redacted]. These records indicate that [redacted] apparently had sublet this apartment to [redacted]. According to [redacted] and [redacted] they were aware [redacted] was renting this apartment and had recently vacated same. [redacted] was listed as a [redacted] the [redacted] of Durham, North Carolina.

CE 44-3527  
PSS:egp  
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

On November 8, 1979, [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] resided in the other half of the duplex where she resides, although the couple has not been at that location for at least the last month.

She believed they had been residing as neighbors for approximately one year and during that period, she did have some limited contact with the pair. She reported that [redacted] the sister of [redacted] did live there for a period of time prior to all of these people disappearing approximately one month ago.

She was aware that [redacted] and [redacted] fought extensively and she recalled one occasion when she had actually seen [redacted] attempt to choke her in the front yard of the residence.

[redacted] reported that the vehicle, a pea green Fiat which is currently parked in the front of the residence, belongs to [redacted]. The vehicle has been parked in the same location for at least one month. She described [redacted]

[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/13/79

[redacted] employee in the office of [redacted]  
[redacted] telephonically advised SA [redacted] that  
as requested, she had spoken with [redacted] about the  
FBI's desire to interview [redacted] had  
said it was all right to talk with [redacted] as he was very  
alert and could be interviewed. She advised arrangements  
for the interview had been made at the hospital.

She advised further that [redacted] believed that  
[redacted] had been wounded by a .22 pistol.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/12/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 11/13/79

[redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was contacted [redacted] for interview. At the outset, the agents identified themselves by display of credentials. SA [redacted] advised [redacted] of the nature of the desire to interview him by the FBI. [redacted] advised that he did not want to be interviewed until he had had an opportunity to determine his legal situation. He advised that he had not as yet retained a lawyer but thought that he would be talking to one. He advised he would later inform the agents one way or another whether or not he would be available for interview and he was furnished a card by Agent [redacted]

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/12/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/13/79

1  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted]  
[redacted] telephonically contacted SA [redacted] and advised  
that he was representing [redacted] and [redacted] female  
friend, who was also at the shooting scene on November 3, 1979.  
[redacted] advised that he would be out of town the  
following day on another matter. He hoped to advise SA  
[redacted] within the next few days about the availability  
of [redacted] and his female friend for FBI interview.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/12/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Public Service Gas Company of North Carolina, Durham, North Carolina; advised that on November 5, 1979, he went on a meter call to the address 951 East Main Street, Durham, North Carolina, the location of the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised when he arrived that morning, he was told to come back in about an hour inasmuch as they were having a press conference at the time.

[redacted] stated he returned later that morning and as he went in the front of the building, he saw two men at a table and they had pistols on the table and were handling them. [redacted] said he went back to where the meter was located and did not pay a great deal of attention to the men nor the weapons inasmuch as he was a little frightened by the whole matter.

He stated he was at the bookstore approximately 5 to 15 minutes and when he came back out through the front, one of the men was still there and at that time he did not look for nor did he see any weapons.

[redacted] stated he just wanted to get out of there. [redacted] further advised on November 6, 1979, he heard a fellow employee, [redacted] being dispatched to that bookstore and he immediately contacted [redacted] and went with him to warn him what he could possibly be walking into. [redacted] stated they went into the bookstore, made the hookup and saw no one with weapons.

[redacted] advised the individuals who were handling the guns on November 5, 1979, were as follows:

Number 1

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Hair:	Long, balding
Height:	Tall
Build:	Average

He was handling a chrome plated weapon, possibly a

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] : LCI:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527

38, not a snub-nose.

Number 2

Race:

White

Sex:

Male

He was handling a black weapon, snub-nose, small  
in size.

[ ] advised during the time he was there on  
November 5, 1979, a man in a brown suit, a white male,  
seemed to be in charge. however, he did not know who this  
individual was.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Public Service Gas Company of North Carolina, Durham, North Carolina, advised he answered a meter order at 951 East Main Street, Durham North Carolina, which is the address of the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised he had originally placed a meter in that building approximately 30 days ago to be connected to an air circulator. He advised on the morning of November 6, 1979, he was dispatched to that address to make a hookup.

[redacted] advised prior to the time he arrived at that address, fellow employee by the name of [redacted] contacted him and thereafter met him before he entered the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised that [redacted] explained to him that he had been in the bookstore the day before and had seen people with weapons and he felt he wanted to let [redacted] know what he might be getting into. [redacted] advised he and [redacted] made the hookup and they saw nothing unusual nor did he see any people with weapons.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] LCL:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 5, 1979

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. She was interviewed at the Police Department, where [redacted]  
[redacted]

She was questioned regarding the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, resulting in the death of four people; but she refused to answer any questions regarding the incident. She stated the Ku Klux Klan had been sent to Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, by the capitalists to destroy the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and that the State of North Carolina was responsible because they would not allow WVO members to carry arms to protect themselves. She advised she would refuse to say more about the matter.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] rep 11/4/79 Date dictated

CE 44-3527  
LCL:egp

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
[redacted]

On November 7, 1979, Deputy [redacted], Durham County Sheriff's Office, Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] and his wife had filed application with the Sheriff's Office in an attempt to get gun permits. [redacted] advised the applications were currently at the Identification Division of the Durham, North Carolina, Police Department so they could be checked against records there.

[redacted] advised he felt this may be of some interest inasmuch as [redacted] and his wife apparently are associated with the proclaimed communist group who were planning to march in Greensboro, North Carolina, on or about November 11, 1979.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/9/79

I  
Contact was made at [redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, in an effort to  
locate and interview [redacted] There was no  
answer to repeated knocks at the door of that residence.

[redacted] of [redacted]  
[redacted] Greensboro, confirmed that a [redacted]  
resided at [redacted] however, she and her mother left  
the apartment several days ago and were not expected until  
next week. [redacted] stated she did not know where the  
[redacted] had gone or how the interviewing agents might be able  
to reach her.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] was contacted at her residence, Greensboro North Carolina, by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]. She was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation of the events that took place on November 3, 1979, and that the Agents wished to interview her. She stated that she was busy at that time with making funeral arrangements for the victims and could not talk. When asked when she would be available for interview, she stated that the Agents could call her in about four hours, at which time she would say whether she would be interviewed or not. She stated that she might have to talk to her attorney and she might refer the FBI to her attorney. When asked if her husband was at home, she said that he was not. She was told that the FBI wished to interview the other members of her group, and her cooperation was asked in locating them. She again stated that she had no time to talk at that time but that she could be contacted by telephone later in the day, at which time she would see about arranging interviews.

SA [redacted] telephoned the [redacted] residence, telephone number [redacted] at 2:10 P. M., at which time a male who did not identify himself advised that neither [redacted] nor [redacted] was at home but [redacted] could be reached at [redacted]. A call was placed to that telephone number and a female, who did not identify herself, advised that [redacted] was not there but was expected in about 20 minutes. Twenty minutes later, SA [redacted] again called [redacted], at which time the unidentified female stated that [redacted] was not there. SA [redacted] advised the female that he would contact [redacted] attorney if he were identified. After a long pause, the female advised she would give [redacted] the message that the FBI had called. She then hung up.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and GVL/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/5/79b6  
b7C

At approximately 10:00 PM November 3, 1979, Detective [redacted] Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Special Agent [redacted] Greensboro Resident Agency, FBI, presented themselves at the Guilford County Jail, Greensboro, North Carolina, for the purpose of interviewing [redacted]. [redacted] is affiliated with the Workers Viewpoint Organization, Greensboro, North Carolina, and was incarcerated on charges of inciting to riot. At the outset of the interview, both Detective [redacted] and Agent [redacted] orally introduced themselves to [redacted] by display of credentials, and Agent [redacted] stated the purpose of the interview was to interview [redacted] in connection with his charge of inciting to riot. At this point, Detective [redacted] asked [redacted] for the identity of his attorney and [redacted] stated his attorney was [redacted]. Agent [redacted] asked [redacted] to identify himself and [redacted] refused. At this point [redacted] sat back, closed his eyes and appeared to go to sleep. Agent [redacted] and Detective [redacted] then exited the interview room and Sheriff's office deputies escorted [redacted] back to his cell. At no point in the entire interview process was [redacted] subjected to anything that could be construed as policy brutality and indeed [redacted] was never touched by either Agent [redacted] or Detective [redacted].

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/5/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted] in an effort to interview [redacted] of [redacted] that address advised she presently resided at [redacted] [redacted] having occupied the apartment since August, 1979. [redacted] stated she is unfamiliar with the name [redacted] however, indicated the rental agent for the apartments is Weaver Realty Company, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6  
b7c1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted] in an effort to locate and interview [redacted]. A [redacted] at [redacted] advised he has been residing at that address since October 6, 1979. [redacted] further stated the previous occupant's first name was [redacted] however, he could not recall the last name. [redacted] further stated he understood the occupants were associated with the group which was shot at on last Saturday (November 3, 1979). [redacted] stated he rents from [redacted] office telephone number [redacted], and home telephone [redacted]. [redacted] stated he could not provide any additional information regarding the possible whereabouts of [redacted] at this time.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted]  
[redacted] North Carolina, the last known address of  
[redacted] After repeated knocks at the residence door  
with no response, a note was placed in the [redacted]  
mailbox requesting contact with the FBI Office in Greensboro,  
North Carolina, at telephone number 855-7770.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 11/9/79

U.S. Attorney H.M. MICHAUX, JR. telephonically advised SA [redacted] he had been contacted on November 7, 1979, by an individual identifying himself as [redacted] Massachusetts. [redacted] further stated to MICHAUX he represented various members of the Communist Workers Party and was in the process of attempting to persuade them to cooperate with the FBI. [redacted] stated he would be back in touch with Mr. MICHAUX should any members of the Communist Workers Party desire an interview with the FBI.

Mr. MICHAUX stated he would contact SA [redacted] should he receive any additional information concerning the possibility of interviews being had by the FBI with members of the Communist Workers Party.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] jat Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, last known address of [redacted]. A young Black male, unidentified, advised he and his family reside at the [redacted] address and that his father's name is [redacted]. The young man further stated he is unfamiliar with the name [redacted] and further stated his family moved into that residence approximately two months ago.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]  
On November 9, 1979, records of the Clerk of Court, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed that [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was arrested on April 1, 1978, for illegal use of a loudspeaker. This was dismissed on July 31, 1978, due to the fact the state could not make an identification as to who was using the loudspeaker.

[redacted] City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised she could locate no record in her files regarding [redacted]



GE 44-3527

The following is a summary of known investigation through November 11, 1979, regarding the participation of [redacted] in the shooting incident:

[redacted]

1. Background and description

[redacted] born [redacted]  
[redacted] approximately [redacted] wears  
[redacted] resides [redacted] Virginia,  
with his [redacted] who was also at the rally.

[redacted]

The following vehicles are registered to [redacted]

1969 Volkswagen, two-door sedan, Virginia license MUF-819

1971 Toyota, two-door sedan, Virginia license MUF-20

2. Facts

(a) The Channel 11 tape shows a white male in the vicinity of CAUCE's body put a gun in a case and drop it on the ground (consensus of number who have studied the tape). Thereafter he turns CAUCE over assisted by a white female.

(b) Subsequently a case is recovered and reportedly it contained a derringer, Police card 31, item 20, a .38 special derringer, serial #73118. Data on recovered case unknown. Reportedly no latents were developed from this weapon. Unknown if any determination made whether it was fired or not. Tracing unknown.

CE 44-3527

LRV:jat

2

(c) On November 7, 1979, SA [redacted] FBI, Danville, Virginia, encountered [redacted] at [redacted] residence where he went to interview [redacted] refused admission to his residence by [redacted] and advised his wife did not want to talk to the FBI. SA [redacted] was unaware of [redacted] involvement at the rally at this time.

(d) On November 9, 1979, SA [redacted] reviewed the Channel 11 tape specifically that mentioned in 2a above. [redacted] positively identifies [redacted] as the individual putting the gun into the case and dropping it to the ground.

(e) [redacted] cameraman WFMY, Channel 2, has been interviewed by FBI and Greensboro Police Department. He told Detective [redacted] on November 9, 1979, that [redacted] was shooting his camera from the right rear of a car in the parking lot area and a white male WFO man was alongside him. He says "there was a man leaning over the trunk of that car pointing an older looking heavy derringer in the direction of the Klan members that were to the right side of [redacted]. He opened the derringer, looked in it and closed it and then pointed it in the same direction. The man opened and closed it twice and pointed it at the Klan three times. While he was switching to this car earlier [redacted] says he saw a man lean over the trunk with a derringer and heard a shot coming from that area. That's when he told not to shoot. The derringer breaks forward according to [redacted] [redacted] positively identified pictures #30, 78 and 81, Channel 11 copies [redacted]

[redacted] told FBI Agents this man tried to fire twice but the weapon would not discharge. He described him as a white male, age 31, light shirt, with fuzzy brown hair, no hard hat.

Detective [redacted] showed [redacted] the derringer in evidence, specific details unknown but allegedly he did not think the weapon shown was the one the man had.

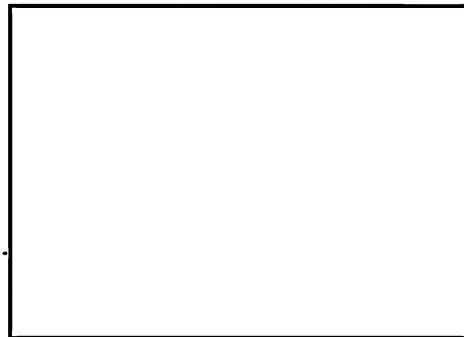
(f) [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, was interviewed by Detective [redacted] in full and by SA [redacted] regarding the derringer incident. He is almost positive photo 30 [redacted] is of the man behind the gray Electra who had the derringer and pointed it at the Klan but he did not hear it shoot or see it go off. He thought the derringer, Card 31, item 20, the .38 special, serial number 73118 looked like the one the guy had.

CE 44-3527

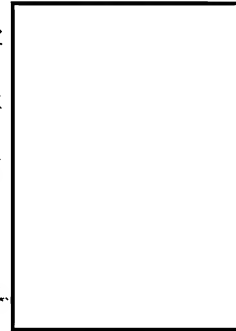
Records of the Identification Division, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., reflect on a name search basis that the following individuals listed below have criminal records:

WILLIAM EVAN SAMPSON

FBI Number 650 293-T2



FBI Number



FBI Number

FBI Number

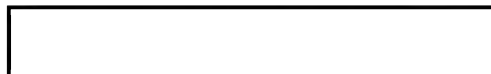
FBI Number

FBI Number

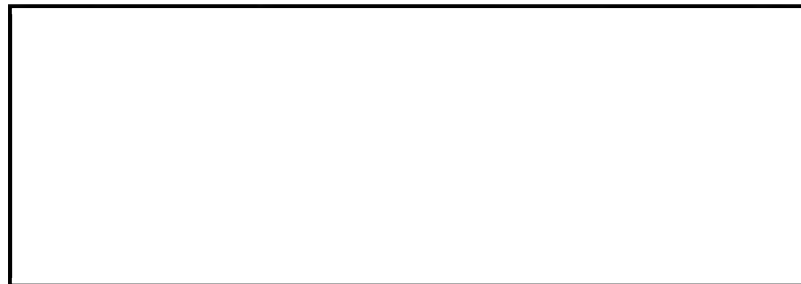
No record was located for the following victims:

JAMES MICHAEL WALLER

CESEAR VINSON CAUCE



MICHAEL NATHAN



SANDY SMITH

CE 44-3527

Investigation by the Greensboro Police Department produced the identity of one [redacted] as a participant in the WVO demonstration on November 3, 1979. [redacted] is depicted in the films, but it is unknown whether he suffered injury in the incident.

b6  
b7C

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]

On November 9, 1979, [REDACTED]  
Identification Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police  
Department, made available the arrest record of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] born [REDACTED] Social Security  
Account Number [REDACTED] Address listed as [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina.

The arrest record reflects the following arrests:

DATE	OFFENSE	DISPOSITION
[REDACTED]		

The arrest record further reflects that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537**

11/00/77

1. of the following FBI record, NUMBER **650 293 72** REGULATED BY LAW. NOT TO BE USED FOR  
OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or  
indication is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

FROM FBI (KMS) TO FBI (KCA)	Subject Name State Number (SND)	Arrested or Received	C. Charge D. Disposition
<p>THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES BASED ON DESCRIPTIONS FURNISHED IN YOUR REQUEST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.</p>			
<p>NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST</p>	<p>IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES</p>	<p>NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST</p>	<p>IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES</p>
<p>RACE SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SCARS ETC.</p>	<p>WHITE MALE 600 160 BROWN BLUE</p>	<p>BIRTH DATE BIRTH CITY BIRTH PLACE SOC SEC NO. MISC ID NO.</p>	<p>01/23/68  DELAWARE REG-66-1755</p>
<p>ATTENTION: SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.</p>			
<p>NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FSP. CLASS. 22 09 02 03 11 15 53 02 17 04</p>			
<p>YOU GREENSBORO</p>	<p>SAMPSON, WILLIAM EVAN NC170757A</p>	<p>00/31/76 C-TREXPASSING</p>	
<p>ORIGINAL COPY 11/1/78</p>			
<p>ALL'S CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC CON FILE.</p>			

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535**

11/06/79

PAGE 1

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER

**735 621 RS**

REGULATED BY LAW. NOT TO BE USED FOR

**OFFICIAL USE ONLY** and should **ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED**. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

Current Identifier (ORI) Name Case Number (OCA)	Subject Name State Number (SIO)	Arrested or Received	C - Charge D - Disposition
<p>THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES BASED ON DESCRIPTORS FURNISHED IN YOUR REQUEST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.</p>			
<p align="center">ALL DESCRIPTORS ON FILE ARE LISTED BELOW.</p>			
NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES	NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES
RACE SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SCARS ETC.		BIRTH DATE BIRTH CITY BIRTH PLACE SOC SEC NO. MISC ID NO.	
<p align="center"><b>ATTENTION:</b> SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.</p>			
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FGPT CLASS.		DM PD PI PM IG PI PM PM P	
NC0320100 PD DURHAM 50704		07/17/77	C=ROBBERY WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON 1206 D=CONVICTED= CONFINEMENT=3Y ACDC
NC092065C DOC-REC SECT RALEIGH 11058-68		09/02/77	C=POSSESSION OF STOLEN VEH D=CONVICTED= CONFINEMENT=3Y C=ACCESSORY BEFORE FACT LARCENY FROM PERSON D=CONVICTED= CNTS TO WHICH DISPOS AND SENTENCES APPLY NOT KNOWN
<p align="center"><b>IDENTIFICATION DIVISION</b></p>		<p align="center"><b>SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCH FILE</b></p>	

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**IDENTIFICATION DIVISION**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Use of following FBI record NUMBER **302 968 L4** is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Greensboro NC		5-17-63	Violate City Fire Fire Laws Mass Demonstration to force integration by blocking fire exit	

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b7c



of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 302 968 14, is REGULATED BY LAW.  
is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: Unk

Sex: Female

Height: unk

Weight: unk

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Date and Place of Birth:

Scars and Marks: unk

Address: (in   Greensboro NC

Occupation: (In  Student

Social Security Number: unk

FOUO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

b6  
b7C

The following FBI record, NUMBER 305 516 0, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE FINAL DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE IS DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF INDEMNITY	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Air Force		6-2-61		
PD Greensboro NC		6-10-65	interfering with Pol Off	
PD Greensboro NC		3-14-69	Dang Armed	Quash Warrant 7-2-69
Dept of Corr Rec Sec Raleigh NC		8-14-70	Disturb Public School	6 mos c/o 8-19-70
Dept Of Corr Rec Sec Raleigh NC		3-23-71	Disturbing a Public School	6 mos Paroled 4-9- Terminates 4-9-72
City Co B of LI Raleigh NC		4-1-78	Aslt on officer	Disch w/out prejudice 7-31-78

Notations indicated by \* are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads on being possibly identical with subject of this record.

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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b7c

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 505 319 G, is regulated by law.  
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: N

Sex: M

Height:

Weight:

Hair:

Eyes:

Date and Place of Birth:

NC

Scars and Marks: Unknown

Address: (In 1978)

Greensboro, NC

Occupation: Unknown

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNING THE  
INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Social Security Number:

SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY  
ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCH  
FILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

PAGE

8


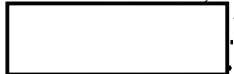
11/08/79

Use of the following FBI record, FILED 70 952 95 REGULATED BY LAW 15 (b) (7) FOR  
OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or  
disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IDENTIFICATION DIVISION (ALL REQUESTS TO OCA)	Subject: Name State Number (SID)	Arrested or Received	C. Chicago D. Disposition
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THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED  
FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILED BASED ON DESCRIPTORS FURNISHED IN  
THE LIST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.

ALL DESCRIPTORS ON FILE ARE LISTED BELOW.

NAME OF DESCRIPTION	YOUR REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES	NAME OF DESCRIPTION	YOUR REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES
RACE			BIRTH DATE		
SEX			BIRTH CITY		
HEIGHT			BIRTH PLACE		
WEIGHT			SEC SEC NO.		
HAIR			MOSE ID NO.		
EYES					
SCARS ETC.					

ATTENTION: SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER  
WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST,  
THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL  
CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FCPI. CLASS. PD CI 13 PD 11 PM 11 09 CI CI

NCBC10000  
ST 8 OF 1 RALEIGH

09/21/79 C-FELONY POSS & SALE OF  
MARIJUANA  
D-HELD  
C-FELONY POSS & SALE OF  
MARIJUANA  
D-HELD  
D-JAIL

FBI INTERNAL COPY  
NCBICE00  
FBI CHARLOTTE

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER 275 710 YS, is RELAYED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSES REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

CHARACTER OF INCIDENT	NAME AND NUMBER	DATE OF RECORD	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Durham NC		1-1-71	Driving motor vehicle through funeral procession	

THIS RECORD FINGERPRINTS FOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCORDING TO YOUR REQUEST. FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.

b6  
b7C

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 275 710 Y5, is REGULATED BY LAW.  
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

## Description and Related Data:

Race: [REDACTED]

Sex: [REDACTED]

Height: [REDACTED]

Weight: [REDACTED]

Hair: [REDACTED]

Eyes: [REDACTED]

Date and Place of Birth: [REDACTED]

Scars and Marks: unk

Address: [REDACTED]

Durham, N. C. in 1971

Occupation: Student in [REDACTED]

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR  
AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS  
INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED  
YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT  
GUARANTEE TO ANY NUMBER THAT  
THIS MATERIAL CONCERNING THE  
INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE  
INTERESTED.

Social Security Number: unk

FD-100a

CE 44-3527

The following flyer was distributed by unknown individual in the vicinity of police headquarters, Greensboro, North Carolina, November 7, 1979. It describes the organizational position of victims within Communist Workers Party and provides some background about victims.

# AVENGE the Murders of the CWP 5

On November 3, around 11:30 A.M. in Greensboro, carloads of Klansmen, hired killers of the government, assassinated five members of the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization) and wounded nine others as they were preparing to lead a march against the Klan.

The 5 CWP members murdered were Jim Waller, Central Committee member of the CWP, Sandy Smith and Bill Sampson, both textile workers active in organizing the industry, Cesar Cauce, hospital worker and organizer at the Duke Medical Center, and like Nathans, children's doctor at Lincoln Community Center in Durham and a community activist.

This is as clear as daylight on this November 3. For as these hooded assassins sped by, opening fire with automatic weapons, the police were nowhere to be seen. And as the streets were still flooded with the blood of the murdered fighters of the Communist Workers Party, the police rushed in and arrested other anti-Klan, anti-Nazi demonstrators, charging them with possessing concealed weapons.

This is a professional and premeditated assassination. All the gunshots were aimed at the head, and clearly targeted at the leadership of the Party. The arrests included CWP member, Nelson Johnson, and a youth having nothing but a knife.

This is not the first time that the FBI and their hired thugs, like the KKK and the Nazis, have attacked the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization). There were kidnappings and repeated attempts to intimidate and murder Party members, and leadership before. In North Carolina, the government used a front group recently formed - The United Racists Front - Made up of three KKK factions and the Nazis, to attack the black and white people who are opposed to racism. Today, with galloping inflation, with millions thrown out of jobs while the factories stand idle, the American people are awakening rapidly, like never before. The bourgeoisie has to respond with selective repression against the leaders of the working class who are in the forefront of the fight to beat back this capitalist hell. The KKK are some of the hired assassins the lapdogs of the criminal monopoly capitalist class used to carry out this selective repression.

We want to make it clear. This attack against the Communist Workers Party is an attack against all the workers, oppressed nationalities and races in this country. It is the beginning of a new wave of systematic attacks against the inevitable and mounting resistance of the workers and oppressed people, be they black, white, brown, red, or yellow.

## CWP MEMBERS KILLED BY THE CAPITALISTS WERE LEADERS IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The capitalists choose these leaders in their desperate attempt to stop the working class from organizing against the increasing attacks on our lives and families.

SANDIE SMITH, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee at Revolution Plant 2 years ago fought with other workers to organize a union for decent working conditions. She was a main leader in African Liberation support work. Sandie helped lead the fight to free the Wilmington-10, and against the Competency Test. On A&T campus, Sandie was known in the Alcom X Commemoration and the struggle against the HEW-JC TO Save Black Colleges. Sandie was in the front of most every struggle against national oppression of Afro-Americans in Greensboro and the world.

BILL SAMPSON was known at the White Oak Plant as one of the strongest, best fighting shop stewards. Cone has been trying to fire him for years because he always fought for his fellow workers. Cone arrested him onetime because he insisted on being at a meeting of the workers in his department when Cone wanted to isolate him. Bill spent many hours before and after work leafleting, talking to people, and fighting the capitalists with his fellow workers.

JIM WALLER who many friends called Black Beard, was fired from Cone Haw River plant because he led the strike against wage cutbacks and speed ups 1 1/2 years ago. Even after



his firing his fellow workers elected him president of local union. Jim was loved and respected throughout the textile industry as a selfless devoted worker. He was in the front lines at the China Grove victory against the Klan.

CESAR CAUCE from Durham has led the fight for a larger, stronger union at Duke University where he worked as a Data Terminal Operator. He and LIKE NATHANS were also at China Grove fighting against the Klan and the capitalists for working class unity. Like was a children's doctor at Lincoln Community clinic. He was murdered by the capitalists because he ran out to help other comrades who were dying.

What all these comrades had in common was that they were brave and selfless leaders of the many struggles of the working class against the bourgeoisie or capitalist rich class. That is why this was an attack - not just on the 5 CWP comrades - but on the entire working class and oppressed people.

We want to make it clear that this attack against the CWP is more than a fight between us and the racists. It is a fight between the Party, which represents the interests of the broad masses, and the government who represents the interests of the monopoly capitalists. The murders of the four comrades including a Central Committee member was perpetrated through the collaboration of the government and the KKK and Nazis, instigated and setup mainly by the government.

The blood of our 5 beloved comrades shed is but one more drop added to the ocean of blood the capitalists have been accumulating for over a hundred years, from disasters in cities everyday, to the millions of American workers who have been sent to Vietnam and other imperialist wars.

The CWP will avenge these deaths. We want to make it clear, as all the decent people in the country would agree, we should and shall avenge these deaths. We want to make it clear that the Klan, and their despicable secret supporters, the monopoly capitalists and their government, will pay for these deaths.

The CWP will fight for the right to bear arms and defend ourselves against these attacks. These murders are nothing more than another brutal and desperate attempt by the monopoly capitalist class to maintain their rule. And this cowardly act will only tighten our ranks and deepen our conviction of the Party to build for an armed and violent uprising of the working class to destroy the criminal system of the monopoly capitalist class and their running dogs, the KKK, the Nazis, and the cops.

#### WE WILL FIGHT ON STRONGER THAN EVER

Immediately we will unleash an all out political offensive against the bourgeoisie starting in Greensboro. On WEDNESDAY, November 7th at 7:30 p.m. all workers and friends are invited to a meeting at the Uhuru Book Store, 412 East Market Street.

On SUNDAY, November 11th, people from all around the city, state, and country are invited to join in the funeral march to commemorate the 5 fallen comrades of the CWP.

Committees to Avenge the Murders of the CWP-5 are being set up in plants, communities, campuses, and high schools.

In addition a Memorial Fund has been established to help families and to push forward the political work these comrades have sacrificed their lives for. All contributions can be sent to: COMMITTEE TO AVENGE THE CWP-5, P.O. Box 20344, Greensboro, N.C. 27420, Phone # 275-6589.

AVENGE THE MURDER OF COMRADE JIM WALLER!

AVENGE THE MURDERS OF COMRADES

TURN OUR GRIEF INTO STRENGTH, MARCH ON SUNDAY, NOV. 11th!

SANDY SMITH, BILL SAMPSON, CESAR CAUCE, AND LIKE NATHANS!

WE WILL TURN THIS COUNTRY UPSIDE DOWN TO AVENGE THESE BRUTAL ASSASSINATIONS BY THE CAPITALIST PROFESSIONAL ASSASSINS!

COME TO WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S MEETING, 7:30, Uhuru Bookstore.

CE 44-352E

H. FIREARMS

The following firearms were confiscated by the Greensboro Police Department in connection with the investigation of this incident. They are the subject of continued tracing by ATF, and efforts are being made to establish proper ownership.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/9/79

Captain [redacted] Commander, Criminal Investigation Division (Detective Division), Greensboro Police Department, made available a list showing all of the firearms recovered by the Greensboro Police Department from the yellow Ford van that was a part of the caravan of vehicles which paraded by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) rally site, the firearms found on the ground at the scene of the rally after the shooting and the firearms found in the Ford Fairlane vehicle belonging to RAYEORD MILANO CAUDLE at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Firearms found in Ford van:

1. .357 revolver S&W, serial number N299492, Highway Patrolman Model 28-2.
2. ~~12 gauge single-barrel shotgun~~ Firearms Import and Export Corporation, Miami, Florida, serial number 380505, model SB, made in Brazil by Companhia De Cartuchos Sandre - Est. S. Paulo.
3. 12 gauge pump shotgun, Mosburg, serial number G033005.
4. 12 gauge pump shotgun Springfield, model 67, Series A, serial number A617701.
5. 12 gauge pump shotgun, S&W Model 916A, serial number 5P6964, or 5B6964 (letter unclear).
6. .22 caliber revolver, H&R Model 929, serial number AM15914.
7. .32 caliber revolver, S&W Gecado, serial number 45453.

Items found on ground at shooting scene:

1. .38 caliber over and under derringer - Rohm GMBH SON THEIM LBRENZ -- serial number 73118.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

2. 12 gauge pump shotgun, S&W, Model 916,  
serial number 101B10

Firearms found in Fairlane automobile belonging to  
RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE, Winston-Salem, North Carolina:

1. .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle, Remington,  
model 552, serial number 1713799.
2. 12 gauge double-barrel shotgun, American Gun  
Company, New York Nickerbocker.
3. 12 gauge single-barrel shotgun, FIE Miami,  
Florida, model SB4
4. 223 caliber rifle, Ruger - Mini 14, serial number  
181-27138.

CE 44-352T

RET:rep

AT CONOVER, NORTH CAROLINA

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On November 6, 1979, [redacted] Shop, advised that her records from a firearms transaction record, Form ATF F 4473, showed that [redacted] North Carolina, had purchased a Model 916 12-gauge shotgun, serial number of gun being 5B6964, on August 31, 1979. This transaction record showed that [redacted] had North Carolina Operator's License Number [redacted] and was described as a [redacted] pounds, born [redacted]. The weapon was sold by Employee [redacted].

[redacted] made available a second transaction sheet stating that she had received an inquiry from [redacted] Agent by the name of [redacted] on the previous day regarding a .22 caliber pistol bearing serial number AM15914 and that she had checked her records and found that that pistol was a .22 caliber pistol, H. & R. Model 929, which was purchased from [redacted] on [redacted] 1975, by [redacted] Northeast, Hickory, North Carolina, whose date of birth was given as December 18, 1932, and whose North Carolina Operator's License was Number [redacted]. This weapon was sold by [redacted]. The purchaser had a permit dated February 17, 1971, signed in the name of T. DALE JOHNSON, Sheriff of Catawba County, by [redacted].

I. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA (NSPA)  
ALSO KNOWN AS NAZI PARTY

The NSPA formed an alliance with Klan groups for the purpose of disruption of the WVO demonstration on November 3, 1979. Some NSPA members were arrested for murder. The following are additional NSPA interviews.

CE 44-3527

REC:egp

I

The following investigation was conducted by SC  
[redacted]

On November 7, 1979, [redacted] Registration  
Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),  
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that  
[redacted] Raleigh, North  
Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1971 Hornet Station  
Wagon, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) ATA087E134076,  
79 North Carolina License LXC-847. Records further reflect  
that [redacted] has Driver's License Number [redacted] He is  
a [redacted]

[redacted] City-County Bureau of Identification,  
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised on November 7, 1979, that her  
records are negative regarding [redacted]

Records of the Wake County Clerk of Court's Office,  
Raleigh, North Carolina, reflect [redacted]  
[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] home address [redacted]  
[redacted] Raleigh, North Carolina, was interviewed at the  
Office of the National Socialist Party of America, 19 West  
Hargett Street, Room 709, telephone number 834-0063. [redacted]  
was advised of the nature of the interview and of the official  
identity of the interviewing agents as Special Agents of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation. He furnished the following  
information:

He is the [redacted] and the North Carolina  
[redacted] of the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA) which  
is headquartered at 2519 West 71st Street, Chicago, Illinois.  
[redacted] in Chicago, Illinois, is the party leader for the  
NSPA and he [redacted] is the [redacted]  
in the NSPA.

There are presently six (6) NSPA units in the  
State of North Carolina. The units and each respective unit  
leader are as follows:

Forsyth County -  
Mitchell County -  
Harnett County -  
Richmond County -  
Johnston County -  
Wake County -  
(Raleigh)

He first learned that the "communists" were going to  
demonstrate in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979,  
from a newspaper article. He advised when he refers to the  
"communists" he means the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO)  
which now refers to itself as the Communist Workers Party. It  
was initially his intention to seek a permit from the City of  
Greensboro, North Carolina, on behalf of the NSPA to hold a  
counterdemonstration in Greensboro, on November 3, 1979. Due  
to other more pressing matters, he neglected to contact the

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

SA [redacted] and  
by SSRA [redacted] WFM:egp Date dictated 11/9/79



CE 44-3527

2

City of Greensboro to obtain a permit.

On Saturday, October 27, 1979, he attended a meeting at the Brotherhood of Free Citizens meeting lodge near Louisburg, North Carolina. These meetings are regularly scheduled on the second and fourth Saturday of each month and are attended by not only the NSPA, but also members of the National States Rights Party, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and various other groups. The meetings are both social and business in nature. At each meeting a representative of each group is given an opportunity to speak and advise the attendees of any pertinent activities being undertaken by their respective groups. The meeting on October 27, 1979, was chaired by a member of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) whom he does not know and would describe only as an older, talk man with a bald head who is from Louisburg, North Carolina.

He recalls that in informal discussions with other attendees at the meeting that everyone was talking about the "communists" planning a demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. It is his recollection that a younger member of the KKK group led by VIRGIL GRIFFIN was the first to advise him that the KKK was going to counter-demonstrate against the "communists" in Greensboro on that date. In discussions with unrecalled members of the KKK, it was decided that the NSPA would also send representatives to Greensboro to take part in the counterdemonstration. After the dinner, he, [redacted] spoke before all the groups and announced that the "communists" were going to march in Greensboro and that a counterdemonstration was being planned to show that the citizens of this country do not agree with "communists" demonstrating in this country. It is his recollection that approximately 60 to 70 persons attended this meeting. VIRGIL GRIFFIN did not attend the meeting. He declined to specifically identify individuals who were in attendance stating he did not know everyone at the meeting. Approximately ten attendees were members of the NSPA, approximately 40 were members of the NSRP, three or four were members of the KKK possibly more, but he could not be sure the remainder represented one or two other groups which he could not identify.

During the meeting he recalled that he had neglected to attempt to get a demonstration permit from the City of Greensboro and then felt it was too late to seek a permit. During his

CE 44-3527

address to all the groups, he not only announced the counter-demonstration was being planned, but he strongly emphasized that the counterdemonstration was to be non-violent, specifically giving instructions to members of the NSPA that they were not to go in uniform, no weapons or guns were to be taken and they were to restrain from any activity for which they might be arrested. He explained that the NSPA treasury was very low and that there was not sufficient money to bail out members of the NSPA who got arrested. He also announced to the group that those planning to take part in the counterdemonstration should proceed to a residence located on Highway 220 South of Interstate 85 near Greensboro, North Carolina. He does not know who owns or resides at that residence. In his announcement he informed the group that the residence would have a large Confederate flag outside and would probably have a large number of vehicles parked nearby. This information regarding the residence's location was furnished to him by one of the KKK members associated with the VIRGIL GRIFFIN group.

In addition to the oral instructions he issued members of the NSPA present at this meeting, he later directed personal letters to WAYNE WOOD and [redacted] instructing them in writing that no member of the NSPA was to carry a gun, or go in uniform to the counterdemonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. They were further instructed to insure they were not arrested. He stated this same letter was also sent to a few other members of the NSPA, however, he does not recall which members. He advised that he does not maintain copies of all his correspondence inasmuch as he does not want to furnish intelligence information to any law enforcement agency which might "invade his office."

He advised that he always tries to attend every NSPA rally or function, but did not plan to attend the counter-demonstration in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, because of personal reasons. He explained that his major source of income is from stock which was given to him by his grandfather, [redacted]

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. He advised he is now attempting to liquidate this stock in order to purchase some land at an undisclosed location however, the stock cannot be sold with first giving the [redacted] an opportunity to purchase it. If [redacted] does not exercise this option, he must then secure the company's permission to sell the stock. He advised

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that he is considered somewhat of an outcast by his family and he did not want to further antagonize his grandfather at this time by any adverse publicity which might result from his participation in the counterdemonstration.

[redacted] subsequently attended a news conference at the residence of WAYNE WOOD on November 1, 1979, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] viewed a photograph of ROLAND WAYNE WOOD, Greensboro Police Department Number 99552, and stated ROLAND WAYNE WOOD is identical to the individual he referred to as WAYNE WOOD. The purpose of this news conference was to refute charges brought by JOE GRADY, a leader of a KKK group in North Carolina, that the NSPA and the KKK were not friendly with one another. Approximately 11 persons were present including approximately 7 members of the NSPA (six from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and [redacted] and approximately four members of the KKK, including VIRGIL GRIFFIN and [redacted] of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In private discussion, VIRGIL GRIFFIN and/or other members of the KKK advised him that the counterdemonstration was still planned for November 3, 1979.

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, he was at the NSPA Office Raleigh North Carolina, most of the day. He claimed that [redacted] North Carolina, and [redacted] North Carolina, were the only Raleigh Unit NSPA members who had gone to Greensboro. They had left Raleigh together in [redacted] white station wagon. During the afternoon, he was telephonically contacted by an unknown individual who claimed to be a ham radio operator calling from California. This individual advised him of the shooting incident which had occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, earlier that day. After being informed of the incident, he immediately telephonically contacted [redacted] to tell her of the shooting incident in Greensboro. She advised him that she had not heard from [redacted] and did not know who had been killed or injured. [redacted] stated that he was very concerned that some of his men may have taken guns to the demonstration. He questioned [redacted] regarding this and she assured him that neither [redacted] nor [redacted] who had accompanied her husband had taken guns with them.

Later that same afternoon, he met with [redacted] and [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] a NSPA supporter, who

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resides in Garner, North Carolina. He accompanied by [redacted] and [redacted] walked into a nearby wooded area and discussed what had happened in Greensboro, North Carolina, on that date. To the best of his recollection, [redacted] and [redacted] advised him that they had gone to the announced residence in Greensboro where they had met with other persons who were to attend the counterdemonstration. They were joined at this residence by MILANO CAUDLE, a NSPA member from Winston Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] viewed a photograph of RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE, Greensboro Police Department Number 99503, and advised that this individual is identical with the MILANO CAUDLE referred to by [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] further advised him that the three of them traveling in [redacted] station wagon had joined a procession of vehicles which were to go to the "communists" demonstration site. When they arrived, some of the vehicles in the caravan were attacked by the "communists" demonstrators. [redacted] was riding in one of the vehicles at the rear of the caravan. When the caravan was attacked CAUDLE attempted to get back to the vehicle in which [redacted] was riding and became separated from [redacted] and [redacted]. Both [redacted] and [redacted] denied to [redacted] that either had taken any firearms to the demonstration. [redacted] was advised that other FBI Agents were attempting to locate both [redacted] and [redacted] for interview. He advised that he would contact both [redacted] and [redacted] and instruct them to cooperate with the FBI.

[redacted] inquired of the interviewing agents whether or not the FBI held a warrant for NSPA member [redacted] of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He stated that [redacted] who is a Vietnam veteran, is the owner of a AR-15 rifle and in his opinion is an extremely dangerous individual who should be approached with caution should anyone attempt to serve a warrant on him. He stated he had no information which would assist in locating [redacted] and he did not wish to further elaborate on this.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted]  
Winston-Salem, was interviewed at his place of residence and furnished the following information:

[redacted] is an affiliate member of the Nazi Party. An affiliate member means merely a supporter of the Nazi Party and not an actual member. [redacted] does not know for sure other people who are affiliate members other than ROLAND WAYNE WOOD as he has not seen anyone else's affiliate member card except WOOD's.

[redacted] meetings of the Nazi Party in Winston-Salem which is headed by WOOD. [redacted] and [redacted] have also attended these meetings, however, he is not familiar with their residence. [redacted] likewise could not state whether or not [redacted] and [redacted] are members or affiliate members of the Nazi Party as he has never seen their membership cards. [redacted] likewise is not familiar with the address of anyone else who has ever attended any of the meetings and understands that several of the individuals who have attended meetings recently moved.

[redacted] attended a news conference at WOOD's residence [redacted] on Thursday, November 1, 1979. This news conference was covered by a couple of people from the Greensboro television station as well as two from the Winston-Salem television station, one person from the Winston-Salem Sentinel, the local evening newspaper in Winston-Salem. [redacted] was there and is known to [redacted] as the leader of the National Socialist Party of America in North Carolina. [redacted] believed that [redacted] is probably a card carrying member of the Nazi Party. At this news conference, [redacted] read a prepared statement answering charges by JOE GRADY who is a local leader of the Ku Klux Klan. GRADY had made some derogatory remarks regarding the local Nazi Party and [redacted] was merely responding to GRADY. [redacted] did not make any comments concerning the, at that time, upcoming anti-Klan rally scheduled for Greensboro on November 3, 1979. [redacted] never made any comments to individual supporters of the party

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by SA [redacted] and [redacted]  
SA [redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/10/79

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regarding this November 3, 1979, demonstration, however, [ ] has made comments regarding rallies in general.

[ ]'s general policy is that anytime supporters or members attend a rally, they are to be unarmed observers, that is, not wear the uniform and leave all weapons at home.

[ ] did not attend the demonstration on November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, and the action that took place there was a complete surprise to him. [ ] was not aware of any Nazi involvement in the rally until he heard news reports about 3:00 PM on Saturday afternoon. [ ] was aware, however, that a Communist rally was being held and had heard through news media representatives that the Communists had challenged certain people to attend that rally.

[ ] does not believe in violence himself other than for self defense. [ ] does not know whether or not the recent violence in Greensboro would in any way affect the Nazi Party's policy concerning violence and referred any questions regarding policy to [ ] is not in any way in "hot water" with the Nazi Party for his failure to attend the anti-Klan rally in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, as he was never ordered to go. On November 3, 1979, [ ] went to Hanes Mall about 1:00 PM in the afternoon with his son. Prior to that time, he was at his residence. His wife can verify his presence at their residence until about 11:00 when his wife went to work.

[ ] is not aware of any plans for any Nazi Party members to attend the Sunday, November 11, 1979, march being sponsored by the Communist Workers Party. [ ] himself has no plans to go and it is his personal belief that nobody from the Nazi Party will attend.

[ ] stated he first became interested in the Nazi Party in June, 1979, and pays a \$5 per month fee for his affiliate membership. He is not aware of any amount of money in fees to be paid by full members and is not familiar with what requirements must be met in order to become a full member. He believed, however, that one must be an affiliate member for a certain period of time prior to being

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considered for full membership. All meetings are open to the white public and both sexes may attend meetings. In fact, three women now attend meetings of the local Nazi party in the Winston-Salem area. The party is not committed to violent overthrow of the U.S. Government and hopes to achieve change through the ballot box. The party believes in not mixing the races which in some circles is equated with white supremacy though it is [redacted] belief that every race is equal and should be separate. The Nazi Party is a recognized political party and as such desires to function in the same capacity as any other political party.

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CE 44-3527

I. KU KLUX KLAN (KKK), WINSTON-SALEM,  
NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews were conducted of suspected Klan members in the Winston-Salem area. These interviews were conducted to determine if the individuals had any pertinent information about the November 3, 1979, incident. In addition, the FBI had received an allegation that these suspected Klansmen were intending to come to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 11, 1979; and use firearms to violently disrupt a planned funeral procession for the November 3, 1979, victims.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/14/79

CARLOS JOE GRADY, 726 South Sunset Drive, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, telephone number 725-0770, voluntarily appeared at the Greensboro Resident Agency of the FBI and provided the following information:

GRADY was previously associated with the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan where GRADY held the position of Imperial Klokard (Lecturer or Critic on the National Board). An individual by the name of [redacted] North Carolina, was the [redacted] of the Ku Klux Klan. GRADY recently broke away from the Federated Knights as a result of a policy conflict with [redacted] and others in the Federated Knights. [redacted] began to embrace individuals associated with the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA), also known as the Nazi Party. GRADY would not tolerate this association and formed the White Knights of Liberty which GRADY is now Grand Dragon of and Chief Spokesman for.

GRADY did not attend the November 3, 1979, Anti-Klan Rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, and had instructed members of the White Knights of Liberty to likewise not attend the rally. GRADY regarded this particular rally as a set-up to have himself and [redacted] killed. GRADY noted that the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) which sponsored the rally had publicly dared Klan members to show up and had mentioned JOE GRADY and [redacted] by name. This organization had also stated they wanted to physically wipe out the Klan and were using the Klan as a means of obtaining publicity. GRADY regarded any Klan member who showed up on November 3 as a complete fool.

GRADY first became aware of the shooting in Greensboro around lunchtime on the news. It was a complete surprise to GRADY that any Klan members or Nazis had shown up.

The fact that there was shooting as a result of a confrontation between reputed Klan members and Nazi Party members and the WVO was not a surprise to GRADY as the events

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by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/12/79

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of November 3, 1979, were a culmination of a brewing problem between those groups. GRADY traced the initial problem with the WVO to an incident in Winston-Salem in the early spring of 1979.

In Winston-Salem at the Public Library, the Ku Klux Klan had put on a Klan display showing the origins, some of the robes and other items of interest to the public concerning the Klan. At this display, members of the WVO appeared in the name of the Communist Youth Brigade and the Communist Revolutionary Front. There was a great deal of shouting and verbal remarks between Klan members there and the WVO. Also attending was the representatives of the Nazi Party. A Commander [ ] from [ ] Virginia, and three other unknown members of the Nazi Party were there. An individual whose first name is unknown, [ ] from [ ] North Carolina, was there along with the David Dukes Organization in Winston-Salem. GRADY believed that the individual identified as MICHAEL NATHAN was at the Winston-Salem demonstration. GRADY could not recall any other individuals who were in Winston-Salem and were also a part of the massacre in Greensboro on November 3, 1979.

Following the Winston-Salem incident on July 7, 1979, the Klan planned to show the movie "Birth of a Nation" at the Community Center in China Grove, North Carolina. The showing was for ticketed guests only and there was some screening of the ticket sales. There were approximately 20-25 guests who were there for the showing as well as a number of Klan people. There were a few robes being worn by individual, however, no weapons were being displayed. GRADY's group was at the Community Center, however, [ ] and other members of the Klan were late in arriving. It was during the time prior to [ ] arrival that approximately 150 individuals associated with the WVO marched on the Community Center and chanted "Kill the Klan - Death to the Klan." The group had a Public Address system and many in their group were displaying weapons. Several individuals who were at the November 3, 1979, demonstration which GRADY recognized through media coverage films were also at the China Grove confrontation. This group of WVO people marched right up to the Community Center front doors and the situation immediately became extremely dangerous.

[ ] showed up shortly thereafter with approximately 50-75 more people who were Klansmen. Also arriving during this same time period though coming by themselves were the

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Nazi group from Winston-Salem led by WAYNE WOOD. The Klansmen and Nazis at this point all obtained their weapons which were kept in the trunk of the caravan automobiles. GRADY regarded his strong leadership as the reason there was no gunfire at this confrontation. GRADY ordered all the Klansmen not to shoot and also ordered them inside the Community Center building. The WVO people burned a Confederate flag and shouted verbal abuses at the Klan for an extended period of time. This incident ended without any shots being fired but in GRADY's mind, set the stage for any future confrontations.

GRADY stated that none of GRIFFIN's Klansmen from the Lincolnton, North Carolina area were at China Grove and he further did not regard them as true Klansmen as they embraced the Nazi Party. GRADY regarded VIRGIL GRIFFIN as being associated with the Gastonia, Lincolnton, Stanley individuals who favored the Nazi Party and GRIFFIN and his group were, therefore, not recognized by any Klan organization.

GRADY noted that [redacted] in charge of the state Nazi Party and VIRGIL GRIFFIN had had a news conference in Winston-Salem on November 1, 1979, which was covered by WXII television wherein they blasted JOE GRADY as being too old and too conservative in his leadership and more or less showed their unity.

GRADY was shown photographs of the shootout at Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and identified WAYNE WOOD as an individual firing what appeared to be a shotgun. GRADY identified WOOD as the head of the Nazi Party in Winston-Salem, a fanatic with a definite propensity for violence and extremely dangerous. GRADY stated WOOD had previously been in the Ku Klux Klan but was thrown out because of his fanatic behavior. GRADY also identified [redacted]

[redacted] as being in the group which was firing upon the crowd in Greensboro. GRADY stated [redacted] was too young to be a Klan member and assumed he was a Nazi. GRADY based this assumption on the fact that RAYFORD CAUDLE, who was formerly a Klansman, was now a member of the Nazi Party. GRADY also identified [redacted] as [redacted] formerly a Klan member and now a member of the Nazi Party. GRADY also identified [redacted] as being a member of the Nazi Party and never being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. GRADY stated [redacted] had applied for membership but it had been rejected. GRADY believed [redacted] was possibly an informant for the Winston-Salem Police Department though he had no direct information to suggest that and he also considered [redacted] extremely unstable.

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GRADY stated he contacted [ ] after the shootout and was told [ ] had not been there and [ ] knew none of the details of what had happened. GRADY also contacted CAUDLE who denied being there also. CAUDLE called GRADY back on Sunday, November 4, 1979, and indicated he wanted to turn himself in as he had been there. CAUDLE said that [ ] had run and was driving CAUDLE's wife's Ford. CAUDLE stated [ ] was using CAUDLE's AR-15. CAUDLE further told GRADY that the lead vehicle in the caravan that had gone through the crowd was occupied by VIRGIL GRIFFIN and that CAUDLE himself was riding in vehicle #2. CAUDLE further told GRADY that the demonstrators had fired the first shots.

GRADY advised he was very much opposed to the Nazi Party, did not want the FBI to associate his Klan group with the violence prone Nazis. GRADY stated he had even talked to the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms people (ATF) in an effort to setup some of these Nazis for arrest as he regarded them as dangerous.

GRADY stated he did not know where [ ] might be located, however, he would make an effort to locate him for the FBI and would advise should he receive any additional information.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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November 12, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] residing at house number [redacted] on [redacted] North Carolina also having address [redacted] North Carolina, was initially interviewed at his home in the presence of [redacted] and furnished the following information:

After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, [redacted] immediately drew a Ku Klux Klan card which gave him instructions as to questions to be asked of the interviewing Agents. After observing the credentials of the interviewing Agents and obtaining their names, [redacted] stated that he had no information to provide to the interviewing Agents. Also, upon approaching the residence of [redacted] it was apparent by observation through the front door through which the Agents subsequently were admitted that [redacted] was talking on the telephone. After the Agents were admitted to the home, [redacted] stated that he was talking to his close associate, [redacted]. [redacted] then stated that [redacted] advised him that the same Agents had just left [redacted]'s house. Within about two minutes after being admitted to the [redacted] residence, [redacted] drove up to the [redacted] address and entered the same front door. [redacted] then acknowledged to [redacted] in the presence of the Agents that the interviewing Agents had just left [redacted] house. [redacted] and [redacted] then immediately exited the [redacted] residence without the interviewing Agents in order to conduct a confidential discussion in the front yard of the [redacted] residence. At this time the interviewing Agents and [redacted] were left alone inside the house at the front door. [redacted] then confided to the interviewing Agents that she was extremely nervous and full of anxiety and apprehension concerning the Ku Klux Klan activities that her husband was involved in.

Also, [redacted] made available to the interviewing Agents a copy of a receipt for a handgun that she purchased in her name on November 2, 1979, at [redacted] North Carolina. This

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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:HMP/rep Date dictated 11/10/79

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receipt reflected that [ ] turned in on a trade a Model 10, .38 caliber handgun, serial number C814547, as a trade-in for a Smith and Wesson Model 19, .357 caliber handgun, serial number 47K1639. Further, [ ] stated that her information reflected that this model .357 caliber Smith and Wesson was seized by police officers of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Police Department, the evening of November 8, 1979, in the vicinity of the 5400 block of University Parkway. [ ] stated that the police were called to that location after her husband and [ ] and others were involved in some disturbance.

At this point the interview was discontinued with both [ ] and [ ] and, prior to exiting the [ ] address, a Custom 30 Chevrolet truck with white cab and black bed, bearing North Carolina License AD-2403 containing three unidentified white males in the front seat pulled into the [ ] address. Subsequent to the interviewing Agents leaving the [ ] address, the Chevrolet truck was observed to pull next door to the [ ] address at what appeared to be a plumbing and heating maintenance garage. Also, [ ] had a late-model Ford pickup truck with camper, dark brown in color, bearing North Carolina License HE-2368, parked in his driveway and a light gray over white Chevrolet Monte Carlo bearing North Carolina License MYT-952 parked in front of the house.

At approximately 5:00 P. M., [ ] was reinterviewed at the First District Police Headquarters, Winston-Salem Police Department, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The ostensible purpose of [ ] presenting himself at the First District Headquarters at this time along with [ ] and [ ] was for [ ] to make arrangements to pick up the .357 caliber Smith and Wesson handgun that was seized by Winston-Salem Police Officers on November 8, 1979, in the vicinity of 5400 block of University Parkway. Also present along with SA [ ] and SA [ ] during this subsequent interview with [ ] was Detective [ ] Winston-Salem Police Department.

At this time, [ ] stated that he was quite concerned about events that may take place at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Sunday, November 11, 1979, in view of information that he had received recently from [ ] [ ] stated that he has twice met [ ] in the last

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two days and that [ ] has advised him that a large contingent of Ku Klux Klan members and sympathizers, totaling 2,800, were arriving in North Carolina and plan to participate in the demonstrations and counter-demonstrations at Greensboro. [ ] stated that [ ] advised him that some of these 2,800 were already in and around Winston-Salem, North Carolina, residing at the homes of other Ku Klux Klan members and sympathizers.

[ ] stated that these people would collect at a staging point near Charlotte, North Carolina, and proceed in mass on the interstate to Greensboro, North Carolina, starting at 6:00 A. M. on November 11, 1979. Further [ ] stated that he was told that these people were coming to North Carolina from the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. [ ] stated that [ ] indicated to him and others that VIRGIL GRIFFIN ROBERT SHELTON of Bloomfield, Indiana, the Reverend [ ] of [ ] Indiana, and [ ] (phonetic), of [ ] were some of the organizers of this group of 2,800 that would be staging out of Charlotte, North Carolina. Finally, [ ] stated the belief that this large number of anti-communist persons would be well armed and that great trouble would ensue at Greensboro on November 11, 1979.

[ ] stated that he has observed [ ] have in [ ] possession a .45 caliber fully automatic machine gun that [ ] carries in plain view between the bucket seats of the green Ford Pinto that he drives. [ ] stated that [ ] lives in [ ]

Prior to [ ] problem with [ ] in the [ ] North Carolina, late on November 8, 1979, [ ] stated that he and [ ] visited at the residence of [ ] also known as [ ] and [ ] at their trailer residence on [ ] North Carolina. After spending several hours at that address, including partaking of alcoholic beverages, [ ] stated that, when he exited the trailer late that night, he shot his .357 caliber Smith and Wesson in the air six times. [ ] stated that he

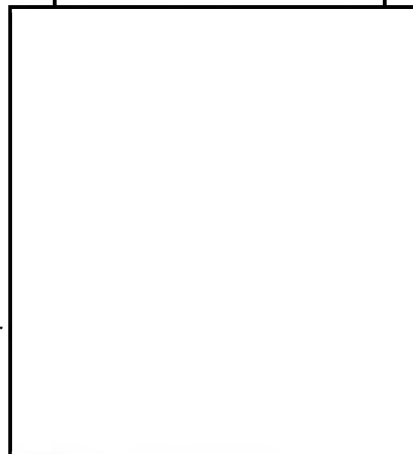
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subsequently arrived at Cox's-Shell Station near 5400 University Parkway, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that a disturbance ensued which resulted in police confiscating this .357 caliber Model 19 Smith and Wesson along with three other weapons in a pickup truck.

The following information was obtained by observation and interview concerning [redacted]

Name:  
Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Address:



Wife:

same address.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted]  
Walkertown, was interviewed at his place of residence and furnished the following information:

[redacted] was previously a member of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan whose leader (Grand Dragon) was JOE GRADY. In September, 1979, however, [redacted] dropped out of the Klan as it had split over disagreements within the unit. Some members were becoming associated with the local Nazi Party headed by ROLAND WOOD and others were opposed to it. JOE GRADY, who was in opposition to the Nazi affiliation, formed a new Klan, the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] who was a Klan member, embraced the Nazi Party.

[redacted] denied being the [redacted] of a group of Klan members not associated with the Federated Knights and those not associated with the White Knights.

[redacted] advised he was not in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, at the time of an anti-Klan rally sponsored by the Communist Worker's Party. [redacted] likewise had no plans to attend the November 11, 1979, memorial march being sponsored by the Communist Workers Party to be held in Greensboro. [redacted] is of the opinion no Klan members will be attending. [redacted] could not speak for individuals who were Nazi sympathizers as he regarded them as lunatics. Former Klan members CAUDLE and WOOD are Nazis and it was WOOD who had been thrown out of the Klan who started the Nazi movement in Winston-Salem. [redacted] stated he understood that some Nazi Party members and Klan members who were supporters of the Nazi Party met in Lewisburg in September, 1979. [redacted] would not provide any names of individuals he believed might have attended the September, 1979 meeting.

[redacted] acknowledged he [redacted] who [redacted] in the Lewisville area in Forsyth County. [redacted] stated [redacted] was formerly a Klan member but is no longer associated.

[redacted] advised he did not believe the United States

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by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/10/79

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should allow Communists or Nazis in this country and further believes that he should maintain arms in order to protect himself. [redacted] has a model 36 Smith and Wesson Chief Special and a 129 pump shotgun in addition to a .357 magnum and a .25 automatic which his wife owns.

[redacted] advised during the evening of November 8, 1979, and the early morning hours of November 9, 1979. He was at the residence of [redacted] who resides on [redacted] Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] was at that residence with [redacted] who like [redacted] is a former member of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] came to the residence with [redacted] and was merely there to talk with an old friend. Approximately 3:00 in the morning, [redacted] and [redacted] were in an argument at the 5400 block of University Parkway. Local police arrived and ended up taking [redacted] home and allowing [redacted] wife to pick him up. In [redacted] truck, which was parked at the scene, the police confiscated four hand guns, two .357 magnums, a .25 automatic, and a .22 automatic. One of the .357 magnums and the .25 automatic belonged to [redacted] wife and had been placed in the truck by [redacted].

[redacted] stated his conversations with [redacted] had nothing to do with the Klan or any proposed activity at Greensboro on November 11. [redacted] stated that [redacted] nor his wife are members or have ever been members of the Klan and he would have no reason to discuss the Klan or its activities with them. [redacted] stated he carries weapons wherever he goes and it was not unusual for him to have those weapons with him at that time.

[redacted] stated that he and [redacted] were drunk and he frankly could not remember a lot of what he may or may not have said to police officers or anyone else. [redacted] stated the police officers confiscated the weapons in question and he is now making efforts to retrieve his property.

[redacted] was later interviewed at Division 1 Headquarters, Winston-Salem Police Department, approximately 5:00 in the evening. [redacted] arrived at Division 1 in the accompaniment of his wife and [redacted] was agreeable to additional questions being asked of him after [redacted] himself, had been

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reinterviewed by the FBI. During reinterview, [ ] stated he was not aware of any Klan members from any other states traveling to North Carolina for the purpose of attending the demonstration to be held on November 11, 1979, in Greensboro. [ ] denied having any conversations with [ ] regarding that or overhearing any conversations [ ] had with either of the [ ] on the previous evening concerning any plans for the Greensboro demonstration. [ ] stated [ ] could have had some conversation with [ ] but he was talking with [ ] and was not paying any attention to what [ ] had to say to [ ] wife.

Thereafter [ ] was requested to join the interview with [ ] and to repeat his statements concerning the travel of Klan members to North Carolina for the demonstration. After [ ] heard statements made by [ ] which were an obvious contradiction to previous statements by [ ] [ ] continued to deny having any knowledge of the activity. [ ] did acknowledge that [ ] mentioned something to him about somebody trying to kill either [ ] and/or [ ] and recalled advising [ ] to be cautious. [ ] indicated he did not believe anything that [ ] was saying but to be on the safe side he should be cautious.

[ ] did acknowledge that he considered [ ] to be truthful. [ ] stated he could not provide any additional information and indicated the desire to return to his residence at which time the interview was discontinued.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

[redacted] voluntarily furnished the following information to Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) MOSES after the interviewing Agent had furnished [redacted] his personal and official identity.

[redacted] stated that he currently resides at 5090 McGee Road with [redacted] and that he formerly resided with [redacted] and [redacted] following the separation from his wife, whom he did not wish to identify.

[redacted] stated he is reasonably certain that CURTIS MCGEE and [redacted] who also reside at the McGee Road address, are not members of the Ku Klux Klan or any other extremist type organization. He stated he does know, however, that both the MCGEEs have Klan associates and that [redacted] has tried on a number of occasions to recruit him into the Klan.

[redacted] stated that the MCGEEs keep a large number of weapons in the house and that they are very fearful of [redacted] and his "Klansmen friends" as the MCGEEs strongly suspect [redacted] of being responsible for a shooting incident at the MCGEE residence on July 22, 1979, wherein CURTIS MCGEE was injured.

[redacted] stated he also suspects that [redacted] may have been responsible for the shooting incident but doubts that it had anything to do with Klan or Nazi activities, but rather he believes it may have to do with his own previous personal relationship with [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] explained that he has heard from a number of different sources that [redacted] is a homosexual and that one of the techniques he uses in recruiting a young Klansman is to permit him to have sexual relations with [redacted] while he, [redacted], observes these activities.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Walkertown, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
CECIL E. MOSES:rep Date dictated 11/10/79

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[redacted] claims he never engaged in any sexual activity with [redacted] but indicated there was a relationship between him and [redacted] during the period that he resided with the [redacted]. In fact, [redacted] stated he has been told by some of the [redacted] associates that both [redacted] and [redacted] are in love with him.

[redacted] advised that, for whatever the reason, there is no question but that the McGEEs are very fearful of [redacted] and his associates and that, in fact, there is someone always standing guard at the McGEE residence at night.

[redacted] upon being asked if the McGEEs have had any recent large crowds at their residence, responded that there is always a large number of people in and around the McGEEs' house but that these are all relatives and at any given time there are eight to nine vehicles parked at this address.

[redacted] observed that it is very likely that someone might suspect that some Klan rally or other type organizational meeting is taking place at the McGEEs' house but, in fact, this certainly is not the case. He said that at present at least three families are using this location as their residence.

[redacted] denied any Klan or Nazi Party affiliation and advised that he is a [redacted] who only spends part of his time at the McGEE house. He described [redacted] as a very nervous individual who has been afraid to go to work since the July 22, 1979, shooting incident as he fears for the welfare of his family and other occupants of the McGEE residence.

[redacted] assured ASAC MOSES he would contact the FBI if he learned of any planned violence on the part of anyone in the Walkertown area.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 11, 1979  
Date of transcription

[redacted] the [redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed at her current residence, [redacted]  
[redacted] North Carolina. Prior to commencement  
of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the personal and  
official identity of the interviewing Agent and was informed  
that Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) MOSES wished to  
ask her some questions about [redacted] CURTIS McGEE, and [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] volunteered that she is currently  
residing in a common-law relationship with [redacted]  
who was present during the interview, and stated she wished  
to cooperate with the FBI in any way that she could.

[redacted] strongly denied any knowledge of any  
Klan affiliation on the part of CURTIS or [redacted] and  
stated that, to the best of her knowledge, neither of these  
individuals is associated with any extremist or activist type  
organization. She acknowledged that [redacted] possesses a  
large number of weapons and pointed out some of these weapons  
to ASAC MOSES during the course of the interview.

[redacted] stated that the reason [redacted]  
keeps so many weapons is that on July 22, 1979, twelve to  
fifteen armed white males surrounded Mr. McGEE's house at  
3 o'clock in the morning and [redacted] and the  
[redacted] She stated these individuals  
shot through the various windows with shotguns and high-  
powered rifles and that Mr. McGEE was shot in the back by a  
30-30 caliber rifle while he was sleeping in his bed.

She stated that during this shooting incident the  
house was occupied by [redacted] Mr. McGEE, and four  
small children [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that she suspects [redacted]  
[redacted] and "a bunch of his Klansmen friends" were responsible  
for the shooting incident.

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[redacted] further volunteered that, since the above-described shooting, Mr. McGEE, [redacted] and her [redacted] (when he is at home) stand guard each night to protect the occupants of the house at [redacted]. She said that, since [redacted] recently moved to this address, he also guards the house from the nearby woods by using various shoulder weapons such as a Thompson .45 caliber machine gun, pump shotguns, and a .30 caliber rifle.

[redacted] further noted that, upon the arrival of ASAC MOSES and four other Agents on this date, she and [redacted] immediately grabbed weapons and were covering the Agents as they approached CURTIS McGEE in his truck outside the house. She stated that, upon learning the identity of the Agents, they put their weapons away.

[redacted] also volunteered that she suspects that [redacted] was somehow involved in the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. (Members of the Ku Klux Klan and "some Nazis" have been charged with killing some members of a "communist group.") [redacted] stated the reason she feels so strongly that [redacted] was involved is because she and her [redacted] were driving by [redacted] house at approximately 12:30 A. M. on November 3, 1979, and observed [redacted] brown pickup truck with a camper bed backed up to the steps and could see that [redacted] and four or five other males were placing a large number of weapons in the back of the truck. She stated there was not sufficient light for them to identify the other males but that she just assumed that it was some of his "Klucker friends." She further stated that the only other vehicle at [redacted] residence at that time was an old model car that she believed was green in color.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

This will record that at approximately 5:00 P. M. a female individual identifying herself as [redacted] North Carolina, contacted the interviewing Agent at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] stated she was calling Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) MOSES as she had found his card in the door of her trailer which requested that her husband should call MOSES.

[redacted] advised that she and her husband are separated and that she did not stay at her residence the night of November 9, 1979, and that, upon returning to her trailer on this date, she was informed by a number of neighbors that the FBI had been there looking for her and her husband.

[redacted] was asked if she had any information about her husband being a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the National Socialist Party, and she stated her husband definitely is not a member of either of these organizations and, in fact, she is reasonably certain that he is not a member of any activist type organization.

[redacted] did state that her husband possesses a number of weapons and that this is because he suspects that [redacted] and other individuals whom she does not know, whom she described as members of the Ku Klux Klan, have been shooting at [redacted] house where [redacted] is currently residing.

According to [redacted] is very active in Klan activities in the Walkertown - Winston-Salem area and that [redacted] told her following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, between the Klan and some Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) members that [redacted] and some of his friends were involved in the incident but claims she does not know the extent of her husband's involvement.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
CECIL E. MOSES:rep Date dictated 11/10/79



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[redacted] was asked if she had any knowledge of any plans of [redacted] or any of his associates to travel to Greensboro on November 11, 1979, in an effort to confront or disrupt a scheduled funeral procession by members of the WVO; and she stated she has no such knowledge but assured ASAC MOSES ~~she would call him if she~~ learned of any such planning.

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[redacted] furnished her telephone number as [redacted] and stated, if the FBI wished to talk to her further, she would cooperate in any way that she could.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

I

Mr. CURTIS ELETHA McGEE, residing at 5090 McGee Road, Forsyth County, North Carolina, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

McGEE stated that, in connection with the shooting and riot at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, he had absolutely nothing to do with that trouble and is certain that [ ] also residing at 5090 McGee Road, also had absolutely nothing to do with that problem. Further, McGEE stated that he is totally unaware of any plans that anyone from Winston-Salem or Forsyth County may have had to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, or to be involved in any way with the problems in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. Also, McGEE stated that he does not have any information concerning any plans that any citizens of Winston-Salem or Forsyth County or the surrounding area may have to travel to Greensboro on Sunday November 11, 1979. McGEE stated he is certain that [ ] also was not present at Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and would not be traveling to Greensboro on November 11, 1979; and McGEE stated that he doubted very much that [ ] had any information concerning others who may be traveling to Greensboro on November 11, 1979, either in demonstration or counter-demonstration.

CURTIS McGEE stated he is not now and never has been a member of any faction of the Ku Klux Klan or any group connected with the American Nazi Party. Further, McGEE stated he is certain his son is not now and never has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the American Nazi Party. McGEE stated that VIRGIL GRIFFIN, [ ] ROLAND WOODS, and BOBBY BRADSHAW were names totally unknown to McGEE. McGEE stated he had heard of RAYFORD MILANO CAUDLE but has never had any connection with him whatsoever. McGEE stated that he has had absolutely no connection with JOE GRADY but has heard of GRADY in connection with Klan activities through [ ] and [ ] described by McGEE as Klansmen in his neighborhood.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Forsyth County, N. C. File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [ ] and SA [ ] p/rep 11/10/79  
Date dictated

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Also living at the 5090 McGee Road address, according to McGEE, are [redacted] currently residing at [redacted] North Carolina; [redacted] described by McGEE as a [redacted]

McGEE stated that [redacted] and that [redacted] lives in a [redacted] North Carolina. McGEE stated that [redacted] has not lived [redacted] since approximately July 26, 1979, when a shooting incident occurred at the 5090 McGee Road address. McGEE stated that during this incident unknown person or persons fired upon the house late at night and that he was wounded in this gunfire. In connection with this shooting, McGEE stated that he has had to have doctor's treatment of his eyes and only now is he able to see well enough to drive vehicles on his own. McGEE stated that [redacted] is the [redacted] who resides on [redacted] North Carolina.

In connection with the July 26, 1979, shooting of the 5090 McGee Road address, McGEE stated that he duly reported this incident to the Forsyth County Sheriff's Office and to the Attorney General of North Carolina's Office. However, McGEE stated that he is not satisfied with the degree of protection that he is being afforded and is quite concerned that he may be attacked along with the rest of his family at this address again in the future. McGEE stated that he does not know who may be responsible for the shooting attack on his house or who may be wanting to again attack his house but that it may possibly be [redacted] and [redacted] and their wives and others. McGEE claimed that [redacted] and [redacted] are both currently members of one of the Klan factions in and around Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Further, McGEE stated that he has heard that [redacted] has reportedly told REBECCA McGEE that a white male employed at the Salem Welding Shop, exact address unknown, assisted [redacted] and [redacted] in the shooting of his home at 5090 McGee Road.

About 1976, McGEE stated that his brother, REX McGEE, now deceased, was involved in an incident with [redacted] at REX McGEE's home in Forsyth County. At that time, McGEE stated

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that [ ] was accusing REX McGEE of being some type of police informant and, as such, was approaching REX McGEE's home with intent to do bodily harm. As [ ] approached the McGEE residence, McGEE stated that his brother shot [ ] in self-defense; and, as a result, the [ ] and McGEE families have the reputation of being at odds with one another.

McGEE stated that [ ] currently does not own any weapons but may have "three or four" borrowed from an associate. McGEE stated that these weapons included a .45 caliber semi-automatic rifle with a 30-round straight clip, and at least one high-powered rifle, either a 30 by 30 or 30.06 caliber. McGEE stated that the Ford Pinto automobile that [ ] drives is registered to [ ]. McGEE stated that he is the owner of a .45 caliber double-action handgun which he purchased new in Texas approximately three years ago, and a 16-gauge double-barreled shotgun. McGEE stated that he keeps both of these weapons in his bedroom.

McGEE stated that, although [ ] and [ ] are connected in some way with Ku Klux Klan official JOE GRADY, he believes that [ ] and [ ] are currently at odds with GRADY and that [ ] is reported to have stated while under the influence of alcohol that they, [ ] and [ ] have to get rid of JOE GRADY. McGEE stated that he believes two close associates of JOE GRADY currently are [ ] brothers who McGEE believes [ ]

The following description was obtained through observation and interview from CURTIS ELETHA McGEE:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	March 26, 1932
Hair:	Brown and balding
Eyes:	Dark brown with extra thick prescription glasses due to cataract operation and nearsightedness.

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Home Address:

5090 McGee Road,  
Forsyth County,  
North Carolina

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Employment:

Over-the-road driver,  
Bahnsen Company,  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 11, 1979

Date of transcription

[redacted] Walkertown, North Carolina, was interviewed at his residence and furnished the following information:

[redacted] then told [redacted] that the FBI had come to question him earlier that day about the demonstration in Greensboro where five communists were killed.

[redacted] told [redacted] that he was not there. [redacted] also denied being in Greensboro that day and stated that he was at [redacted] Winston-Salem, North Carolina, until about noon on November 3, 1979. The first time he heard about the trouble in Greensboro was when [redacted] came by his house and told him about it. [redacted] did not say who was at the demonstration, and [redacted] does not know the identity of any of the participants.

[redacted] stated that during the past week he had heard a lot of rumors about the Klan activity which was planned for the Communist Workers Party's march on November 11, 1979, in Greensboro. [redacted] told him that all of the Klans in the United States were going to join together and that half of the National Guard and half of the Police Department are Klansmen and that there would be a revolution in Greensboro when the

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Walkertown, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] and GVL/rep Date dictated 11/10/79

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shooting starts. He stated that the Klan planned to start some trouble and then expected the Police Department and the National Guard to join in in order to crush the communists. [ ] told him that several hundred people were coming to Greensboro from Alabama, Texas, and Ohio and they were going to carry weapons. [ ] said that, if the communists were going to march, the Klan was going to "blow them away." He also heard from [ ] that the head of the Nazi Party in Raleigh was going to the rally in Greensboro also. [ ] stated that he himself was not going to the demonstration.

[ ] denied being a Klansman, and he also denied that he himself did not plan to attend the demonstration in Greensboro on November 11, 1979. He stated that he did not know personally of anyone who was planning to go, but he heard that a group of Klansmen were going to meet in Charlotte and plan their activities in Greensboro.

[ ] stated that he never leaves his home unarmed and that he would not think of going away from his home without a weapon. [ ] He stated that he owns the following firearms and always has at least one of them with him:

.45 caliber Eagle

.30 caliber carbine

30-30 rifle

pump shotgun

[ ] denied that he ever threatened the life of

The following description was taken by observation and interview:

Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

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Height:

Weight:

Hair:

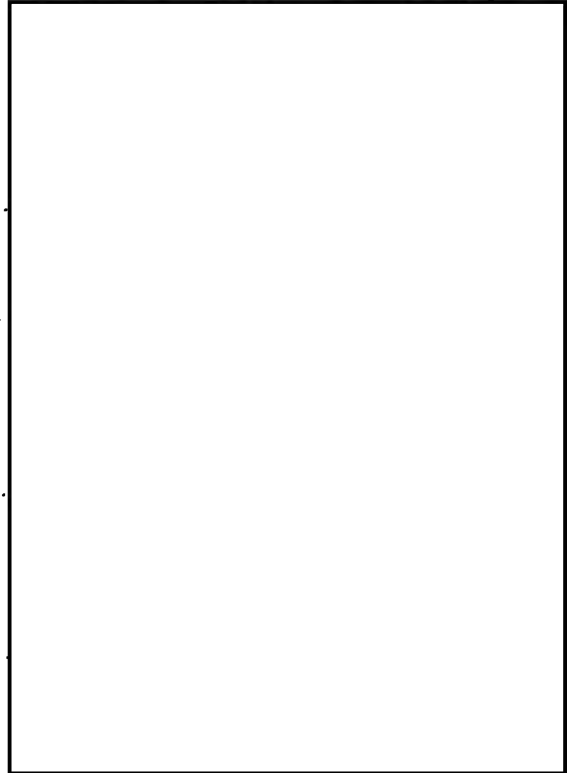
Eyes:

Tattoos:

Scars or Marks:

Employment:

Usual Occupation:



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CE 44-3527

K. KU KLUX KLAN, LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews were conducted of suspected members of the Invisible Empire of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan residing in the area of Lincolnton, North Carolina. The interviews include family members of those arrested for murder and interviews to locate the Grand Dragon, VIRGIL GRIFFIN, who was known to have organized and participated in the November 3, 1979, caravan.

CE 44-3527

GAS:swl

I

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on November 6, 1979:

AT LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] advised he has not been a member of the Ku Klux Klan for 16 or 17 years when he was a part of the [redacted] Chapter. He advised he knew some of the individuals arrested for murder in Greensboro, North Carolina, those being [redacted] and (First Name Unknown) [redacted]

[redacted] advised he did not know who were active Klan members now. He advised the [redacted]  
[redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 7, 1979

[redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information after having been advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the inquiry:

[redacted] stated that approximately two weeks ago on a Sunday night she and her husband attended a Ku Klux Klan rally at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds outside of Lincolnton, North Carolina.

She stated that there were several individuals who spoke at this rally but the only one she knew was VIRGIL GRIFFIN who is the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in the Lincolnton area. She stated that GRIFFIN and other speakers said that the Klan was going to "fight Communist, dope, and try to stop whites from going with blacks and blacks from going with whites." She stated that no one said anything about the Klan planning to commit any acts of violence.

[redacted] stated that both she and her husband joined the Klan at the rally. She furnished membership cards which she stated belonged to her and her husband. One of these cards was numbered 968 and the other, [redacted]. Both stated, "Passport to Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," and were signed with the signature of VIRGIL GRIFFIN over the words "Grand Dragon."

[redacted] stated that her husband paid \$15.00 and she paid \$5.00 initiation fee to join the Klan.

[redacted] stated that several other people, exact number not recalled to her, joined the Klan at the rally when she and her husband did. However, she did not know any of them, she said.

[redacted] stated that she and her husband then attended another meeting of the Klan one week later.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] GBN:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79

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which would have been Sunday, October 28, 1979. She stated that VIRGIL GRIFFIN spoke at this Klan meeting and talked about going to Greensboro with some other people in order to march at a rally. She said that about twenty-five people were there but she did not know any of them other than VIRGIL GRIFFIN and BILLY JOE FRANKLIN.

She stated that VIRGIL GRIFFIN said that the "Communist" dared the Klan to come and that the Klan was "going to show them that they weren't cowards." She stated that GRIFFIN said that there would be no violence and that all they were going to do was march in Greensboro.

She stated that arrangements were made to pick her husband up in Lincolnton at 6:30 on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979. She stated that she was told that she should not come and that other wives of Klansmen were not going to Greensboro.

She stated that she took her husband to South Aspen Street in Lincolnton, North Carolina, early on Saturday morning and that he was to meet someone at a Shell Service Station there. She stated that she and her husband first went to an apartment they had recently moved out of on South Aspen Street and that her husband left her at the apartment and went to the Shell Station. She stated that when she came out of the apartment, there was no one at the station and she did not know who had come to pick him up. She stated that whoever picked her husband up was going to go to a service station located at the entrance to the fairgrounds at Lincoln County and meet other people who were going to Greensboro. She stated that it was her understanding that a man who owns a yellow van was going to drive the men to Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that her husband took no weapon to Greensboro and does not even own a firearm.

She stated that she expected him back no later than 2 p.m. on Saturday and when she saw the news about the shootings in Greensboro, she became worried.

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She stated that she and her mother-in-law traveled to Greensboro on Sunday morning and discovered that her husband had been [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also stated that she had seen the television news about the shooting in Greensboro and that she had seen her husband on the film with a stick in his hand. She stated that when the shooting started, he ran behind a car and stayed there. [REDACTED] stated that she did not know who the individuals were who were doing the shooting on the news film.

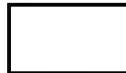
[REDACTED] did not know whether or not VIRGIL GRIFFIN went to the rally at Greensboro but stated that she did not believe that he had done so. She was unable to give any reason for this belief, however.

[REDACTED] stated that she is twenty years of age and is employed at [REDACTED] North Carolina.

Below are copies of the Klan cards provided by



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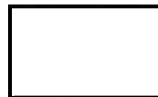


PASSPORT TO INVISIBLE EMPIRE

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Virgil L. Starnes  
GRAND DRAGON

No.



PASSPORT TO INVISIBLE EMPIRE

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Virgil L. Starnes  
GRAND DRAGON

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, was contacted at her residence. Prior to interview, [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the inquiry. She, thereafter, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is [redacted] resides with his wife in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] joined the Ku Klux Klan approximately two weeks ago at a rally the Klan held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds. She stated that she believes that her son went to the fairgrounds in order to attend the fair but found that a Klan rally was taking place instead.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] told her on Saturday, November 3, 1979, that [redacted] had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, with some other Klansmen at approximately 6:30 a.m. on that morning. She stated that KAREN told her that someone had picked him up in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and that he and some other people, whose identities were unknown to [redacted] had gone to Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] also told her that there was not supposed to be any violence in Greensboro and that [redacted] had not taken any weapon with him.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] does not even own a weapon, to her knowledge.

[redacted] stated that she and [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Sunday, November 4, 1979, and they found at that time that [redacted] was one of the individuals who had been arrested by police at Greensboro on the previous day.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted], and  
SA [redacted] CBW:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79

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[redacted] stated that she has no other information about the Klan and has no information as to identities of other Klan members in the area.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 8, 1979

[redacted]  
Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted]  
was interviewed at the residence of her [redacted] (Lincolnton),  
North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that she does not know whether  
or not her husband, [redacted] is a member of the  
Ku Klux Klan.

She stated that her husband is employed by the  
[redacted] in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and  
has been working 12 hours a day for the past several days  
prior to Saturday, November 3, 1979. She stated that on  
Saturday, November 3, 1979, her husband left some time  
shortly before 7:00 A.M., and told her that he would try  
to be back by 11:00 A.M., the same day to go to work. He  
told her if he was not back by 11:00 A.M., he would surely  
be back by 3:00 P.M., that date in order to go to work.

She thought that he had taken the car until later  
that morning when one of her children told her that the  
car was still in the yard.

She stated that she does not know how he traveled  
to Greensboro or with whom he went.

[redacted] stated that she received a telephone  
call from a Greensboro detective, name not recalled, some  
time Saturday evening and that is when she found out he  
was under arrest in Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that she attended a Ku Klux  
Klan rally approximately one week ago on a Sunday night,  
date not recalled, with her husband. She stated that this  
was at the Lincoln County Fairground and that there was a  
small crowd present. She could not estimate the number.

[redacted] stated that VIRGIL GRIFFIN was at the  
rally and spoke at the rally. She stated that he said that  
he was "against Communism and Racism". He also stated that

Investigation on: 11/7/79 at: Lincolnton, N. C. File #: CE 44-3527  
by: SA [redacted] and zGBW/jmw Date dictated: 11/8/79

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"something would have to be done if you cared about your kids."

[redacted] stated that GRIFFIN did not say anything about committing any violence or did not suggest that any violent acts be committed.

[redacted] stated that she also met a man named [redacted] at the rally and that he was introduced to her by her husband as an old friend.

She stated that she did not want to furnish the names of any other persons present at the rally.

[redacted] stated that her husband has no gun and definitely did not take a weapon with him when he left her residence on Saturday morning.

[redacted] also stated that she has seen the names of the persons arrested in Greensboro and had seen the news on television and did not know any of them other than [redacted]

[redacted] stated that she has not seen any Ku Klux Klan literature and certainly has none in her possession.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

A female person identifying herself as [redacted] [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephonically contacted the Charlotte Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office and advised [redacted] same address, is currently incarcerated in jail in Greensboro, North Carolina, for murder charges.

She advised he is not guilty of murder; he did not even take his gun to Greensboro with him. [redacted]

She advised [redacted] left from a store up near Lincolnton on Saturday morning. She was there and when he left, a big bag of eggs went in the truck with him. The eggs were bought to heckle the other demonstrators in Greensboro.

She advised on Friday night, there were some fellows who left for Greensboro and these individuals carried guns.

She advised she is going to contact an attorney in Shelby, [redacted]

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :swl Date dictated 11/6/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1A

Date of transcription 11/11/79

Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, in which several people were killed, BILLY JOE FRANKLIN was taken into custody by the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department. On November 6, 1979, [redacted] was contacted at her residence, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and was interviewed in the presence of [redacted] of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department at her request. She advised as follows:

[redacted] Ku Klux Klan. The full name of the organization is the Invisible Empire of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. She displayed a white robe bearing the insignia of the Klan.

[redacted] Klan.

[redacted] She and BILLY JOE FRANKLIN joined the Klan about July or later.

They attended Klan rallies and meetings at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds where all local meetings were held. About two weeks or so ago a Klan member named [redacted] came from Greensboro, North Carolina, and he spoke at a Klan rally. He told them a bunch of "Niggers and Communists" were going to have a street march or parade in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. According to [redacted] there might be as many as 700 mixed Blacks and whites marching in the parade and it was felt that something should be done to protest this. This mixed group of Blacks and whites were members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and there was an indication [redacted] had listened in on some of their meetings. The Grand Dragon asked all those who wanted to go to Greensboro November 3, 1979, to protest, to raise their hands. There were about 100 to 150 people at the rally and all raised their hands. [redacted] talked and lots of people asked him questions. Some thought it would

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by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79

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be stupid for 50 or so members to go to Greensboro to face what [ ] indicated might be as many as 700 members of the WFO. Nothing was said about violence and they were to protest only. The members had heard, however, about the incident in China Grove, North Carolina, during the summer when a mixed group of Black and white members of the WFO broke up a Klan meeting. She believed [ ] of [ ] was in China Grove at the time and later told her about it. It was her opinion that Klan members from Lincolnton who went to Greensboro knew they would have to fight. He did not mention weapons but said they should be prepared.

[ ] and [ ] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Thursday or Thursday night. She did not know their reason for going there. They brought back with them a poster they obtained from a telephone pole advertising the parade in Greensboro November 3, 1979. The top of the poster was entitled "Death to the Klan."

[ ]

VIRGIL GRIFFIN, the Grand Dragon, works for the J.P. Stevens Company. He had earlier told the group that several Negroes had come to the J.P. Stevens company to kill him. This happened on a Monday night about 9:00 PM and VIRGIL GRIFFIN had to run for his life. The Negroes came back the next night and GRIFFIN had to run again.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, a group of Klan members met as previously decided at the Gladden Store and service station near the Lincoln Fairgrounds. [ ]

[ ]

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her knowledge the group had no weapons. Klan members who left from the grocery included [redacted] ROY TONEY, BILLY FRANKLIN, [redacted] a man named GRADY not otherwise known to her, a man named [redacted] otherwise unknown to her, but who was with GRADY, a very big man totally unknown to her who was with GRADY, another man unknown to her, and [redacted]. The man named GRADY, the one called [redacted] and the big man she did not know were together in a blue and white pickup truck. She knows little of [redacted] as he is a new Klan member, reportedly from [redacted].

[redacted] VIRGIL GRIFFIN and [redacted] had left earlier for Greensboro. [redacted] is a new member of the Klan who joined only two weeks ago. [redacted] is also a new member as is BILLY FRANKLIN. HAROLD FLOWERS must have changed his mind because [redacted] he indicated he could not go to Greensboro.

She heard of only one girl who went to Greensboro with the group and she did not know her name. She heard this girl was released and came home.

She knew nothing of the shootings in Greensboro until she saw the news on TV. She saw her husband on TV and noted that he had no weapon but she saw him pick up a stick. She saw JERRY SMITH shooting on TV and saw one man fall but did not see JERRY shoot him.

VIRGIL GRIFFIN went to Greensboro and later returned to [redacted] house. [redacted] and he said [redacted] and the others got away on foot. At the time, GRIFFIN was with a girl named [redacted] North Carolina, two other unknown women and his [redacted]. GRIFFIN left with these people and has not been heard from since. Feeling against GRIFFIN is now rather high and it is felt he is like an officer who deserted his troops. GRIFFIN said he "had the hell scared out of him" and the last time she saw him he was in his white Buick car.

While watching TV news coverage of the incident she could plainly see and identify the man called GRADY, the unknown big man with him and the man called [redacted]. These three were clearly shown in a pickup truck on TV.

She has been wanting to get out of the Klan and now expects to resign as do others. The group has been torn with discord regarding other matters also. One member [redacted].

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has been living openly with another member [redacted] without benefit of wedlock and this is not right since [redacted] is married to another man.

There has been discord also about merging with the Nazi party too. During the summer the Nazi party leader, ROBERT WAYNE WOOD, invited the Klan to a Barbeque dinner in Lewisburg, North Carolina. A substantial number of Klan members went and a merger was discussed. The Nazis wanted to join the Klan at that time but some members opposed this. [redacted] favored taking them into the Klan but VIRGIL GRIFFIN was opposed. VIRGIL said if they did join they could not wear a uniform or display a swastika. The Nazi party was invited to attend a Klan rally but did not come. It was even reported in the news that the two groups had merged.

She believes the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and the news media are partially responsible for the shooting in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. About 10 days previously the Gastonia Gazette had a provoking article in which they quoted some man from New York as saying the cowardly Klan should crawl out from under their rock.

[redacted] knows little of what has happened in the Klan. She is from [redacted] and works there at [redacted]

Ever since the shooting, she has tried to call [redacted] Her telephone number is [redacted] but no one answers the telephone.

[redacted] likewise, knows little about what goes on in the Klan. He works for a [redacted] company and seldom attends meetings. [redacted] who lives with [redacted] works at [redacted] Lincolnton.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 7, 1979

[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted]  
and [redacted]

[redacted]

They would have big meetings where they would have about sixty to seventy cars and at least that many people if not more. Fifteen to twenty of the individuals would get dressed in Klan robes and they would burn a cross. These meetings would usually start late Saturday afternoon and the cross burning would take place at 9 or 10 p.m. They would also have ordinary meetings from time to time. There would only be about ten to twelve cars at these meetings and about the same amount of people plus maybe a few more. Whenever they had meetings, they would always have a guard at the gate.

[redacted] viewed photographs of [redacted]  
[redacted] ROLAND WOOD,  
HAROLD FLOWERS, [redacted] CARL  
NAPPIER, BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, [redacted] and ROY  
TONEY. [redacted] advised that he knew [redacted] BILLY  
JOE FRANKLIN, and [redacted] He had never known  
any of these individuals to have been in any trouble of  
any kind. They were all known by him to be hard working  
individuals and he would have never expected any of them  
to have become involved in anything like the situation  
which occurred in Greensboro this past weekend.

[redacted] advised that these individuals were  
the only people whom he really knew who were affiliated  
with the Klan other than [redacted] whom he has seen  
hanging around at the meetings. He is not sure of [redacted]

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by SA [redacted], and  
SA [redacted] JVG:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79



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is actually a member or just associates with these individuals. It is possible that [redacted] is a member and [redacted] was just associating with him. He does not recall the [redacted] name. [redacted] drives a white Ford Pickup Truck and is blond-headed.

[redacted] advised that usually the Klan would have some preachers speak at the rallies. These preachers would give real good talks on various points in the Bible and about being good Christians. Then Klan members would get up and talk off about all the problems with the colored people. [redacted] advised that he did not know who any of these people giving these speeches were.

[redacted] advised they had a rally at the fairgrounds approximately two weeks ago on Saturday and Sunday. When it got dark, they had burned crosses. He did not know if anything was said about any group in Greensboro, North Carolina, that was causing any problems with the Klan.

[redacted] advised that at approximately 6:15 a.m. this past Saturday a group of individuals associated with the Klan met on the lot of the Buffalo Service and Tire Station. [redacted]

[redacted] There were two or three panel trucks, three or four cars, and a couple of vans. He recalled there was a big fat woman driving one of the vans which was reddish with black trim. He recalled BILLY JOE FRANKLIN had left his Nash Rambler, color white, parked in the lot. FRANKLIN also has a dark blue van. He did not know what this meeting was about. This group of individuals left the area sometime after that. He is not sure when.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 7, 1979

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised, to the best of his recollection, in July and August, 1979, the Ku Klux Klan started having rallies at the Lincoln County Fairground [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] He estimated that the Klan would have fifty to seventy-five people at these rallies. There would be men, women, and children there.

A man, name unrecalled, [redacted]  
[redacted] recruiting for the Klan in the Route 5, Lincolnton, area.  
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the individuals who were attending the Klan meetings came from Stanley, Gastonia, Maiden, and Lincolnton, North Carolina.

[redacted]  
[redacted] HAROLD FLOWERS, [redacted] CARL  
NAPPIER, BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, [redacted] and ROY  
TONEY.

[redacted] advised that the only individuals in this group with whom he was acquainted were [redacted] BILLY JOE FRANKLIN and [redacted] lives in the [redacted] area and has a bad reputation in the community. He has been in and out of trouble. He has a reputation for violent activity and has been involved in numerous fights in the area. [redacted] advised that he has never heard of BILLY JOE FRANKLIN or [redacted] [redacted] being in any trouble of any kind. They have always been peaceful individuals and he is quite surprised they would be involved in anything like this situation that occurred in Greensboro during the past weekend.

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SA [redacted] JVG:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79

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[REDACTED]

At the rallies the Klan members will have a loud speaker and usually people in the neighborhood can hear what they are saying. They are usually cursing the Negroes.

[REDACTED] advised that he did not see any of these individuals gather in the vicinity [REDACTED] this past Saturday morning. He understands that a group of them did and that BILLY JOE FRANKLIN left his white Rambler parked on the grounds. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he is not aware why these individuals went to Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted] advised that he is the [redacted] located on [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina.

[redacted] and [redacted] attended a meeting in June, 1979, at Lincolnton, North Carolina, headed by VIRGIL GRIFFIN, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). This was a meeting encouraging people to join the Klan. [redacted] and [redacted] joined the [redacted] Klavern of the KKK in June, 1979. This was the same time that the Lincolnton Klavern became active under the leadership of GRIFFIN. [redacted] and his wife attended no rallies and [redacted] has not attended any meetings in the past seven weeks. He no longer considers himself a member of the Klan.

[redacted] had no knowledge concerning a trip by members of the Klan to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He never heard of the Communist Workers Party or the Workers Viewpoint Organization until after the confrontation between that organization and members of the Klan on November 3, 1979, at Greensboro. [redacted] knew some of the people who were arrested in Greensboro but had no information concerning their trip to Greensboro. He has never heard any members of the Klan advocate violence.

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by SA [redacted] & [redacted] Date dictated 11/9/79  
SA [redacted] :SWI

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] telephone [redacted] advised that [redacted] VIRGIL GRIFFIN, who is the Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted] had an advertisement in his possession from a newspaper with pictures of members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization and a message to the effect that this organization dared the Ku Klux Klan to come to their rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. [redacted] does not know what newspaper this advertisement appeared in. She knew that her husband was upset about this advertisement and that he was going to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, with several other men to observe the rally. She did not hear her husband or any other persons discuss any violence in connection with their trip to Greensboro. She was not present at any meetings where this trip to Greensboro was discussed and does not know whether or not there were any meetings about this subject.

[redacted] North Carolina, and her husband works [redacted] On Friday evening, November 2, 1979, [redacted] arrived home at approximately 11:40 p.m. He was in the company of [redacted] from [redacted]

[redacted] left for work at 11:55 p.m. and her husband told her that he was going to Greensboro and that he would see her Saturday evening. She has not seen him since that time. She has not heard from him since he left on Friday evening and has not heard from any other Klan member with the exception of [redacted] who came to visit her on Sunday evening. [redacted] was not involved in the trip to Greensboro to [redacted] knowledge.

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by SA [redacted] and RJB:kmc Date dictated 11/6/79

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[redacted] left on Friday evening driving [redacted]  
[redacted] She does not  
know whether the men who were with him on Friday night  
were members of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] did not identify  
any members of the Klan by name with the exception of [redacted]  
husband, [redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 8, 1979

[redacted] Telephone [redacted]  
[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] She has attended a lot of streetwalks and rallies with the Klan, but she has not attended meetings.

[redacted] has been a Klan member since he was 21 years of age and he is presently 35 years old. He attends meetings at Lincolnton, North Carolina. [redacted]

[redacted] for the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina for the past eight or ten years. [redacted] does not know exactly how many Klan members are active locally and she does not know who keeps the records as to present members.

On Friday, November 2, 1979, [redacted] his [redacted] and their young son, arrived at the [redacted] trailer at approximately 10:30 P.M. [redacted] was at home at that time with her children and [redacted] was at his place of employment on the second shift [redacted] North Carolina. [redacted] stated to [redacted] that he planned on going to Greensboro, North Carolina, the following day with [redacted] He did not discuss any details of this trip to Greensboro with [redacted]

[redacted] arrived home at approximately 10:40 P.M. on Friday night, November 2, 1979. When he arrived, [redacted] and [redacted] arrived with him. [redacted] was in his old red Chevrolet pickup truck. [redacted] left for work at approximately 10:55 P.M., and [redacted] told her that he would be going to Greensboro, North Carolina, and would be home later in the day on Saturday, November 3, 1979. During the 15 minutes that [redacted] was present with [redacted] and the [redacted] no direct statements were made as to what the Klan would be doing at the Greensboro rally the following day. [redacted] did make one comment to the effect that [redacted] should make all the money that she could so that she could get [redacted] out of jail. [redacted] told [redacted] that in the future, she may have to babysit for [redacted] so that [redacted] could go to work. She

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by: SA [redacted] BJB/jmw Date dictated: 11/8/79  
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assumed that these were jokes concerning the activities which were to take place the following day. She did not actually hear them discuss the possibility of any violence.

[redacted] arrived home from work at 7:15 A.M. on Saturday, November 3, 1979, and their 1968 white and black Buick automobile was gone. [redacted] red Chevrolet pickup truck was in front of the trailer. The pickup truck was still at the trailer at the time of this interview. Her husband has not returned home and she does not know his present location. She feels that [redacted] is probably with her husband at the present time.

[redacted] has been in contact with [redacted] who resides at [redacted] telephone number [redacted]. [redacted] stated that she has not heard anything from [redacted] has also been in contact with [redacted] who is the [redacted] Spartanburg, South Carolina. [redacted] has telephone number [redacted]. He also has stated that he knows nothing concerning [redacted] location.

[redacted] is described as a [redacted]

[redacted]



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, in which several people were killed, [redacted] of Lincolnton, North Carolina, was taken into custody by the Greensboro Police Department. On November 5, 1979, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, [redacted] was interviewed. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agent, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

She has known [redacted] for years and she formerly [redacted] She knows little of his activities, however. [redacted]

[redacted]

She knows nothing about Klan activity on the part of [redacted] and never knew he was a member of the Klan. She knew nothing about a meeting at the residence of [redacted] on Friday, November 2, 1979. [redacted] but was not aware of any meeting. [redacted]

She has never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan and could furnish no further information.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription: November 8, 1979

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] advised that he is employed at [redacted] Stanley, North Carolina, and has been employed there for approximately three months. He is also [redacted] This company is located in the [redacted] Charlotte, North Carolina. He has been with that company for one and a half months.

[redacted] would not state whether or not he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He has no knowledge of Klan activity and had never heard of the Workers Viewpoint Organization or the Communist Workers Party until after the incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He did not know anything concerning the plans of the Klan to travel to Greensboro, North Carolina, for confrontation. He does not know anything concerning the present whereabouts or activities of VIRGIL GRIFFIN.

Investigation on: 11/7/79 at Stanley, N. C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] BJB/jmw Date dictated 11/8/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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IDate of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, resulting in the death of several people, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, was interviewed on November 5, 1979. He was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

He is [redacted]

[redacted] and everyone in the community knows the Ku Klux Klan has been holding meetings at the fairgrounds. They use a public address system and the whole neighborhood can hear the proceedings and speeches. The speeches he has heard have been very anti-Negro and anti-Communist in nature. These speeches are made at public rallies of the Klan when anyone can attend and these are fairly well attended. The Klan also holds their private meetings for members only there and will usually be 10 to 20 cars only when private meetings are held. There was a large meeting about October 20, 1979, and three crosses were burned. Usually only one cross is burned.

[redacted] He personally is not a member of the Klan and does not know the identity of any members.

Investigation on: 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

[redacted]  
North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted] WAS  
contacted at her place of business. [redacted]  
[redacted] North Carolina. [redacted] was advised of the  
identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the  
investigation, and she related as follows:

Approximately two weeks prior, [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] denied knowledge of any Ku Klux Klan  
activity at [redacted] and stated that she was not  
familiar with any of the individuals arrested on November 3, 1979,  
at Greensboro, North Carolina, with the exception of [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] related that [redacted] came [redacted]  
occasionally and [redacted]  
She said that she had not seen [redacted] for at least  
one month and was not familiar with any of his associates.

[redacted] concluded the interview by stating that  
she could not furnish any additional information regarding  
[redacted] or any of the individuals that were arrested on  
November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Maiden, N. C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] &  
SA [redacted] swl Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] Lincolnton,  
North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed  
at her residence regarding [redacted] and advised  
that she had been [redacted]

[redacted]  
however, she is not aware of his current activities. She  
did say that she had heard several weeks ago that [redacted]  
[redacted] had joined the Klan; however, she had no further  
details.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] currently lives  
with [redacted] who also resides in Lincolnton,  
North Carolina.

[redacted] had no other information concerning  
the Ku Klux Klan and did not know the identity of any other  
individuals who were arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :WFS/jmw Date dictated 11/7/79

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

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[redacted]  
residing at [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina,  
was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents  
and the nature of the investigation. [redacted] related  
as follows:

[redacted] stated that he was aware of the fact  
that [redacted] had recently become a  
member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) at a recent rally held  
by the Klan in Lincolnton, North Carolina. He stated that  
he attempted to discourage [redacted] from becoming active  
with this group.

[redacted] stated that he was not familiar with any  
of [redacted] associates and, therefore, could not furnish  
any information regarding [redacted] or [redacted] activities  
prior to November 3, 1979, the date of [redacted] arrest in  
Greensboro, North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that, to the best of his knowledge,  
[redacted] did not possess or own a weapon.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # GR 44-3527

by SA [redacted] &  
SA [redacted] swl Date dictated 11/7/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the investigation. MORGAN related as follows:

Approximately three weeks previously, [redacted] attended a Ku Klux Klan (KKK) rally which was held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds, Lincolnton, North Carolina. The following day in conversation, [redacted] told him that he was going to be a [redacted] in the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted] added that he also attended a rally on a Friday night, date not recalled, at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds attended by approximately 75 people. He speculated that one of the main speakers may have been from Spartanburg, South Carolina, who led the rally with gospel songs in addition to preaching about the blacks. Further, this main speaker stated that it was necessary to burn a cross to burn the sin away.

On the following night, he returned to the Lincoln County Fairgrounds where the KKK was again having a rally at which time he observed BILLY JOE FRANKLIN's van. He noted, however, that he did not see FRANKLIN at that time.

[redacted] denied being a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

On November 3, 1979, he related that [redacted]

[redacted]

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by SA [redacted] &  
SA [redacted] swl Date dictated 11/7/79

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] did not possess any weapons to the best of his knowledge. He stated that [redacted] was a member of the Sun Shade Van Club, which periodically has meetings at the parking lot located next to the courthouse in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

[redacted] said that [redacted] was a close friend of BILLY JOE FRANKLIN, Boger City, North Carolina, however, he said that he was not familiar with any of the individuals arrested at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, with the exception of [redacted] and FRANKLIN.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] home telephone [redacted] advised that he is the [redacted] Stanley, North Carolina. His telephone number at his place of business is [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Stanley, North Carolina, since 1962. There were approximately six or eight members from 1962 until sometime in the early or middle part of the 1970's. The Stanley Unit was inactive for a period of three or four years and then started to become active again. [redacted] has not been attending meetings on a regular basis and is not certain of the names of all the present members. He also does not know the name of the man presently in charge of the Stanley Unit. [redacted] stated that if he did know the names of the members, he would not be at liberty to divulge these names.

b6  
b7C

The official name of the Klan in which [redacted] is a member is the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. When the Stanley Unit became active in the latter part of the 1970's, [redacted]

[redacted] at a meeting at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds outside of Lincolnton, North Carolina. He presently has no position with the Klan and does not attend meetings.

VIRGIL GRIFFIN is the Grand Dragon for the Klan in North Carolina. GRIFFIN lives in Gaston County, North Carolina, near Stanley. [redacted] last saw GRIFFIN at approximately 1 p.m. or 1:30 p.m. on Friday, November 2, 1979, when GRIFFIN came to [redacted]

[redacted] believes that GRIFFIN was going to work at the J. P. Stevens Plant at Stanley where he works on the second shift. [redacted] did not discuss

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by SA [redacted] and BJB:kmc Date dictated 11/6/79

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any Klan business with GRIFFIN on Friday afternoon and, in fact, has not discussed Klan business with GRIFFIN for quite sometime. [redacted] never heard of the Workmen's Viewpoint Organization until he read about the shoot-out in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, in the paper. [redacted] had no advanced information that members of the Klan were going to travel to Greensboro, North Carolina, for any purpose and did not know anything about the rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979.

[redacted] has not seen VIRGIL GRIFFIN since Friday afternoon, November 2, 1979. [redacted] did visit [redacted]

[redacted] did not appear to know much about the incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. She did mention that one BOBBY BRADSHAW had been in Greensboro during the incident and that he was not arrested and had returned to his home. [redacted] did not know where BRADSHAW lived or what town he was from. [redacted] did not say whether or not [redacted] VIRGIL GRIFFIN, had been in Greensboro during the incident.

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BJB:jmw

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The following investigation was conducted by  
Special Agent [REDACTED]

On November 5, 1979, Chief of Police RALPH HANDSEL, Stanley Police Department, Stanley, North Carolina, advised that he has known that VIRGIL GRIFFIN has been active in activities of the Ku Klux Klan for approximately fifteen years. GRIFFIN is presently the Grand Dragon for the Klan in North Carolina. HANDSEL has not seen VIRGIL GRIFFIN in the Stanley, North Carolina, area since the shootings in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He has information that GRIFFIN has not returned to the Stanley, North Carolina, area since that time.

On November 5, 1979, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Stanley, North Carolina, advised that he is a current member of the Stanley Chapter of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He is a personal friend of VIRGIL GRIFFIN and has known GRIFFIN for many years. He last saw GRIFFIN in Stanley, North Carolina, on the afternoon of Friday, November 2, 1979. He has not seen GRIFFIN in Stanley, North Carolina, area since that time and does not believe that GRIFFIN has returned to the area.

On November 5, 1979, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] GRIFFIN stated that he was going to Greensboro, North Carolina, and would return the following day. She has not seen [REDACTED] since that time and has no idea concerning his present whereabouts. On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED] was recontacted and she stated that she has no additional information concerning [REDACTED] location. She feels that he is in the company of [REDACTED] who resides at an unknown location in [REDACTED] North Carolina, and works at a [REDACTED]

North Carolina. GRIFFIN left the Stanley, North Carolina, area in a 1968 white and black Buick automobile. She has not seen the automobile since GRIFFIN's departure.

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b7c

[redacted]  
[redacted] She did not wish to name any of these other individuals. She did not wish to name any of the individuals who were members of the Klan group in the Lincolnton area.

[redacted] advised she believes the Communist Party triggered the events which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday. They did this by having an article printed in the Lincolnton or Gastonia newspapers in which they called the Klan cowards and punks and dared the Klan to show their faces at a rally they were holding in Greensboro, North Carolina.

In her opinion all this started when the Communist started by threatening members of the Klan during a meeting the Klan held in China Grove, North Carolina, back in the summer. This occurred before she joined, and she had heard about it from other people involved in the Klan, however, she could not recall who told her about this. Some of the newspaper articles that she mentioned above were also part of starting the differences between the Communist and the Klan.

A Klan rally was held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds approximately two weeks ago, and an individual unknown to her talked about the Communist group in Greensboro calling the Klan cowards and threatening death to the Klan. One of the Klansmen from Lincolnton area asked members to go to Greensboro to show support for the Klan. They talked about showing the Communist that the Klan were not cowards and also they wanted to go there to talk to the Communist about their point of view.

The individuals who were talking about this only wanted men to go because the Communist Party people acted like they had a grudge against the Klan and there might be some problems. There was no talk about going there to start a fight with the Communist and particularly there was no talk about

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by SA [redacted] /JVG:awl Date dictated 11/7/79

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shooting or killing any of the Communist. The only talk was about what the differences were between the Communist group and the Klan. The Communist believed one thing and the Klan another thing. There was no talk about violence in solving these differences. There was no mention made of trying to hurt anyone. There were no plans made by any of these individuals of which she is aware for any members of the Klan group from Lincolnton to become involved in acts of violence. She advised they just wanted to go to meet the Communist group face to face so they could know that the Klan was not afraid of them and that they were not cowards.

The group from Lincolnton was to meet at the service station near the Lincoln County Fairgrounds at 7:00 Saturday morning. She declined to say who was in charge of the meeting and who actually volunteered to go. They were to meet and go in a motorcade to Greensboro that morning.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, in which several persons were killed, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, [redacted] was contacted at her residence. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

She knows [redacted] is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. She knows he has friends out to their house who might be members also but she is not a member and does not consider it a woman's place to inquire or be involved in such activities. She never attended any Klan meetings with [redacted] and does not know other members. No visitors of [redacted] ever indicated they were members.

On Friday night, November 2, 1979, [redacted] left their home alone. He kissed her good-by but did not say where he was going. She saw no one else but [redacted] did not take their truck so she assumed he went with someone.

Friday night [redacted] and her children came out to visit her. [redacted] is married to [redacted]. She does not know where FRIDMORE lives as she has never been to their house but it is beyond the Asbury School. On second thought, she is not sure what night [redacted] came to visit. It was after dark, however, and [redacted] stayed until 9:30 or 10:00 PM. [redacted] who lives beside her, however, was there at the same time.

[redacted] also was at the house for a short time.

In reality she does not know [redacted] to be a member of the Klan. She never saw a robe or uniform or anything to indicate he was a member.

She had no idea [redacted] had gone to Greensboro until she saw him on television and according to the news he had been arrested. She did not know the other people arrested.

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SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
by [redacted] CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

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except [ ] and B.J. FRANKLIN. Because of [ ] arrest she would like to tell the FBI about Klan membership and activity but she knows nothing in this regard.

On second thought, [ ] did not leave on Friday but it was Saturday instead. He helped her around the house and hauled a load of wood Friday, November 2, 1979.

[ ] and [ ] are not very close friends. He did help [ ] haul some firewood recently. She and [ ] however, have been friends for years.

She knows nothing about a group of men meeting at her house on Friday night November 2, 1979. She believes [ ] was home all evening and that they watched TV together. It is possible a short meeting took place outside the house but if so, she was not aware of it.

When questioned regarding a horse trailer beside the house with the words "Invisible Knights" and "KKK" appearing on the trailer, she advised she did not know who owned the trailer.

She described [ ] as a cheerful person who harbored no bitterness of any kind. She could not imagine what he was doing in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and could not comprehend him being charged with murder.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident on November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, in which several persons were killed and injured, [redacted] was taken into custody by the Greensboro Police Department. On November 5, 1979, [redacted]

Lincolnton, North Carolina, was contacted. He was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

There is no question in his mind [redacted] is a member of the Ku Klux Klan but he has no way of knowing this positively. There have been numerous Klan rallies in the neighborhood in the recent past and he has attended some of them, even though he is not a Klan member. These rallies have been open to the public and usually attract 75 to 80 people. These are other meetings that are not open to the public but he never heard [redacted] or anyone else discuss Klan activities. He would not expect them to discuss Klan activities in the presence of non-members.

There was a meeting at the residence of [redacted] the night of Friday, November 2, 1979. There were some people at [redacted] house but he did not know who they were, what was discussed, or what time they met. He knows that [redacted] has been to [redacted] house. He also knows ROY TONEY has been there. TONEY does not live in the vicinity but lives somewhere in the Gastonia area.

Regarding the horse trailer beside the home of [redacted] reflecting the words "Invisible Knights, KKK," [redacted] advised he does not know who owns the trailer. [redacted] raises some horses and ponies but someone dropped the trailer off at [redacted] house a month or so ago. The Klan was having a parade in Lincolnton and the trailer was to be pulled in the parade. [redacted] The parade was peaceful in every way.

Klan rallies he attended were anti-Negro in nature and opposed to the use of public monies for abortions and he sympathized with their views in this regard.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79



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b7C

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] advised that he is employed as a [redacted] North Carolina, and he has been employed with that company for one month.

[redacted] advised that he joined the Stanley Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) approximately one year ago. He

[redacted] He decided to quit the Klan approximately one month ago [redacted] He no longer considers himself a member although he may be considered a member by the Klan.

When [redacted] first joined the Klan, the Stanley Klavern was affiliated with the United Klans of America but approximately six months ago under the leadership of VIRGIL GRIFFIN, the Grand Dragon, many of the Klaverns changed their allegiance from the United Klans of America to the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. This was due to the encouragement of [redacted] located in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

[redacted] was not in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and did not know anything about the planned demonstration at Greensboro by the Communist Workers Party. He had no information concerning plans by members of the Klan to travel to Greensboro, North Carolina, to observe or become involved with this rally. He has no personal knowledge that VIRGIL GRIFFIN was in Greensboro, North Carolina, with Klan members on that Saturday and has no knowledge of VIRGIL GRIFFIN's present location. [redacted] does not know any of the people arrested in Greensboro who have been identified as Klan members. These members were mostly from Lincolnton, North Carolina, and the Lincolnton Klavern of the Klan is separate from the Stanley Klavern.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Stanley, N. C. File # GE 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] swl Date dictated 11/9/79

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b7CDate of transcription 11/7/79

[redacted] Gastonia, North Carolina, was contacted at her place of business. [redacted] North Carolina. [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the investigation, and she related as follows:

[redacted] related that the incident which occurred on November 3, 1979, at Greensboro, North Carolina, which resulted in the arrest of [redacted] came to a tremendous shock to her and her family. She stated that her husband called her at her residence at approximately 12:30 A.M. on Sunday, November 4, 1979, at which time he told her that he did not shoot anyone.

[redacted] advised that she was going to Greensboro, North Carolina, after the interview to see her husband, and she desired not to make any further statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) without consulting either her husband or an attorney.

In conclusion, [redacted] added that her children were not going to school due to the adverse publicity and further that the television and local newspaper reporters were harassing the family by photographing their residence in addition to making numerous telephone calls to her residence.

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by SA [redacted] & SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/79  
SWI

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/8/79

Date of transcription

b6  
b7c

[redacted] North Carolina was interviewed at the residence of [redacted] Buffalo Shoal Road.

[redacted] advised that he had no idea that [redacted] was involved with the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He had no idea who [redacted] friends were nor why a group of people allegedly associated with the Klan and [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday.

[redacted] advised that he does not come to [redacted] and that is the reason why he really could not furnish any information concerning any of the above.

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SA [redacted]  
by SA [redacted] /JVG:swl Date dictated 11/7/79

Satin-robed, grim-faced

# Klansmen not applauded

By JOEL GROVES  
Gazette Staff Reporter

LINCOLNTON — Fifty satin-robed Ku Klux Klansmen paraded Saturday afternoon down Main Street of Lincolnton but it wasn't exactly a show of force.

Most spectators were startled Lincolnton shoppers who just happened to be on the street at the same time as the 4 p.m. march. About 150 people showed up later Saturday for a rally and cross burning six miles north of Lincolnton.

There were no strains of "Dixie" as the Klansmen marched grim-faced, two abreast west on Main Street, around the courthouse and back to their starting place in the parking lot of an empty supermarket building.

There were a few hoots and laughter from some blacks standing in groups along the parade route, but otherwise, the demonstration was peaceful.

"I don't believe we're going to have as much trouble from the niggers here as we had in Morganton," Klansman Bobby Bradshaw told Lincolnton Police Chief Tom Burgin Jr. before

the demonstration began. "They shouted names at us but we just ignored them. The next day the newspapers said how good the niggers were for not causing any trouble."

"Well, we're here to prevent any trouble from starting," Burgin told Bradshaw.

Burgin said the Klansmen didn't need a permit to march through Lincolnton. The chief provided a car at the front and rear of the marchers as they proceeded slowly through the busy downtown.

Reactions among bystanders were not in support for the Klan.

Jimmy Cobb of Lincolnton, a black Vietnam veteran, was upset by the demonstration.

"Man, I go to Vietnam and fight for this country, get wounded and come back here and what do I find? The same old thing," Cobb said. "They talk about rights and when I see this I think, 'What did I do it for?'"

Mary Gantt of Lincolnton was mildly perturbed by the Klan march.

"God made us all and told us to love one another," she said pointing to some blacks watching the parade. "I love them (blacks)

more than I do those people (Klan)."

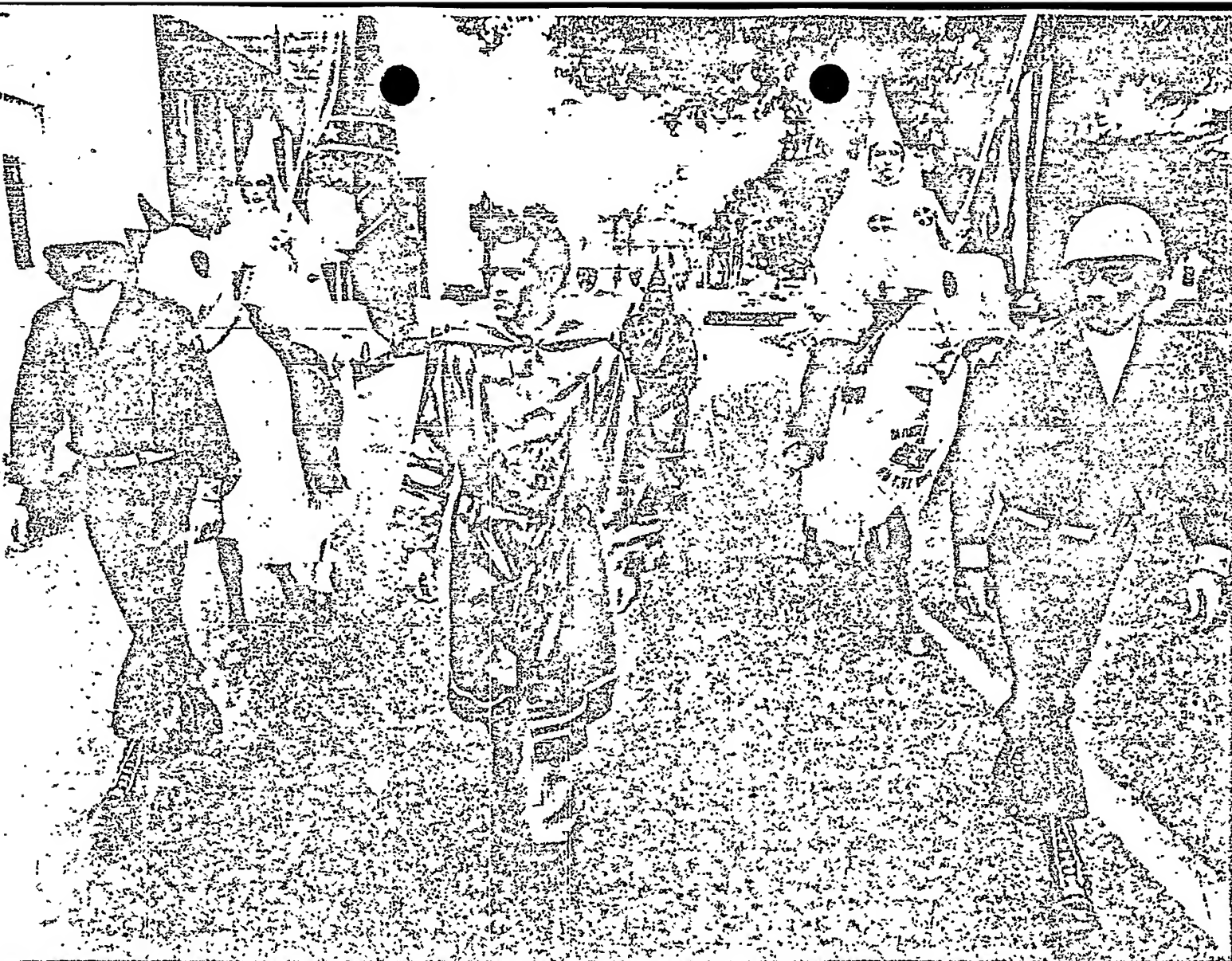
Other spectators asked each other where the Klansmen came from. "Are they from Lincolnton? What are they protesting?" were some of the questions overheard among the bystanders.

Virgil Griffin of Stanley, Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, marched in the parade and appeared at the night rally dressed in a new green and purple robe presented to him Saturday by a Lincoln County chapter of the Klan.

Griffin stirred enthusiasm among the faithful Klan followers when he exhorted them to fight Communism, integration and drug use.

"I'm not fighting for Virgil Griffin, I'm fighting for the children in this country," he screamed into a public address system. "If you cared about your children you'd go out and kill 100 niggers and leave them dead in the streets."

According to Griffin, Klansmen from as far away as South Carolina, Wilmington, Kinston, Rocky Mount and Morganton attended the rally, ended with the traditional cross lighting ceremony.



Gazette photo by Mike Sargent

Knights in white satin

... Virgil Griffin, center, leads Lincoln march.

Facing the photograph, investigation has identified the horse-  
rider on the left as [redacted] horserider on  
the right is identified as [redacted]. The  
individual walking on the left has been tentatively identified as BILLY  
JOE FRANKLIN, and the individual on the right has been tentatively iden-  
tified as [redacted].

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I. KU KLUX KLAN, HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews are of members or suspected members of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in the Hickory, North Carolina, area. This klavern had members in the November 3, 1979, caravan in Greensboro, North Carolina.

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[redacted] advised that there had been no meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at her house. She readily admitted that she was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, stating that the Klan was against racial mixing, drugs, and communism. She said that the Klan has a meeting each week, and they have had for some time. These meetings are held at different places which she would not reveal.

[redacted] advised that her group had never met to instigate a riot or feud, and she knows of no such activity having ever even been discussed. She was unable, she stated at this point, to discuss the meeting that she had last been at or where it was held or who attended.

[redacted] stated that she did not know a BRENT FLETCHER.

At this point [redacted] advised that

[redacted] She said that the last time that they had had a meeting was a week ago Sunday and that she had not seen anyone outside of her family who was at that meeting with the exception of her [redacted] and that he lived with her and [redacted] She

[redacted] She said that [redacted]

[redacted] She advised that at the meeting on Sunday nothing had been discussed about doing any harm to anyone and at that point said that she could not answer if they had discussed the upcoming communist march in Greensboro, North Carolina. When asked if she knew [redacted] and if he was a member of her klavern, she said yes, that he was a member, and that members of her klavern including [redacted]

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Hickory, North Carolina File Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and  
SA [redacted] RET/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

had planned to go to Greensboro to observe the march of the communists on November 3, 1979, but that the purpose of their going was to observe only. She stated that [redacted] was known as [redacted] and that he was not a member of the Klan. She advised that she did not go to a meeting of the Klan in China Grove, North Carolina, but that there was a state rally which had been held in Lincolnton, North Carolina, on October 20 and October 21, 1979. She attended on Saturday, October 20, 1979. She recalled no problems there and stated that they had a preacher, some singers, and some speakers.

She stated that she did not know if [redacted] had any guns but that she did know that [redacted] had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, to a house where a group had met that was going to observe the communist march.

At this point [redacted] who was present during the above interview, stated that she had gone to Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and that later on she had been asked questions in Newton, North Carolina, by members of the Catawba County Sheriff's Department and the State Bureau of Investigation. She stated that she had declined to talk to them but had been in touch with an attorney in Hickory, North Carolina, [redacted] who had told her not to answer any questions until he had talked to her.



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She stated that these were the only members of her klavern with the exception of a man in Conover by the first name of [REDACTED]. She did not know his full name or his address but advised that he lived in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had a 12-gauge shotgun, single-shot, which used #6 shot, and that he had black case Remington shells. She stated that he had it when he left to go to Greensboro on Saturday, November 3, 1979. She also said that [REDACTED] went along with the group that went to Greensboro. [REDACTED] said that she did not make the trip.

The following is a description of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] obtained through observation and questioning:

Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:


Height:  
Build:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Eyes:


Employment:

The following is a description of [REDACTED]


Race:  
Sex:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Hair:  
Eyes:  
Weight:


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The following is a description of 

  
Date of Birth:  
Hair:  
Height:  
Weight:

Employment:

The following is a description of 

  
Age:  
Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Education:

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7c

[redacted] Maiden, North Carolina, advised that he was employed as a [redacted] at [redacted], and that his home telephone number was [redacted].

[redacted] He stated that to his knowledge, there have been no meetings at the bar by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He stated that he was not a member of the Klan and had never been a member of the Klan.

[redacted] said that [redacted] was in the parking lot of the car a couple of months ago and was hollering and drunk and talking about the Klan. He said he had been told about this by [redacted] and had not observed it himself. He said that [redacted] was gone when he got there after he heard about the incident. He said, however, that this was not a meeting at all. He said that [redacted] had tried to get him to join the Klan but that he had declined to do so. [redacted] was asked if he knew a [redacted] who was a member of the KKK in the area of either Lincolnton or Maiden and he said he knew a [redacted] who could be a member of the Klan, but he was unable to recall this individual's last name. He stated that [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] at one time but that these two had had a falling out over the theft of some chain saws. He said he also knew a [redacted] who lives [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, and he thinks that [redacted] may be a member of the Klan, but that he was not sure. He advised that he was not a member of the Klan and he was not sure of any of the activities of the above and could not positively state what they were or if they were really connected with the Klan other than what he had heard.

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

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by and [redacted] RET:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

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Race:  
Sex:  
Born:  
Place of birth:  
Height:  
Weight:  
Hair:  
Occupations:



b6  
b7C

- [redacted] advised that he did not go to Greensboro, North Carolina, to the meeting of the Klan and was not present at anyone's home in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and had not let anyone use any of his vehicles for such a trip.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] telephone number [redacted]  
[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and had never been and that he did not go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He said that [redacted]

[redacted] He said that the pickup truck was parked at [redacted] and that he had taken that truck and driven it home so he knew it had not been used by anyone in Greensboro or anywhere else. He said that [redacted] had been loaned out by him to [redacted]

He said he did not know if LEDBETTER belonged to the KKK or had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. However, he said that he did not know that his pickup truck was not there because he had been in possession of it. He advised that he had not seen [redacted] since Saturday, November 3, to ask if he had been in Greensboro, but understands that [redacted] went somewhere to a wrestling match on that Saturday. He described [redacted]

[redacted] but said that he had no reason to believe that he had gone to Greensboro to participate in any activities there on November 3, 1979, and knew that he did not have his pickup truck there.

[redacted] advised that he was born [redacted] and [redacted] and it was observed that he is [redacted]

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Conover, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] lct Date dictated 11/9/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79b6  
b7C

HORACE PRESNELL, Route 2, Box 1014, who is the owner of property in Burke County, North Carolina, at the above address, advised that from time to time the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) has leased his pasture across from his home and held outdoor rallies there. PRESNELL was asked if he were the owner of a house trailer near this pasture, across from his home place, and he advised that he did own the house trailer and that it was formerly used as a cafe. He said that this house trailer was now unoccupied inasmuch as he had not re-opened the cafe that had once been located in it. He said that he did not know if the KKK used this house trailer and that he had not given anyone permission to use the trailer for Klan meetings. He was asked if he knew if a Klavern from the Hickory, North Carolina, area had used the house trailer on Sundays back in October, 1979, to which he answered he did not know if they had used it. He also said that he did not know [redacted] North Carolina.

At this point, Mr. PRESNELL took SAs [redacted] and [redacted] to the house trailer and invited them inside to observe that it was formerly used as a cafe. He pointed out objects inside the house trailer such as a steam table and chairs and other items which did indicate that it had been used as a cafe at one time. At this point a flag was seen on the counter inside the trailer and it was noted that this flag was white in color with the inscription "Invisible Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" inscribed thereon in black letters with a red cross in the center of the flag. Also a portion of the center of the flag had been charred or burned.

After seeing the above flag, PRESNELL stated that he was aware that the cafe trailer had been used as a meeting place of KKK members. HORACE RAY PRESNELL advised that he was 50 years of age, having been born February 19, 1929, and he was observed to be approximately five feet eight inches tall, 145 to 150 pounds, having gray, short cut hair.

Mr. PRESNELL advised that he had returned to his home about 10 days after having spent several weeks in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was working installing a large tank for the storage of chemicals.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Connelly Springs, N.C. File # CE 44-3527  
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] RET:let Date dictated 11/9/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

RICKY ALLEN PRESNELL, Route 2, Box 1014, advised that he was 21 years of age and that his father was HORACE PRESNELL. He stated that he was aware of the fact that members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) had used a house trailer located on his father's property from time to time for meetings. He also was aware that the Klan had used a field on his father's property for outdoor meetings. PRESNELL advised that he had not been to Greensboro on November 10, 1979, and had not participated in any way at Klan activities at that time. He stated that he had joined the KKK earlier in 1979, but had stayed only for a short period of a few weeks and had then gotten out of the Klan and had not rejoined. He advised that he knew nothing about any of the activities of the Klansmen or others in the incidents which took place in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

RICKY ALLEN PRESNELL is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	Approximately five feet eleven inches
Weight:	170 pounds
Born:	October 3, 1958
North Carolina	
operator's license: 4726174	

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Connelley Springs, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs and  RET:1ct Date dictated 11/9/79

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 8, 19791

[redacted] advised that she was [redacted] however, she advised that there had been no meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at her house at any time. She stated that [redacted] had called [redacted] who lives on [redacted] and advised that he had been arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. She does not know how [redacted] got to Greensboro or who went with him. She stated that [redacted] and that [redacted] she understood from talking to [redacted] that she did not go to Greensboro, and she added that [redacted] and his wife have been living at [redacted]'s house. The first she knew of any arrest of [redacted] at Greensboro, North Carolina, was when [redacted] called her and told her. [redacted]

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Hickory, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527  
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] ep Date dictated 11/6/79



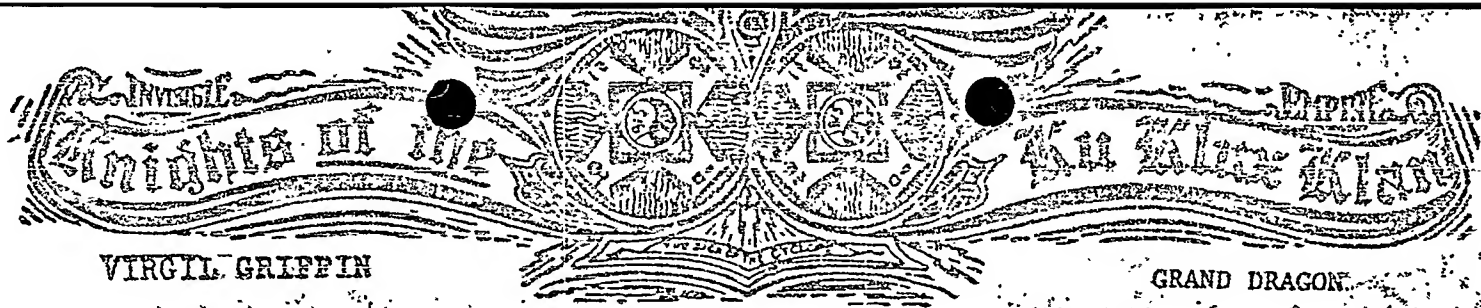
CE 44-3527

M. PRINTED MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED BY THE  
KKK, NSPA, AND WVO

The following printed material was distributed by the KKK, NSPA, and WVO prior to the incident on November 3, 1979. It is included in this report to illustrate the hostility between the groups prior to November 3, 1979.

CE 44-3527

The following printed material concerning Klan, Nazi and Workers Viewpoint Organization was made available by [redacted] on November 6, 1979. She advised the Klan and Nazi material has been in her possession, but the poster "Death to the Klan" was brought back from Greensboro by [redacted] on November 3, 1979.



# HAD ENOUGH WHITEY?



Save Our Land

Join The Klan

Had enough Black intimidation?

Had enough Black job quotas?

Had enough Black crime?

Had enough integration?

Had enough race-mixing?

Had enough busing?

Had enough Jewish domination?

HAVE YOU REALLY HAD ENOUGH, THEN...

JOIN: THE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

TAKE ACTION TODAY  
BY WRITING TO....

North Carolina  
Ku Klux Klan

P.O. BOX 707  
MT. HOLLY N. C.



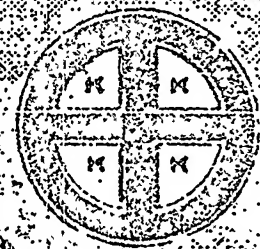
THE TIME IS COMING -

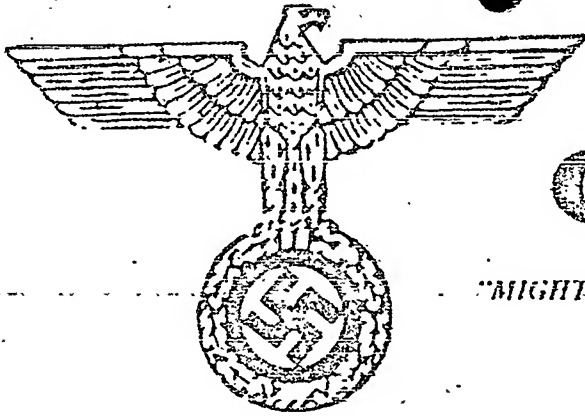
WILL YOU BE READY?

PLEASE!  
DON'T  
HURT US-

OR

UP AGAINST  
THE WALL!





# WHITE CAROLINA

"MIGHTIER THAN THE TREAD OF MARCHING ARMIES IS THE POWER  
OF AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME." — Victor Hugo

#24

OCTOBER 1979

## Third Reich Is Alive in Winston

By Dennis Whittington  
Staff Reporter

They say they hate impurities in race and want to lead their fellow whites into a revolution to remove those impurities. They claim to be a political organization with military might.

They wear uniforms and swastikas — the symbol of Adolph Hitler's Third Reich — and meet each weekend in Winston-Salem and several other cities across North Carolina to discuss goals and to sharpen their firearms marksmanship.

They are Nazis.

They say they have five other units in North Carolina — a state headquarters at Raleigh and units at Penland in Mitchell County, Lillington in Harnett County, Hamlet in Richmond County and Reidsville in Rockingham County.

Five of the six units are branches of the National Socialist Party of North Carolina, which is affiliated with the National Socialist Party based in Chicago and headed by Frank Collin.

The Reidsville unit is affiliated with a larger national group known as the National Socialist White People's Party, an outgrowth of the American Nazi Party founded by the late George Lincoln Rockwell. Its goals and purposes don't appear to be significantly different from those of the other groups in the state.



Staff Photo by Charlie Buchanan

Robert Wayne Wood, Winston-Salem Nazi leader

This article comes from the Winston-Salem Journal of Sunday, October 7th. The Forsyth unit also received TV coverage this month.



The Winston-Salem headquarters in a small, nondescript garage in Wood's back yard on Urban Street in an integrated blue-collar neighborhood in the southeastern part of town.

Inside the garage, beyond a simple white-picket fence and a large guard dog tied to a tree, are people who talk openly of their prejudices and their plan to use a combination of political and physical force to rid the country of blacks, other non-whites and Jews, and of the influence of these groups.

Wood, who says that "Nazi Germany was the Alamo of the white people," meets with fellow party members each weekend in his garage. On one wall is a bright red flag with a swastika over the center. Beside that is an American flag and nearby are two Confederate flags. There are pro-Nazi newspapers and books, posters and clippings and a mimeograph machine. Scattered around the room are "white power" bumper stickers and hand-drawn symbols.

Across the room are several weapons. Wood said the members believe in the right to bear arms and said that all members are instructed in the proper use of the weapons.

Party members pay \$5 a month in dues. That money goes to the national headquarters in Chicago. In return, the local units receive literature and other materials. Wood says he pays the electricity bill for the garage and gives the party no rent for its use.

The party newspaper, The New Dawn, published in Lincoln, Neb., serves the party's purpose. "Our primary concern is not to talk about how the Jews are, but to discuss ways and means of getting rid of them," the newspaper said in its Aug. 1 edition.

The article continued, "For example, although the nigger problem is the most obvious, dangerous and immediately aggravating of liberal-democratic America's ills, and the problem which gains us the most recruits, the racial crisis is in fact only an incidental result of the basic sickness which grips us — Judaic materialism and spiritual corruption. The niggers aren't the main problem — the entire system which brought them here and which now allows them to run wild is the problem."

Harold A. Covington of Raleigh, head of the National Socialist Party of North Carolina, is listed as the newspaper's assistant editor. Covington, who was once deported from Rhodesia for racist activities, has been campaigning for mayor in this year's city elections in Raleigh. He has run unsuccessfully before for the Raleigh City Council and the State Senate.

Neither Wood nor Covington will discuss the party's membership figures.

# Local Nazi Group Meets Each Weekend in Garage

Wood said he grew up in a church-oriented family. His father, who is separated from his mother and lives in Maryland, was a founder of the South Park Baptist Church, he said. Neither of his parents approve of his Nazi activities, he says.

He said he was asked to leave the Baptist church and is now a member of a non-denominational church which he will not identify.

He and three brothers were raised by his mother in Winston-Salem, he said. One of his brothers is dead. The others, he said, are not involved in the Nazi movement. Wood said he does not have a close relationship with his brothers.

His wife does not take an active role in the party, he said. He has one young son. "I teach him his white heritage and white pride. I teach him that there is someone who loves him more than his mother and father, and that is God. I teach him that Jesus Christ died for his sins," Wood said.

He said a person's religion, or lack of it, is not a factor when that person wants to join the Nazis. "I believe in salvation rather than religion," he said.

Haywood Starling, director of the State Bureau of Investigation, says his agents do not monitor Nazi activities in the state. "The only time we would monitor members would be in case of a criminal investigation," Starling said.

Two weeks ago, about 100 members of a new right-wing alliance called the United Racist Front met in Louisburg. Covington said there that the Nazi party operates paramilitary training camps in Davie and Johnston counties.

Covington later told the Journal that the Davie camp serves as a place for weekend retreats by party members. "We might go up there on weekends and plink away at beer cans with our rifles," he said.

Wood would not disclose the camp's location, except to say it is in eastern Davie County, just across the Forsyth County line. He declined to let a reporter visit the camp now, but said he could when a building program is finished next summer.

A rifle range is there now, Wood said, and plans call for the construction of a full military-type training ground. The land is owned by a party member, he said.

Sheriff George Smith of Davie County said he knows nothing of the camp.

Gorrell Pierce of Winston-Salem, grand dragon of the state klan group, says he is willing to work with the Nazis. Wood was once a member of the klan, and Pierce said he and Wood are friends.

Pierce says it is hard for some klansmen, especially those who fought in World War II, to socialize with people who wear swastika armbands.

On the subject of the klan, Wood says, "We love them. They're our white brothers."



On October 5th, WPMY-TV in Greensboro ran lengthy features on the Forsyth County Party unit on their six o'clock and eleven o'clock news broadcasts. Interviews with Comrades Wood, Raeford Caudle, and Roger Shannon were featured.

The Forsyth unit is quite probably the most active in the state at this time, and publishes its own unit bulletin. Anyone interested in receiving a copy should contact the unit at Box 12546, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27107. Please don't forget to enclose a donation to help cover printing and postage expenses.

## FRAUD SUSPECTED IN N. C. ELECTION

The October 9th election in Raleigh was almost certainly rigged, according to numerous complaints filed with the Wake County Elections board. Most of the alleged vote fraud centers around the District C and District A City Council races, but the Party has received strong indications that the mayoral race was stacked as well. NSPA candidate Harold A. Covington was alleged to have received only 172 votes or less than 1% of the total, a figure which is blatantly inconsistent with all his previous election performances and which even Raleigh liberals admit to be "damned odd considering the known racist vote here", according to one State University political science professor.

"This is a stiff reminder of something we keep repeating but which our supporters sometimes forget in the enthusiasm of an election campaign," said Covington. "And that is that we will never win an election while the enemy counts the votes. People who wonder why we have the Stormtroops and why we have paramilitary training with guns have their answer in these election results. The only way these hacks and petty criminals in the electoral system are going to keep their sticky fingers out of our ballot boxes is when the time comes when all the vote counters perform their duties looking down a Stormtrooper's pistol barrel. One day we're going to have the manpower to cover all the polling stations and supervise this procedure in the manner in which it should be supervised, and then people will be amazed at the sudden leap in election officials' integrity."

## NEW UNIT IN JOHNSTON COUNTY

A new Party unit has opened in Johnston County, led by long-time National Socialist activist Glenn Miller. Miller is a retired Master Sergeant in the Green Berets who served two tours in Vietnam, and in addition to his local unit duties will be assisting the Stormtroops in paramilitary training. The new unit address is:

NSPA Johnston County  
P.O. Box 931  
Angier, N.C. 27501

## VOTER REGISTRATION

Candidates wishing to run for office in the spring primaries must make sure they are registered in the System party of their choice before the 5th of November. Prospective candidates should register Republican except in the mountain counties, where Democratic affiliation is best.

## Opinion of our readers

### Nazi candidate

### comments on vote

Editor, The Times:

It seems as if investigations into election fraud (or "irregularities", to use the polite term) are becoming a Wake County tradition after every election. These inquiries, of course, are purely ritualistic, as nothing is ever done about the violations of election law, proven or alleged.

As far as my own mayoral results, all I can say is that the boys in Wake County's back rooms would do well to recall the words of Abraham Lincoln; "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

I am no fool, and neither are the people in this community who supported me and then read those returns on the morning of October 10. We know what happened. And it will not be forgotten.

Harold A. Covington  
Raleigh

**DRIVING ON**  
by Harold A. Covington

I would be less than honest with you were I to deny that I found the Raleigh mayor's race a disappointment. However, I do want to clarify a few things. First off, my commentary on the strong indications of fraud was genuine, not just the sour grapes reaction of a defeated candidate seeking to assuage defeat by yelling, "We wuz robbed!" If I genuinely believed that we had fallen flat on our faces by polling only 172 I would admit it and initiate a search for the reason. I don't believe in lying, either to others or to myself.

But I really do have very strong reason to believe that the butcher's thumb was on the scale in this case. It's the usual thing--people tell me things they would never dare tell anyone else, especially in a public courtroom which would mean retaliation by the System. The disappointment lies in the very fact that we forced the enemy to resort to dirty tricks at all, because this indicates that my actual vote must have been pretty substantial, and I'd give anything to know what it really was.

But the campaign was by no means a total waste. I emphasize this because often we lose track of the main reasons we utilize these farcical system jamborees called elections---to spread the message of National Socialism through the publicity we gain and to give our people experience and insight into our political system. In this case I received newspaper and television coverage which would have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars had I been forced to pay for it, and I was invited to address groups like the Raleigh Jaycees and the West Raleigh Civic Association and the League of Women Voters, groups who never would have let me or any other White racialist get a foot in the door under any other circumstances. They came and they saw that Nazis are not all Eric von Stroheims or Colonel Klinks, that an intelligent case can be made for National Socialism, and that to their surprise they actually agreed with many of the things I was saying. win or lose, such exposure can only be a plus for the Party.

As you can see from the clippings on the first two pages on this bulletin, the NSPA in North Carolina is no longer a one-man show or a purely Raleigh phenomenon. Our organization is expanding and will continue to expand, and in that perspective the disappointing aspects of this campaign fall into place. The enemy has stolen an election from us, but they have not slowed the progress of National Socialism in North Carolina by a fraction of a second.

Heil Hitler!

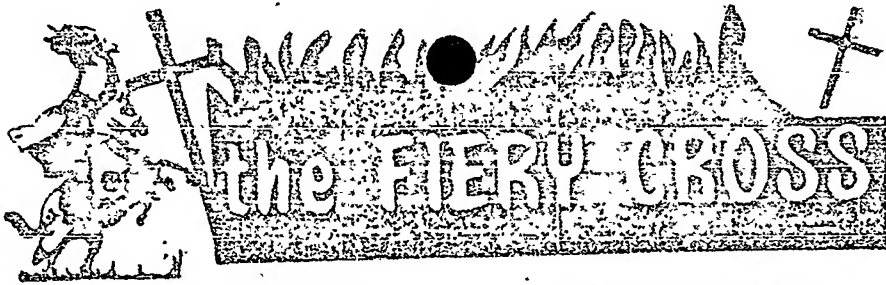
*Harold A. Covington*

**NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA**

**NORTH CAROLINA UNIT • P.O. BOX 27406 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27611**

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 2519 WEST 71st STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60629**





VIRGIL GRIFFIN

GRAND DRAGON

## *An Introduction To The* North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

### WE, THE KLAN, BELIEVE.....

"WE BELIEVE in God and the tenets of the Christian religion, and that a God-less nation cannot long prosper."

"WE BELIEVE that a church that is not grounded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and to man."

"WE BELIEVE in the eternal separation of Church and State."

"WE HOLD no allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, king, pope, or any other foreign political or religious power."

"WE BELIEVE in just laws and liberty."

"WE BELIEVE in the upholding of the Constitution of these United States."

"WE BELIEVE in freedom of speech."

"WE BELIEVE in a free press, uncontrolled by political parties or religious sects."

"WE BELIEVE in law and order."

"WE BELIEVE in white supremacy."

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE in mob violence, but we do believe that laws should be enacted to prevent the cause of mob violence."

FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE:

North Carolina  
Ku Klux Klan



P.O. BOX 707  
MT. HOLLY N. C.

## WHAT THE KLAN STANDS FOR

**A. AMERICA FIRST:** First in thought. First in affections, and first in the galaxy of Nations.

**B. BENEVOLENCE:** In thought, word and deed based upon Justice and practically applied to all. To right the wrong, to succor the weak and unfortunate, to help the worth, and to relieve the distressed.

**C. KLANISHNESS:** Real fraternity practically applied — Standing by and sticking to each other in all things honorable, encouraging, protecting, cultivating, and exemplifying the real "fraternal human relationship," to shield and enhance each others' happiness and welfare. A devoted unfailing loyalty to the principles, mission and purposes of the Order in promoting the highest and best interest of the community, state and nation.

---

## WHAT THE KLAN IS

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a fraternal order promulgating fraternal conduct, and not merely a "social association." It is a duly incorporated, legally recognized institution, honest in purpose, noble in sentiment, and practical in results that should command the hearty respect of all real Americans throughout the nation. It is an association of Real Men who believe in being something, in doing something worthwhile, and who are in all things 100% pure American. Yet, it is vastly more than merely a social fraternal order.

## WHY WE BURN THE CROSS

Out of the wonderful story of the sacred pages of this old BOOK DIVINE comes the sad, sweet story of CALVARYS rugged but HOLY CROSS. This old cross is a SYMBOL of SACRIFICE and SERVICE, and a sign of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Sanctified and made holy nearly nineteen centuries ago by the suffering and blood of fifty million martyrs who died in the most holy faith, it stands in every Klavern of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as a constant reminder that CHRIST is our criterion of character, and His teachings our rule of life-blood-bought, holy, sanctified and sublime.

It was once a sign of ignominy, disgrace and shame, but being bathed in the blood of the lowly Nazarene, it has been transformed into a symbol of FAITH, HOPE and LOVE. It inspired the Crusaders of the Middle Ages in their perilous efforts to rescue the Holy Land from the heathen Turks; and is today being used to rally the forces of Christianity against the ever increasing hordes of anti-Christ and the enemies of the principles of pure Americanism.

We have added the fire to signify that 'CHRIST IS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.' As light drives away the darkness and gloom, so a knowledge of the truth dispels ignorance and superstition. As fire purifies gold, silver and precious stones, but destroys the dross, wood, hay and stubble; so by the fire of Calvarys.

cross, we mean to purify and cleanse our virtues by burning out our vices with the fire of HIS SWORD. Who can look upon this sublime symbol, or sit in its sacred, holy light without being inspired with a holy desire and determination to be a better man? **"BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER."**



## WHY WE WEAR THE HOOD

That hated hood, the terror of every evil force in the land, how they cry, 'take off the hood.' But they don't know what they say. They do not understand why we wear it or what it means. 'If they only knew.'

In the first place, it helps to conceal our membership. The secret of our power lies in the secrecy of our membership. We are a great secret organization to aid the officers of the law and we can do our best work when we are not known to the public. By this means, we see and hear everything. We know the evil forces but they do not know us. By our secret meetings we gather a world of evidence and help to gather

thousands into the meshes of the law that would otherwise escape.

It is also a symbol of UNSELFISHNESS. With the hood we hide our individuality and sink ourselves into the sea of Klankraft. Not as individuals, but as Klansmen, **'WE SACRIFICE TO SERVE.'** Our motto is, **'NON SILBA SED ANTHAR'** -- not for self but for others. Therefore, we hide self behind the hood that we may be unselfish in our service.

Who can look upon a multitude of white robed Klansmen without thinking of the equality and unselfishness of that throng of white robed saints in the GLORY LAND? May the God of Heaven, who looks not upon the outward appearance, but upon the heart, find every Klansman worthy of the robe and hood he wears. Then when we **'DO THE THINGS WE TEACH'** and **'LIVE THE LIVES WE PREACH,'** the title of the Klansman will be the most honorable title among men.

Thus with our symbols we seek to emphasize and impress the sacred, sublime and holy principles of Klankraft. **WITH GOD AS OUR FATHER, CHRIST AS OUR CRITERION, THE BIBLE AS OUR GUIDE, THE CROSS AS OUR INSPIRATION, AND THE FLAG AS OUR PROTECTION, WE MEAN TO MARCH ON TO A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT IN THE NORTH CAROLINA KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.**

IF YOU ARE FOR A PURELY WHITE AMERICA — IF YOU  
ARE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED RACE MIXING

IF You Are A True Patriot —

JOIN TODAY!  
USE APPLICATION BELOW

—FIGHT COMMUNISM—

Knights of the ku klux klan

If you are a native-born loyal United States citizen, 18  
years old a white Gentile Person of Temperate Habits, of  
Protestant Faith, and believe in white superancy and  
Americanism. Please fill in below.

Place an X in the following

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like to join

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a former member and would like to  
be reinstated

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

My address is \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

I am employed by \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ a.m. Religious Faith \_\_\_\_\_

Call by at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m. Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Reg. Voter \_\_\_\_\_

Establish or a join a local Unit Now in our efforts to  
manitain segregation of the races and fight communism  
that exist in America Today.

North Carolina Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan

P.O. Box 707

P.O. Box 707

Mount Holly N.C. 28102

Mount Holly N.C. 28102

If you can not join Please help us in our fight against  
Communism and race mixing send your donation to above Address

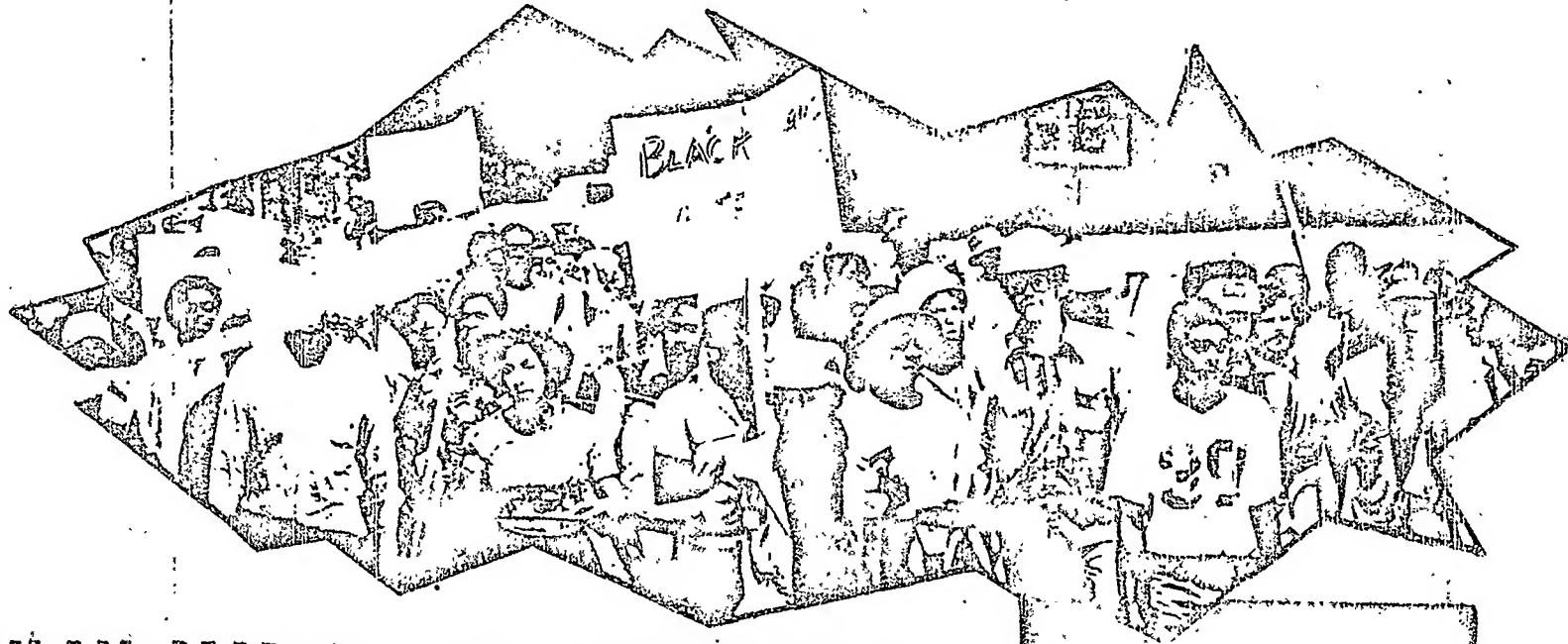
HELP US GET THE MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

# BOATING

- ⊗ Or should we do some KILLING? Should we cut off, root and branch, the satanic Jews and all their lackies who are stirring up the niggers against us?
- ⊗ After all, they're trying to kill us. The Jews have secretly wanted to exterminate the White man for centuries. What's "integration" but the slow mass murder of our race? Whatever it is, the Jews and Washington bureaucrats want no part of it for their own offspring. They keep their darling children in fancy private schools.
- ⊗ Come to think of it, the genocide isn't so slow anymore. Now they want to offer up our precious sons and daughters — our FUTURE! — to the slobbering baboons waiting for them in what these rotten federal creeps call schools nowadays.
- ⊗ In order to satisfy the secret Jews whipping them up behind the scenes, the pus-filled cruds of Washington now decree that White kids have to be hauled all over creation just for the "cultural experience" of going to school with Negroes, who consistently score much much lower on IQ tests than Whites. These monkeys can't and don't want to learn anything, and they bring only crime and grief to anyone forced into contact with them.
- ⊗ Well, what are you going to do about it, Whitey? Are you just going to sit there and let your kids go down the drain, your boys ganged up on, knifed and forced to be servile to a bunch of moronic jungle bunnies, your girls tormented by hate-filled she-niggers and felt up, seduced or even raped by gibbering he-niggers? Of course you're not.
- ⊗ There might be school buses going up in smoke all over the country. There might be shotgun blasts into the guts of "mixmaster" principals and superintendents. There might even be hand grenades lobbed into the smelly chambers of the Supreme Court as the nine old swine go through their obscene legal hocus-pocus.
- ⊗ There could be all these things as Whites are pushed past the breaking point.
- ⊗ But these things need not be. They needn't if Whites would just ONCE get away from the old two-party swindle and get behind a REAL political party that represents THEIR interests!
- ⊗ And the first order of business will be to send the Negro back to his home in the jungles of Africa. It won't cost any more than it did to send millions of our boys all over the world to fight the Jews' last four or five meaningless wars. It will cost just a fraction of what it's now costing us for welfare, drugs, crime and all the other benefits of Blacks and integration.
- ⊗ So — what are we waiting for? Let's get Blackie back to Africa!

# NOT BUSING!

# DEATH TO THE KLAN



## ANTI-KLAN MARCH AND CONFERENCE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1979 GREENSBORO, N.C.

### MARCH

#### ASSEMBLE

11:00 A.M.

PARKING LOT OF  
WINDSOR COMMUNI-  
TY CENTER  
1601 East Lee St.

### CONFERENCE

2:00 P.M.

ALL NATION PENTA-  
COSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH  
1800 Freeman Mill Rd.



HATED SYMBOL OF THE KLAN  
GOES UP IN SMOKE IN CHINA  
GROVE, N.C.

CE 44-3527

The following flyer was made available by JOE GRADY on November 5, 1979, with the explanation that it was disseminated widely prior to November 3, 1979. GRADY advised that he is the leader of the White Knights of Liberty, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that his group was not involved in the November 3, 1979, incident. Investigation has verified that GRADY's Klan group was not involved in the November 3, 1979, incident.



16.23  
**What made a difference  
in China Grove**

was the mighty force of the militant, armed and organized fighters, fighting in the people's interest. The combination of armed self-defense with the clear understanding that the Klan is secretly supported by the bourgeoisie is what put the Klan on the run and made the bourgeoisie tremble.  
**WE AFFIRM THE CORRECTNESS  
OF HOW TO FIGHT THE KLAN  
AS SHOWN BY CHINA GROVE!!!**



**Take a Stand! Smash the  
Klan! Expose the Misleaders!**

For a hundred years the Klan has beaten, murdered and raped. They have shot and lynched thousands of Black people, tarred and feathered Black and White union organizers, ridden in the night shooting into people's homes. How do we fight these dogs?

Do we stay home behind closed doors and tremble? Do we say ridiculous things like, "This is a quarrel between two hate groups?" Do we make public statements to the press saying we deplore violence and then do nothing? This is the way the Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton in fact covered for the bloody history of the Klan and misled people after China Grove.

Let's be clear -- what Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton did was to take the heat off the Klan and pave the way for the Klan to grow unchecked, allowing the Klan to put out their vicious hate teachings among brothers and sisters of the working class in Landis. This is what they objectively did, whether or not they intended it. These misleaders attacked the fighters of the Klan, including the Workers Viewpoint Organization, the Communist organization. The issue is whether you support the Klan or whether you fight against the Klan and what they represent. Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton are the most successful defenders of the Klan. They were able to do what the cops, press and local politicians couldn't do -- confuse, demoralize and disarm the community with their non-violent teaching.

**The Klan Must Not be Allowed to Grow!**

The Klan must not be allowed to grow! They have to be exposed for what they are -- servants of the ruling bourgeoisie. They should be physically beaten and chased out of town. This is the only language they understand. Armed self-defense is the only defense. We uphold this stand in Tupelo, Decatur and all the places where the masses have beat back the Klan. We call on the people in China Grove and Landis to join with us to SMASH THE KLAN!

**JOIN US NOV. 3<sup>RD</sup> IN GREENSBORO!**

**COME TO THE W.V.O. ANTI-KLAN CONFERENCE!**

**DEATH TO THE KLAN: PROMOTE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNITY!!**

**CRITICIZE THE ROLE OF THE MISLEADERS!!**

**BUILD THE MULTINATIONAL UNITY OF THE  
WORKING CLASS!!**



## Landis - The Klan Tries to Rebuild its Shattered Image

August 25, 1979 - Some Ku Klux Klansmen huddle nervously in a field at Eastiam and Old Beatty Ford Rd. in Landis. They shout at each other for two hours to build up their image, which was shattered in China Grove. After seeing the coast is clear, they flash their rifles and beat their chests. The most vicious poison drips from their lips. They slander Jews as dirty and slimy. They say Black people "smell like billy goats." One Klansman points to the darkness and says, "If there are any niggers down there that comes up here, I'll put a bullet between their eyes."

\* \* \*

Just at a time when things are bad for all of us, when Black and White have more reason than ever to unite, the Klan is trying to confuse us by telling us our problem is each other. They are intensifying the conflict between different peoples in the working class, who are oppressed by the brutal system of capitalism.

# SMASH THE KLAN WITH THE CORRECT UNDERSTANDING AND ARMED SELF-DEFENSE:

## Historic Stand in China Grove Shows How to Fight the Klan



Hated symbol of the Klan goes up  
in smoke in China Grove

Just a month and a half earlier, the people of China Grove, along with the Workers Viewpoint Organization, chased these same scum Klansmen off the lawn of the China Grove Community Center. Armed with pipes, bottles, sticks and rifles, the people defended the China Grove Community. They burned the hated symbol of the Klansmen -- their confederate flags. After deserting their flags, these "brave Klansmen" defended them by peeping out of the windows as the flags went up in smoke.

For weeks, the media and newspapers had built up the Klan as a heroic, racist film, while afterward, in one edition, they distorted the facts and meaning of the people's heroic stand against the Klan. Kicking the press out of our ranks at the rally after the demonstration was correct. The bourgeoisie (rich capitalist class which includes the Cannon, Cones, Dukes etc.) uses many forms to disguise and maintain their rule. They use the newspapers and media to make the Klan look strong and the workers look weak.

CE 44-3527

N. PROSECUTIVE OPINION

On November 13, 1979, United States Attorney HENRY M. MICHAUX, JR., Middle District of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, advised that he would withhold any prosecutive opinion on this matter pending a review of this and subsequent reports.